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# THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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1-10.

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VOL. XXXII

J. M. High | J. M. High | J. M. High

BARGAIN NEWS
OF THE DAY.

## The Whole Store's in Bargain Array

From every department comes unusual value offerings to attest the extraordinary importance of Monday selling. Reductions reign on every side. We've cut and slashed prices with renewed vigor, and thoughtful shoppers will see in tomorrow's store news, opportunities of rare magnetism. . . . . .

BARGAIN NEWS
OF THE DAY.

## STYLISH AND PERFECT FITTING PAPER PATTERNS

In presenting the celebrated McCall Bazar Patterns to our patrons, we only do so after a most careful and critical investigation as to their merits. We believe they are certainly equal, if not superior to others at much higher prices and are exceptionally stylish. The most skilled artists only are employed by the McCall Company in their designing and other departments. They are in touch with the latest modes that prevail in the fashion centers of Europe, and simplify their designs and patterns so that the most inexperienced can readily understand them. Another factor in their favor is their extremely low cost—10c and 15c, None Higher. We invite our customers to visit this department, where they can select from over 700 designs. The Bazar of Fashions, published monthly, presents the latest novelties of the season and can be had free of charge, at our pattern department, or will be mailed **free** to any address.

## BARGAINS EXTRAORDINARY FROM OUR READY-TO-WEAR DEPARTMENT.

Early Fall Costumes have already put in their appearance here and the thousands that are to follow make it absolutely necessary to clear out all summer stuffs. Prices quoted here, we believe will accomplish our purpose. . . . . . . . . .

### Tea Gowns

Ladies fine Dimity Tea Gowns, stylish made garments, worth $4.00, and $4.50, Monday only . . . . . . .

$1.98.

### Ladies' Wrappers

Ladies' French Percale Wrappers, with extra wide Skirts and close fitting Basque, worth $2.25, Monday . . . .

98c.

### Separate Skirts

Ladies' light-weight all-wool Skirts, late style and perfect hanging garment, worth $4.50, Monday . . . . . . . .

$1.98.

### Pique Skirts

Ladies' Heavy Welt White Pique Skirts, made full wide and very latest style, worth $2.50, Monday . . . . .

98c.

### Shirt Waists

Ladies' Pure Linen Shirt Waists, very stylish, neat, pretty garments, worth regular $3.50, Monday . . .

$1.98.

### Pique Waists

Ladies' handsome Embroidered Pique Shirt Waists, new bias effect, worth fully $3.75, Monday . . . .

$1.43.

## BARGAIN ITEMS FROM OUR POPULAR EMBROIDERY DEPARTMENT.

For Monday we offer five unusually attractive bargains. Some elegant patterns, but the lots are small, and naturally the best ones will be picked up early. . . . . . . . . . .

### Lot No. 1.

A beautiful line of new Swiss and Cambric Edges and Insertings, wide showy patterns, worth 20c, Monday

10c.

### Lot No. 2.

Handsome line of wide Edgings, with Insertings to match, choice open patterns worth 12½c and 15c, Monday . . . . .

7 1-2c.

### Lot No. 3.

Special of open work Insertings, extra wide widths, and very attractive patterns, worth 25c to 30c yd, Monday

15c.

### Lot No. 4.

200 pieces of narrow Valenciennes Edges, ¾ inch to 1 inch wide, neat patterns, 12 yards to the bolt, Monday .

25c.

### Lot No. 5.

White and colored Cambric Edges, good widths and neat pretty designs, worth 10c and 12c a yard, Monday .

5c.

## From the Millinery Department.

Values that are sure to be appreciated by shrewd shoppers. The lots are small, and if you are tardy you're likely to be disappointed.

### Vacation Hats.

New style crown, and decidedly the most popular hat of the day. The $1.50 sort, Monday . . . . . 69c.

### Felt Hats.

One of the most sought-after this season's styles. We show them in different colors. Instead of $2.00, Monday . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 98c.

### Sailor Hats.

Here is a collection of Ladies' and Children's Sailor Hats, all sorts and kinds, priced 50c to $1.00, choice Monday . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 29c.

## Handkerchief Values for Monday.

Values that afford unusual opportunities to the thrifty shopper. Sheer, soft Lawn Handkerchiefs with embroidered corners, regular 20c quality, special for Monday, only . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10c

### Ladies' Handkerchiefs.

Fine Lawn Handkerchiefs, hemstitched border and cluster of cords above hem, worth fully 10c, Monday 5c.

### Ladies' Handkerchiefs.

Soft finish Linen Handkerchiefs, some are plain hemstitched, others embroidered hems, 25c value, Monday . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 15c

### Ladies' Handkerchiefs.

Pure Linen Handkerchiefs, trimmed with handsome lace edge and inserting, worth 50c, 75c and $1 each, Monday . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 25c

### White Goods.

Monday we will sell 200 yards of fine checked nainsook, medium and small check, 7 1-2 and 10c value, at only

5c.

2,000 yards of fancy plaid and check lawns, exceptionally good value at 12 1-2c; Monday your choice

7 1-2c.

Monday we'll show a sheer, soft India linon, full 53 inches wide, and actually worth 15c, at only

10c.

### Linens.

German table damask, full 60 inches wide, half bleached, good weight and splendid value for 50c; Monday

39c.

Monday we'll sell a 64-inch, soft-finished, silver-bleached table damask, worth 75c, at

49c.

VERY SPECIAL—72-inch double satin damask, round thread, all pure linen, new designs, worth $1.25; Monday

75c.

### Wash Goods.

2,000 yards of light weight outing cloth, fresh, new patterns; goods that have never been offered for less than 10c a yard; Monday

6 1-2c.

Monday we'll show 60 pieces of fancy striped lawns, never a yard sold for less than 10c; Monday

6 1-2c.

Extra large size sheets, hemmed ready for use, made of good, heavy sheeting, and worth 65c each, Monday

45c.

## SHOES.

The season is entirely too far advanced to attempt to dispose of low-cut shoes at a profit. We are determined to therefore ignore former prices; and even cost of manufacture is not considered. We are determined to dispose of every pair of low-cut shoes now in stock; and for Monday . . . . . .

### Ladies' Oxfords

And Southern button, vici kid, with fancy vesting tops and patent leather tips, worth $2.50,

$1.23.

### All of Our

Ladies' $1.75 and $2.00 kid oxfords and Southern buttons, heel and spring heel styles, offered Monday at only

98c.

### Our Entire Line

Of Ladies' kid oxfords, fancy vesting tops, patent leather or kid tips, silk worked eyelets, latest and best styles, Monday

$1.63.

## BASEMENT.

Special sale of Crockery and housekeeping helps. There are 'most a thousand magnets drawing you to the basement tomorrow—magnets of exceptional qualities and special prices. The outlet we have gives us advantage that shows plainly in the every-day offerings of these every-day needs; but, at this time, in this sale, we have sought to bring you and them close together. We'll get glory out of it that will have its effect in the future; you'll get immediate profit in greater proportion than ever before. Safe to say that there has never been a sale of this magnitude. . . . . . .

25 fine English porcelain dinner sets, beautifully decorated in pink, wild-roses or purple corn flowers. The set contains 112 pieces; retail value $25.00; priced here Monday at . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $15.00

100-piece Carlsbad china dinner set, handsome decorations, seven different patterns to select from, the very latest shapes and designs, actual worth $35.00; Monday . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $19.50

### Toilet Sets.

Monday, and Monday only, we'll sell 23 ten-piece English toilet sets, worth $4.50, for only . . . . . . . . . . . . $2.25

### Another Special

For Monday: 100 English porcelain-covered dishes, handsomely decorated, worth $1.00 to $1.50 each; Monday . . 50c

### Another Shipment

Of pure white china bowls and pitchers, fancy shapes, they are worth $1.25, but Monday your choice . . . . . . . . 69c

| | |
|---|---|
| French porcelain dinner plates . . . . . . . . . . | 10c |
| " " teacups and saucers . . . . . . . . | 15c |
| " " oyster or gravy bowls . . . . . . . . | 10c |
| " " milk jugs, 1 1-2 pint . . . . . . . . | 25c |
| Jardinieres, new styles and pretty designs . . . . . . . . | 10c |

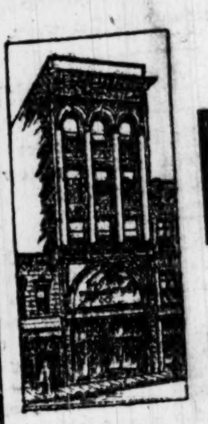
### Notice to Hotels and Restaurants.

We have just received a full line of John Maddox & Sons' English hotel china, in plain white and decorated. This ware has a world-wide reputation. We are making very interesting prices.

J. M. High. | J. M. High. | J. M. High.

# BASS DRY GOODS CO.'S

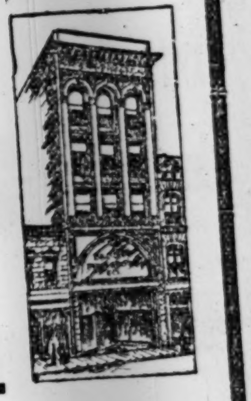
## Grand Removal Sale



## In Exactly Eight Weeks

We Will Take Possession of Our

## Magnificent Five-Story Department Store.



We are determined to start in with an entirely new stock and we fully realize that in order to do this, we must make a big sacrifice of our present stock. We are prepared to do this and we will offer to all a GRAND BARGAIN OPPORTUNITY who attend our Sacrifice Sale on Monday and every day this week.

Remember that every item mentioned here will go on sale at **8 O'CLOCK MONDAY MORNING.** Don't wait until the latter part of the week and expect to find them all, but come early and get first pick. It will pay you.

## A Grand Feast of Silk Bargains.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 Table of all Silk Taffetas, Satin Duchesse and fancy Plisse Silks, worth from 69c to 85c per yard, on sale Monday per yard for . . . . . . | 29c |
| 1 lot of 44 in. all Silk Chiffons and Mousseline de Soie, all colors, and 24 in. Silk Grenadines in white and Persian effects, worth $1.00 and $1.25 per yd, Monday's price only . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 39c |
| 45 in. Black Silk Tuscan Dress Net, worth $1.00 per yd, to go at . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 35c |

## Very Special.

| | |
|---|---|
| About 60 pieces magnificent quality imported fancy Corded Taffeta Silks, all the choicest effects, worth $1.25, $1.39 and $1.50. This season's styles, they must go. Pick 'em out Monday, per yard . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 57c |
| A lot of Foulard Silks, worth 39c per yard, to close out Monday, per yard . . . . . | 10c |

Pick out anything you need in our Silk stock and we will make you a thoroughly satisfactory price.

## On Monday

| | |
|---|---|
| We will close out the balance of our $5.00 Black Crepon Skirt patterns, per pattern only . . . . . . . . . . . | $1.95 |
| Any of our 25c and 39c colored wool Dress Goods, Monday only, per yard . . . . . . . . | 15c |
| 50c, 75c and 98c wool Dress Goods must go at | 25c |
| $1.25 and $1.39 Imported Novelty Dress Goods, must not be carried over. You can have them per yd for . . . . . | 49c |
| 50 pieces Imported Novelty black Dress Goods—the Gold Medal Brand—worth $1.00 and $1.25 per yd. Take your choice Monday for . . . . . . . | 49c |

Remnants of black and colored Wool Dress Goods must be closed out at once.

They range from 1 to 6 yards. Pick out what you want and we will make the price entirely satisfactory.

## Grand Closing Out Sale

Of Laces on Center Table at less than ¼ actual value. Be sure to see them.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 yard bolt of black Velvet Ribbon to go at . . . . . . . . . | 5c |
| Ladies' white Swiss Ribbed Vests, worth 15c for . . . | 5c |
| 39c fine lisle Vests, silk taped, to close out for . . . . . . | 15c |
| $1.00 Oneita Union Suits . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 15c |

## Live Bargains

In Notions and Small Wares.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Brush Binding, yard . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 3½c |
| Patent Hooks and Eyes, card . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1c |
| Good 10c Wiggan, yard . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 5c |
| 20c Nearsilk, per yard . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 10c |
| 25c fast black Percaline . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 12½c |
| Hercules Braids, 12 yards for . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 12c |
| Silk Thread, per spool . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2c |
| Silkine Knitting Cotton . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 4c |
| Belt Buckles, worth 15c, for . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 5c |
| Finishing Braid, per bunch . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 4c |
| 15c Elastic Webbing . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 5c |
| Ladies' 50c Silk Hose Supporters to go at . . . . . . . | 19c |
| 10c Linen Fringes, per yard . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 3½c |
| Good Tooth Brushes for . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 4c |
| 25c Puff Combs for . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 9c |
| Talcum Powder, per box . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 4c |
| Tucking Combs, each . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 5c |
| Castile Soap, large box . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2c |
| 5 Hook Corset Steels for . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 4c |
| Swans Down Powder . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 3c |
| Kid Hair Curlers, doz . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 3c |
| Rubber Hair Pins, doz . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 3c |
| 5c Belt Pins, each . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1c |
| 5c Hair Pins, each . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1c |
| Good Pearl Buttons, doz . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 3c |
| Large Spool Knitting Silk . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 3c |
| 50c Purses, each . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 19c |

## Ladies'

| | |
|---|---|
| 50c black Silk Mitts, pair . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 19c |
| 50c Leather and Kid Belts . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 19c |
| Gloria Serge, steel rod Umbrellas, Monday . . . . . | 39c |
| White Lawn Embroidered Skirt Patterns, worth $1.25 yard, Monday 4½ yd. pattern for . . . . . . . . . | $1.25 |
| Fast black Hose, with white feet, worth 10c pr . . . | 5c |
| 10c Handkerchiefs for . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 5c |
| 5c Handkerchiefs for . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2c |
| 1 box 50c Stamped Linens . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 19c |
| 5 doz. Ladies' Corset Covers to close out at ea . . | 19c |

## For Men Only.

Gentlemen, Now is Your Opportunity.

| | |
|---|---|
| 50c French Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, Monday per garment . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 19c |
| Men's genuine Stanley Negligee Shirts, worth $1.00 and $1.25, in white and newest colors, with cuffs; yours Monday for . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 50c |
| 75c and $1.00 Negligee Shirts, with or without collars and cuffs, about 200 dozen to select from; the entire lot to go Monday, each . . . . . . . . . | 39c |
| 10c Seamless Socks, in brown and gray mixtures, per pair . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 5c |
| 20c fine fast color Seamless Socks, in red, blue and black polka dot, to go Monday per pair . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 10c |
| 1 case of Men's White Dress Shirts, worth $1.00 each, slightly soiled, to close out for . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 39c |
| Best quality Denim Overalls to go per pair . . . . . . . . | 39c |
| 50c Buckskin Working Shirts to go at . . . . . . . . . . . | 25c |
| 50c Suspenders to go at . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 15c |
| 50c Imperial Neckties for . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 19c |
| 39c Neckwear only . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 10c |
| 10c Handkerchiefs for . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 5c |
| 19c Handkerchiefs . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 10c |

## Wash Goods.

| | |
|---|---|
| Linen Ginghams to go at . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 6½c |
| 1 table of 10c and 15c Lawns and Dimities, to close out the entire line at . . . . . . . . . . . | 5c |
| 1 case of Red and Black Prints to close at, Monday. 10 yards to each customer, per yard . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2½c |
| English Long Cloth, full bolts, Monday . . . . . . . . . . . | 89c |
| 10c Sheer White Lawns for . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 5c |
| 1 case of White Checked Nainsook to close out at . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 3½c |
| Remnants of Duck, Lawn and Organdy to close out per yard . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 3c |
| Best Cotton Diaper—<br>22 inch, full 10 yards, for . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 39c |
| 24 inch, full 10 yards, for . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 49c |
| 27 inch, full 10 yards, for . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 59c |
| English Cretonnes, yard . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 5c |
| Silkoline, yard wide . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 6c |
| Cowboy Linen Cheviot . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 5c |
| Silk finish Percales, yard . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 5c |
| Real French Black Satteen . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 15c |
| 40 inch Fancy Linen Scrim . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 7½c |

## Special Bargains

That Will Surely Please the Thrifty Housekeeper.

| | |
|---|---|
| 36 inch All Linen Huck Towels . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 9c |
| Good size Cotton Huck Towels . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2c |
| 54 inch Oil Turkey Red Damask to close at per yard . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 14c |
| 58 inch Double Face Bleached Table Damask, Monday, yard . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 29c |
| 64 inch Fine All Linen Damask to go Monday at . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 49c |
| All Linen Fringed Napkins, dozen . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 39c |
| 40 dozen Mill End Turkish Towels, extra size, Monday . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 13c |
| Fringed Linen Table Covers, 2½ yards long, special Monday for . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 89c |
| Mosquito Nets, slightly damaged, 8 yard bolt, Monday, for . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 25c |
| Window Shades on rollers . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 14c |
| 36 inch Irish Linen, yard . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 19c |
| Checked all linen Crash . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 7½c |
| 35c all wool white Flannel Monday to go per yd . . | 15c |
| Eureka Rubber Cloth, yard wide, Monday . . . . . . . . | 49c |
| 10-4 ready-made Peperell Sheets to go at . . . . . . . . | 49c |
| Pillow Cases to match . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 10c |
| Dotted Swiss Curtains, 2½ and 3 yards long, ruffled border, to go Monday, per pair . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 69c |
| $1.25 Counterpanes to at . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 69c |
| $2.50 Marseilles Spreads for . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | $1.25 |
| 10-4 Bleached Sheeting, good quality, Monday per yard . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 13½c |
| 4-4 Bleached Sea Island Sheeting, extra quality, Monday . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 4½c |
| Good Cotton Flannel . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 3⅞c |
| A. C. A. Feather Ticking . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 9½c |
| Ladies' Ready-Made Skirts, in Plain Linen, Navy Duck and Gray Covert, to close out Monday, each . . . . . . . . | 98c |
| 500 Ladies' Percale Wrappers, worth $1.00 and $1.25 for . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 59c |

## Closing Out Fine Corsets.

| | |
|---|---|
| $5.00 and $6.00 P. D. Corsets . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | $2.75 |
| $3.50 and $4.00 P. D. Corsets . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | $1.75 |
| $1.00 and $1.25 Thompson' Glove Fitting Corsets to go at . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 69c |
| 15c and 19c fine Nainsook Embroideries to go at . . . . . | 9c |
| Good Cheese Cloth, yd . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2½c |

GRAND REMOVAL SALE.

# BASS DRY GOODS CO.

37 Whitehall.

# LILIAN CLAYTON JEWETT CARRIES THE BAKER NEGROES TO BOSTON

## Wife and Children of Lake City Postmaster Who Was Assassinated Start North.

## PARTY LEAVES CHARLESTON

### Female Agitator Comes to Carolina To Take the Family Away.

## ACCOMPANIED BY NEWSPAPER MAN

### She Says Her Plans for the Future Are Not Formulated, but She Will Exhibit the Negroes at Mass Meetings in the North.

Charleston, S. C., August 5.—Lillian Clayton Jewett, the Boston girl who recently created a sensation among the negroes of that city by declaring that she would come to Charleston and take north with her the family of the late Frazer B. Baker, who was lynched at Lake City, S. C., in 1897, with a view to beginning an agitation against mob law, has carried out her design.

Miss Jewett arrived here Friday morning, accompanied by her mother and a young man named R. G. Larsen, who is a Boston journalist. She had frequent conferences with the Baker woman and her friends, and as a result she left here for Boston this afternoon, accompanied by the entire Baker family, the mother and five children. Miss Jewett said her plans for the future were not yet formulated, but she proposed to hold mass meetings throughout the north to arouse popular sentiment against lynching and mob law generally. She did not regard her movement as an issue between the races, but was advocating the cause of humanity, irrespective of color or condition. She said she was educated in Virginia, and had some knowledge of the southern people, and she was well aware that the better elements in the south joined heart and soul with the better elements in the north in demanding a halt in the commission of the outrages that recently have shocked the world. She said that since her Boston address was made she had received many threatening letters from the south, but to these she paid no heed, knowing that they did not come from a source worthy of serious consideration.

Miss Jewett paid for the tickets of the Baker family from here to Boston, and she also bought a number of small articles of clothing for the woman and her children.

The Rev. J. L. Dart, a colored minister of this city who has recently spent some time in Boston, returned to the city today and opposed violently the removal of the Bakers from Charleston. He declares that Miss Jewett did not represent the better class of white or colored people in Boston. He says she and those who stand with her merely want to get control of the Bakers to make notoriety and money for themselves.

### AUSTRIA GROWS IMPERTINENT

#### Admiral Dewey Declines To Answer Questions Propounded.

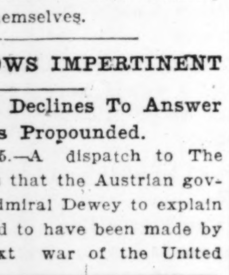
Paris, August 5.—A dispatch to The Libre Parole says that the Austrian government asked Admiral Dewey to explain the statement said to have been made by him that the next war of the United States would be with Germany and that the United States would be supported by England. To this request The Libre Parole says Admiral Dewey replied that he would deny nothing he had said and thereupon advanced the date of his departure from Trieste.

#### Breach of Diplomatic Proprieties.

Washington, August 5.—Regarding the published statement accredited to a French paper to the effect that the Austrian government made demand upon Admiral Dewey to confirm or deny his alleged statement to the effect that our next war would be with Germany, the state department officials point out that it would be a glaring breach of diplomatic proprieties to communicate on a diplomatic subject with a United States naval officer directly and outside of the lawful channels. It would, moreover, be a matter of complaint should Austria have addressed Admiral Dewey on a matter relating entirely to Germany and the United States.

In all times and among all people beauty and love are associated. We all believe that Eve was beautiful.

Esther found favor because of her comliness. Love and jealousy caused by Helen of Troy made historic trouble for two nations. Nobody ever conceived an ugly Juliet. Heroines of romance are always beautiful.



Ideas of beauty differ but the one sort of lovliness that all agree upon is the beauty of health. No matter what her features, no sickly woman can be attractive. Sallow skin, sunken cheeks, pimply face, hollow eyes, lifeless lips—these are repellant. And they can nearly always be traced to the one cause—womanly weakness or disease. Almost all the ills of womankind are cured if you put the feminine organism into healthy, vigorous condition. All sickness of women seems to involve these delicate organs and so no matter what the symptoms may be it is best to look there for the real trouble.

All such disorders are completely and permanently cured by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is designed for just this one thing and is the only preparation of the sort produced by a regularly graduated physician—a skilled specialist in the diseases of women.

Miss Maud Kenyon, of 1513 Orange St., Los Angeles, Cal., writes: "I had been afflicted with my eyes for over a year with such a dreadful itching and inflammation that I could not use them for anything. Physicians had given me many different remedies which were like using so much water; they measured my eyes for glasses; the glasses did not benefit me in the least. My mother desired me to write to Dr. R. V. Pierce, at Buffalo, N. Y., and explain the condition of my eyes. I did so, and after following his advice, and using eight bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription' and eight of the 'Golden Medical Discovery,' can say my trouble is entirely removed. My health was never so good as it is now."

### OLYMPIA ANCHORS AT NAPLES.

#### Admiral Dewey Receives Visitors on Board His Vessel.

Naples, August 5.—Admiral Dewey, who arrived here today from Trieste on board the United States cruiser Olympia, was visited by Lewis Morris Iddings, secretary of the United States embassy at Rome; Richard C. Parsons, second secretary of the embassy; Hector de Castro, United States consul general here, and the vice consul, Charles M. Wood.

The admiral commanding this station, the commander of the garrison and the prefect also visited Admiral Dewey on the Olympia today and the American admiral subsequently returned their visits.

Forty American tourists afterwards visited the Olympia.

Admiral Dewey and the crew of the Olympia are all in good health. It is said the cruiser will only remain here eight or ten days.

### SUES SLAYER OF HER FATHER.

#### Daughter of Man Killed by Arkansas Sheriff Wants Damages.

Little Rock, Ark., August 5.—A damage suit was filed in the circuit court at Hot Springs today by Emma L. Hart against Sheriff Williams for $20,000.

The suit is the outgrowth of the memorable tragedy of March 16th, in which five men were killed on the streets of that city, including James E. Hart, father of the plaintiff.

The complainant charges the sheriff directly with the killing and asks damages.

### LAURIER MAKES DENIAL.

#### Canadian Says Fitzpatrick's Interview Is Nonsense.

Ottawa, Ont., August 5.—Premier Laurier was shown the Washington dispatch in which F. W. Fitzpatrick described his reception in Ottawa as having been a chilly one and gives the substance of the remarks made by Sir Wilfrid when asked to visit Chicago.

The premier said that Mr. Fitzpatrick's statement was sheerest nonsense.

### SEVENTEEN PERSONS KILLED.

#### Two Fast Trains Collide in France with Fatal Results.

Paris, August 5.—Seventeen persons were killed and thirty-seven injured in a collision at 9:30 o'clock this evening on the Orleans railway at Juvisy. The disaster was the result of imperfect signaling.

A collision was between the Orleans line's Paris and Nantes 9:40 train and the Paris and Lyons Mediterranean train, which left eight minutes late.

### ELLERBE MEETS TRAGIC DEATH

#### Brother of Late Governor Ground Up by a Fast Train.

Charleston, S. C., August 5.—Herbert S. Ellerbe, thirty years old and youngest brother of the late Governor Ellerbe, was either killed and his body put on the railroad track or killed accidentally by the southbound vestibuled train in Marion county, this state, last Thursday night.

### JOINT INQUIRY IS ACCEPTED.

#### Kruger Is Willing Now for a Thorough Investigation.

London, August 6.—A special dispatch from Johannesburg says it is reported that the government has accepted the proposal for a joint inquiry and has suggested that France, Germany, Russia and Holland be asked to send representatives to take part in the investigation.

According to the same dispatch, an unconfirmed rumor is in circulation that General Joubert has resigned command of the army of the Transvaal owing to differences with the executive.

### HAWKINS'S FUNERAL OCCURS.

#### Remains of the Commander of the Quakers Is Sent East.

San Francisco, August 5.—The funeral services of Colonel Hawkins, late commander of the Tenth Pennsylvania volunteers, was held at Masonic temple this afternoon.

In attendance were the Tenth Pennsylvania regiment, members of Governor Gage's staff, officers of the various regular and volunteer regiments stationed here and many Masons and other citizens.

A large military escort accompanied the remains to the train which carried them east this evening.

### MAY BE IMPRISONED FOR LIFE.

#### Spain's Supreme Council of War Will Punish Officers.

Madrid, August 5.—The supreme council of war deliberated over its judgment in regard to the surrender of Santiago de Cuba to the American troops. The verdict will be rendered tomorrow. It is reported the accused officers will be acquitted.

It is said the public prosecutor has submitted a report demanding that imprisonment for life be imposed upon the Spanish officers responsible for the surrender of Manila.

# NO RESIGNATIONS WERE REQUESTED

## Stone, of Missouri, Repudiates an Article in The New York Herald.

## SPEAKS OF FUTURE WORK

### He Declares That Altgeld, Tillman and Allen Were Asked To Quit.

## HE OUTLINES THE SUB-COMMITTEES

### Ex-Governor Asserts That the Work of Organization Should Be Left in the Hands of the Members of the National Committee.

St. Louis, August 5.—Last week The New York Herald published a purported synopsis of Governor Stone's views on party organization. The Herald credited the ex-governor with saying at Chicago that the democratic party should in 1900 make no alliances with other organizations.

Today Governor Stone, to answer a great number of inquiries from all over the country, gave out this statement:

"The Herald's article of July 31st is inaccurate. Senator Tillman and I are credited with having declared in speeches before the national committee that we opposed any alliance between the democratic party and any other political organization and it is stated in The Herald that this pronunciamento encountered opposition but was finally carried. I do not know Senator Tillman's opinion on the subject mentioned, but I do know that he nor I made no reference to that subject before the committee nor was it discussed in the committee by any one. The Herald article is altogether inaccurate in that particular.

"The statement in The Herald that the resignation of Governor Altgeld and Senators Teller and Allen, as members of the advisory committee, were tendered and accepted is also inaccurate. No such resignations were tendered or accepted.

"I do not object to saying in reply to The Herald's request that I believe that the sub-committees which the national committee has authorized the chairman to appoint, should be composed of members chosen by and representing the party organization in the several states. In this I believe I voice the sentiment of the whole committee, including the chairman. This does not mean that we do not appreciate the good preliminary work which has been done by the auxiliary committees which have existed heretofore. But we are now come to that point where the work of the party organizations must be taken on a large and more active scale and every member of the national committee must be got into harness. Possibly special occasion may arise in future for special auxiliary committees, but the regular and controlling committees, I have no doubt, will be made up of the members of the national committee."

### GENERAL ELECTIONS SOON.

#### English Politicians Predict a New Parliament.

London, August 5.—The session of parliament practically ended yesterday evening and the prorogation will take place Wednesday. There seems to be a very general belief that it will be the last session of the present parliament, shrewd political prophets predicting that a general election will be held next July at the latest. With the kaleidoscopic transformations occurring incessantly in foreign politics it is difficult to forecast the result of an appeal to the country, but unless some coup rehabilitates the prestige of the present cabinet it is not difficult to foretell a moral disaster in the shape of an enormously decreased conservative majority, although it is hard to indorse the optimistic views of the liberalis, who apparently are satisfied that a general election will return them to power. Candid criticism, however, compels the statement that there are too many cross currents in the liberal party to admit of success until Lord Rosebery or another such liberal imperialist arises to weld the various sections as are now following Sir Campbell-Bannerman, William Vernon Harcourt and John Morley, respectively and to proclaim an aggressive programme instead of a narrow negative policy which is confined to the purely obstructive tactics so characteristic of the present divergent leadership.

### NO ONE ISSUE IS PARAMOUNT.

#### Altgeld Discusses the Features of the Next Campaign.

Chicago, August 5.—Replying to the question "should free silver coinage at 16 to 1 be the paramount issue next year?" ex-Governor John P. Altgeld said:

"No, not any more than any other one of several issues. It is all nonsense to suppose that a convention by resolution makes any one thing paramount issue everywhere. There are those with whom 16 to 1 will be the paramount issue, but that will not make it so with, for example, commercial men. They naturally regard the tariff and freedom from trusts domination as the most important issue. Out in these great labor districts government by injunction forces aside all other issues. With other people other matters are paramount, as, for example, imperialism, the Anglo-American alliance, etc."

#### Mayor Strong's Predictions.

Seattle, Wash., August 5.—Ex-Mayor W. S. Strong arrived here today en route to San Francisco to meet his son, who is coming from Manila on the transport Warren. Mr. Strong predicts that the republican national ticket next year will be McKinley and Hobart.

#### Bracing Himself for the Kick.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"Some men are hard to suit," remarked real estate agent, after a customer had left. "That man, now, will come back here in a week or two and tell me I have swindled him, although I've sold him a suburban lot at half price."

"What will he complain about?" asked the office lounger.

"He'll kick because when I told him he would be within twenty minutes' ride of the city I didn't tell him he'd have to walk thirty minutes to reach his train."

# ACTORS IN DREYFUS DRAMA GATHERING

### Journalists from All Parts of the World and Witnesses Arriving.

## RENNES GROWING LIVELY

### Mercier Puts in an Appearance Looking Anxious and Careworn.

## PICQUART IS GIVEN A RECEPTION

### Prisoner Will Be Escorted Before the Court Between a Double Row of Gendarmes.

Rennes, August 5.—Rennes has awakened from its normal condition of sleepiness and with the arrivals of hundreds of journalists from all parts of the world and witnesses and other actors in the Dreyfus drama, the town is assuming an animated appearance. The terraces in front of the cafes are full of people warmly discussing the coming trial, which will open Monday morning at half-past 6 or 7 o'clock.

General Mercier, who was minister of war when Dreyfus was condemned, arrived from Paris this afternoon. He was dressed in mufti, and his face showed an anxious, careworn expression. A large number of persons had gathered on the platform at the railway station to witness his arrival, but no noteworthy incident occurred.

The leading event of the day was the arrival here of the Dreyfus affair, Lieutenant Colonel George Picquart. Colonel Picquart wore a bowler hat and a dark suit. His train arrived at 7 o'clock this evening, an hour late, and only a few people were present at the station except detectives and police officers. As Colonel Picquart entered the carriage which Maitre Labori, counsel for Dreyfus, had waiting for him, some of the spectators shouted: "Viva Picquart," and "viva Dreyfus." These shouts elicited counter cries of "abas Picquart," and "a mort, a l'eau," from the few anti-Dreyfusites present.

But the bark of the latter was worse than their bite, for not the slightest attempt was made to carry out the threats which Colonel Picquart utterly ignored. He did not give even a glance to the shouters as his carriage drove away to a private house in the town after a brief call at Maitre Labori's residence.

The authorities are apparently becoming anxious regarding the maintenance of tranquility in Rennes during the trial, owing to the invasion of the town by a crowd of anti-Dreyfus agitators, and heroic police measures were taken this evening to insure peace during a couple of opposition meetings, which were quite private. A small number of people assembled in the neighborhood of the house in which meetings were held and this led the authorities to mobolize in the locality a force of policemen, mounted gendarmes and a swarm of detectives, who closed the streets in the vicinity, although there was not the slightest sign of disorder.

Cards of admission to the trial were issued this afternon to the representatives of the press, every two foreign correspondents without exception, receiving one card between them, which means that the leading papers of the world outside of France will be able to be represented only every other day.

Captain Dreyfus will be conducted to the new court room in Lyce, which faces the military prison across the broad avenue De la Gare, every morning and return in the evening, between a double row of gendarmes. Workmen have been busy today fitting up the Salle des Festes in the Lyce for the trial, and the installation of benches, desks, etc., is already completed. A large crucifix has been brought from the military chapel and hung behind the seats of the judges, which are placed on the stage. The Salle des Fetes is really a theater, the prescenium has been left untouched and will form a frame for the scenes of the trial.

#### Suspended for Two Years.

Indianapolis, Ind., August 5.—The supreme tribunal, Knights of Pythias, which has been in session in this city several days, today concluded the trial of the memorable case of Thomas G. Sample, supreme chancellor, against Henry Wellenboss.

The supreme tribunal found Wellenboss guilty of all the charges of violation of obligations and the breaking of Pythian law and sentenced him to suspension from all rights and privileges for a period of two years.

#### Two Freight Trains Collide.

Washington, August 5.—Two freight trains on the Southern road collided at Manassas early this morning. Engineer King and Fireman John Harris, the latter a negro, were killed. One of the engines tumbled down an embankment, drawing six or seven cars with it.

#### Carolina's First Bale.

Charleston, S. C., August 5.—Colonel L. W. Youmans, a prominent farmer of Fairfax, Barnwell county, shipped to Charleston today the first bale of this season's cotton crop yet sent to market.

#### Sittings of the Cortez.

Madrid, August 5.—A royal decree has just been issued suspending the sittings of the cortes for the usual summer period. No time has been fixed for their re-assembling.

#### New Record for Pacing to a Wagon.

Cleveland, O., August 5.—Sunland Belle today established a new record for pacing to a wagon, going a mile in 2:10 flat.

Bad Blood

*Boils, Skin Eruptions, Ulcers, Pimples, Fever Sores, Eczema, Scrofula, Cancers,*

CURED BY B.B.B., BOTANIC BLOOD BALM.

*To prove the wonderful healing power of B.B.B., every sufferer may receive a SAMPLE BOTTLE of B.B.B. FREE BY MAIL.*

**B.B.B., Botanic Blood Balm, has a mastery over all Blood Diseases which no other remedy even approaches. B.B.B. literally drives the poison, or bad blood, out of the body, bones, and entire system, leaving the flesh pure and free from blemishes. While B.B.B. is a powerful blood remedy, it can be taken with perfect safety by old and young. B.B.B. leaves no bad after effects, and the cures are permanent.**

Tumors, Ulcers, or Cancer of the Nose, Eye, Lip, Ear, Neck, Breast, Stomach, Legs, or Arms, are all curable by B.B.B., which is made especially to cure all terrible Blood Diseases. Persistent Sores, Blood and Skin Blemishes, that resist other treatments, are quickly cured by B.B.B. Skin Eruptions, Pimples, Red, Itching Eczema, Scales, Blisters, Red or Brown Patches, Blotches, etc., are all due to bad blood, and hence easily cured by B.B.B. Syphilitic Blood Poison literally driven from the system by B.B.B. in one to five months. B.B.B. does not contain vegetable or mineral poison. One bottle will test it in any case. For sale by druggists everywhere. Large bottles, $1, six for $5. Send 2 stamps for book and free sample bottle, which will be sent by return mail. When you write, describe symptoms, and personal free medical advice will be given. Address Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga.

# NO NEW CASES AND NO DEATHS

## Surgeon General Wyman Receives Encouraging Reports.

## EPIDEMIC SEEMS LIMITED

### Situation Is Decidedly Reassuring, Declare the Yellow Fever Experts.

## TENTS ARE BEING GENERALLY USED

### Forty-Two Cases and Eleven Deaths Have Been the Result of the Outbreak of the Disease at the Soldiers National Home.

Washington, August 5.—Surgeon General Wyman, of the marine hospital corps, tonight received a telegram from Dr. Vickery, of the Hampton Soldiers' home, in which he said the epidemic seemed limited. No new cases developed today and only one death occurred last night. Surgeon Wasdin, the yellow fever expert, also telegraphed Mr. Wyman to the same effect. He had conferred with Mr. McMahon and Colonel Smith, of the home board of managers, and all had agreed that the situation was reassuring. The inmates of the home are being removed to tents and the barracks thoroughly disinfected. Dr. Wasdin reports forty-two cases and eleven deaths to date. General Wyman received a telegram this afternoon from Dr. Pettus, dated at Old Point Comfort, in which he stated that the troops located at Fort Monroe had all gone aboard the transport McClellan and would start north immediately. He added that all was quiet.

Dr. Wyman has ordered Surgeon Donaldson to begin a town-to-town inspection along the railway line from Newport News to Richmond to locate and keep under observation any parties from the neighborhood of the infected area, to whom suspicion might reasonably attach.

#### Quarantine Squadron Enlarged.

Norfolk, Va., August 5.—Norfolk's quarantine squadron was reorganized today, when the Siren, the Virginia naval reserves' training ship, joined the squadron as flagship, commanded by Lieutenant Commander Adams, who has command of the Norfolk, Portsmouth, Berkeley and Suffolk patrol boats, numbering about a dozen.

### SUN'S PRINTERS MAKE DEMAND

#### New York Paper Threatens To Put in Non-Union Men.

New York, August 5.—Representatives of Typographical Union No. 6, waited upon Assistant Business Manager Paddock, of The New York Sun, tonight to ask him if he would abide by the rules and regulations of the typographical union as at present in vogue.

This action was the result, it was said at the headquarters of the typographical union, of rumors which reached the members on Friday that Charles W. Edward, who is said to be in charge of the mechanical arrangements of The Sun office, was about to replace the union compositors and stereotypers with non-union men.

About the time that this conference was going on, 135 compositors, eight boys and ten stereotypers stopped work, but remained about the premises. They were orderly and made no demonstration. Notwithstanding this, the police of the Oak street station were notified and a number of police were sent to guard The Sun office.

At the headquarters of typographical union No. 6, it was said that a force of non-union men was on its way here from Philadelphia in a boat, and the men would probably arrive here Sunday morning. All information concerning the matter was refused at the editorial rooms and business office of The Sun tonight.

### SCHOONER AND LINER COLLIDE

#### Boat Laden with Lumber Runs Into a Passenger Steamer.

New York, August 5.—The schooner Henry H. Grant, Captain Sutpin, from Norfolk, with lumber, during a heavy squall this afternoon ran into the Hamburg-American line steamer Pretoria, which sailed this morning for Hamburg and later had anchored in the narrows.

The force of the collision carried away the schooner's fore and mizzen masts at the deck and all the headgear attached, broke the main mast off at the crosstrees and caused the starboard anchor to stove a hole in the starboard water line, which caused the vessel to leak. The schooner is a complete wreck.

### DR. LAWRENCE PASSES AWAY.

#### Prominent Charlestonian Dies at Capon Springs, W. Va.

Charleston, S. C., August 5.—Word was received this afternoon from Capon prings, W. Va., of the death of Dr. J. S. Lawrence, president of the Charleston Consolidated Railway and Gas Electric Company. Dr. Lawrence was the projector and first president of the trolley road, and also of the Seashore line to Sullivans Island and Isle of Palms. He was a native of this state, but lived north some years, and was well known in financial circles at Baltimore and Washington. He came to Charleston about four years ago and gave this city the finest electric system in the south. Is health was impaired by overwork, and he succumbed to congestion of the brain this afternoon. He was universally admired in Charleston for his genius, integrity and untiring interest in all undertakings. The funeral will be in Charleston.

#### James R. Cowan, Gadsden, Ala.

Gadsden, Ala., August 5.—(Special.)—James R. Cowan, ex-tax assessor of Etowah county, aged seventy years, died at Gallant, Etowah county, today, after an illness lasting from last Christmas. Mr. Cowan was a republican and was appointed as tax assessor just after the war and served during the reconstruction period.

# RESUMES ISSUE OF GOLD CERTIFICATES

### Requisition Is Made Upon Printing Department for the Work.

## ONE DENOMINATION WANTED

### Secretary Gage After Long Consideration Decides Upon the Step.

## CARLISLE SUSPENDED THE ISSUE

### Demand for Currency Other Than Metal To Move Crops Causes the Step.

Washington, August 5.—The treasury department today made requisition upon the bureau of engraving and printing for the printing of $10,000,000 gold certificates in denominations of twenty dollars each. The treasurer now holds a large unissued supply of certificates of the larger denominations. It is the evident intention of the treasury department to be in a position to issue gold certificates freely for gold coin, should the fall movement of currency lead to a demand at the treasury for gold certificates in exchange for gold coin. It is to be noted that while gold coins can be freely had in denominations of fives and tens the law restricts the issue of gold certificates to denominations of twenty dollars or multiples thereof. It is a debatable question, therefore, whether gold certificates will adequately meet the demand of money for small denominations.

It is now apparent that in the fall movement of the crops there will be a pressing demand for more currency or paper money. As this can be furnished in no other way than by the issue of gold certificates, there will undoubtedly be a demand more or less great upon the treasury for such certificates against the deposit of gold coin.

The sub-treasury at San Francisco has already been notified by wire to resume the issue of gold certificates on deposits of gold and in payment over the counter of government obligations. The other sub-treasuries have been notified to the same effect by letter, which they will receive before business hours on Monday morning. The sub-treasurers have also been advised that the government will ship them an additional supply of gold certificates today, of what is known as department series in denominations ranging from $20 to $1,000 and aggregating about $10,000,000. It is anticipated that the old certificates most in demand will be what is known as "to order certificates." These will be issued on request to individual depositors of gold, and in their own names, in sums ranging from $5,000 to $10,000 each. The government now has in its vaults between $88,000,000 and $90,000,000 in gold certificates of what is known as the "series of 1888," and these will be supplied on demand until others may be printed at the bureau of engraving and printing.

It will be recalled that Secretary Carlisle suspended the issue of gold certificates by an order promulgated April 14, 1893. His authority for so doing was that contained in section 12, of the act of July 12, 1882, which made it obligatory upon the secretary of the treasury to suspend the issue whenever the gold reserve retained in the treasury should fall below $100,000,000. This question of resuming the issue of gold certficates, which was suspended by Secretary Carlisle, has been under consideration by Secretary Gage for several months. He has given the question his best thought and it is believed secured the views of other leading financiers throughout the country before taking this step.

In Mr. Cleveland's time the gold reserve fell below $100,000,000 and the issue of gold certificates ceased under the direction of Secretary Carlisle. He held that the power of the department in the case lapsed when once the reserve was trenched upon, and yet certificates were afterwards issued for two brief periods and for small sums in his term.

Since the accession of President McKinley the subject has been under discussion in financial newspapers and among bankers and inquiries have been addressed to the department and counsel tendered relative to the resumption of the issue. Secretary Gage has given much consideration to both the legal and business aspects of the proposition. It is understood that he has been advised that the issue of these certificates is an administrative measure wholly within his discretion.

The present call for paper money, it is said, is not due to any reduction of notes of any kind.

The treasury has for a long period held only $20,000,000 for use in all its offices and has been able to put notes only in redemption or in exchange for other denominations. All the rest of the $845,000,000 in paper is in the hands of the banks or the people, and in unusual degree in the northwest and the southwest.

Secretary Gage resumes the issue of gold certificates with the purpose of extending the aid of the government in moving the crops in any proper way that offers or is believed by prudent people to be helpful.

Now that the department has gone to the limit of its power in this direction, it is insisted the banks and the people must adjust themselves to the situation.

No gold certificates can, under the law, be issued for denominations less than twenty dollars. Treasurer Roberts directs attention to the fact that the demand for currency is in much the greatest degree for smaller notes. By using gold certificates for $20 and upward, the other kinds of paper can be turned more and more into denominations smaller, and this will give some relief. Gold coin can be used in $5 and $10 if popular prejudices will permit.

Treasurer Roberts places emphasis on the fact that for places these certificates of gold coin must be deposited in the treasury absolutely dollar for dollar. The volume of currency, therefore, cannot receive any increase by this procession. A certain fluidity, however, is added, since the certificates will be likely to be passed from hand to hand and be shipped with greater facility.

Hope is expressed by treasury officials that since the vaults of the department at all its offices are already crowded, banks will turn in coin only for fair business reasons to secure currency for necessary use.

### NITE GETS LIFE SENTENCE.

#### Conviction of Last Member of the Dalton Gang.

Henderson, Tex., August 5.—(Special.)—The Jim Nite murder trial was ended tonight by the jury returning a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, assessing defendant's punishment at life imprisonment. The state succeeded in proving that Nite is Jim Jones, who assisted in robbing the Longview, Tex., bank and killing and wounding several prominent citizens in the fight that followed. Nite is the only surviving member of the notorious Dalton gang, the others having been killed while resisting arrest since this occurred. He will be sent immediately to the penitentiary for safe keeping, pending a motion for a new trial.

The allegation that a prominent witness had been offered a bribe to testify against Nite was substantiated today, as the defendant's attorneys yesterday claimed they would do. Nite rolled a cigarette while the verdict was being read and soon after said he would rather have had the death sentence.

"Waste Not, Want Not."

*Little leaks bring to want, and little impurities of the blood, if not attended to bring a "Want" of health. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the one and only specific that will remove all blood humors and impurities, thereby putting you into a condition of perfect health and strength.*

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Never Disappoints

# SAMOAN COMMISSION REACHES HONOLULU

### Two Members of the Body Touch at the Hawaiian City.

## BRITON GOES STRAIGHT HOME

### German and American Are Now En Route to San Francisco.

## QUIET PREVAILED WHEN THEY LEFT

### Representatives of the Three Governments Complete Their Work, but Refuse To Discuss It.

San Francisco, August 3.—The steamer Hong Kong Maru brings the following advices from Honolulu under date of July 29th:

The United States ship Badger, bearing two of the three Samoan commissioners, arrived at this port Wednesday afternoon, July 26th, eight days from Apia, on her way to San Francisco. On board were Hon. Bartlett Tripp, United States commissioner, and Baron von Sternberg, representative of Germany. Mr. C. N. Elliott, commissioner for Great Britain, having sailed by way of New Zealand and Australia for London to report directly to his government.

The latter days of the commission's stay in Samoa were devoted to evolving a political organism that would be satisfactory to the Samoans and would work satisfactorily to all parties concerned under the tripartrite treaty. A scheme was adopted. The members of the commission decline to state its particulars until it has been referred to their respective governments, but they have given out that Samoa will in future be ruled by a white governor appointed by the three powers, much as the chief justice is at present.

Residents of Samoa have filed with the commissioners claims aggregating [illegible] for property destroyed during the recent temporary occupation of Mulinuu by American and British sailors. The largest claim is from the Catholic Marist mission—$22,000—and is for the looting of the premises by natives, upon instructions, it is said, of the British commander. Another is from a German firm, $19,000, for much the same reasons. Other claims are from settlers whose property was damaged in various ways.

KIDNEY AND BLADDER TROUBLES PROMPTLY CURED

A Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the wonderful new discovery in medical science, fulfills every wish in promptly curing kidney, bladder and uric acid troubles, rheumatism, and pain in the back. It corrects inability to hold water and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases.

If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists in fifty-cent and one dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful new discovery and a book that tells all about it and its great cures, both sent absolutely free by mail, address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention that you read this generous offer in The Atlanta Sunday Constitution.

### TWO BIG STILLS RAIDED

#### They Were Located Near Chickamauga Park.

Chattanooga, August 5.—(Special.)—Raiding Officer R. F. Carter, of Cartersville, Ga., and Deputy Marshal J. J. Jones, of La Fayette, Ga., early this morning raided and destroyed two big illicit distilleries at Eagle Cliff, Walker county, Ga., within three miles of Chickamauga park. Both stills have been in operation for several years and did a land office business last year by supplying liquor to soldiers at Chickamauga park. Repeated efforts were made by several officers to locate the stills, but all were unsuccessful. The first distillery raided this morning was conducted by Moses Long, who peddles chickens between his home and Chattanooga. The still was of copper, an hundred gallon capacity, and was in operation. Twelve hundred gallons of beer and thirty gallons of low wine were found and destroyed. The second still was about a mile away, operated by G. W. Lanham. It was about the same size as the other and about the same amount of beer and wine was found and destroyed. Neither Long nor Lanham were arrested.

### FOUND LETTER IN HIS POCKET

#### Which Formed Grounds for Divorce from Her Husband.

Chattanooga, Tenn., August 5.—(Special.)—Mrs. G. W. Easley, wife of Colonel George W. Easley, a prominent lawyer and promoter of industrial enterprises, has been granted a divorce from her husband, with alimony of $6,000 cash and considerable property. The divorce was granted on the ground of adultery. Mrs. Easley, in going through her husband's pockets, found a letter from a woman in St. Louis written in very amorous vein and indicating that her relations with Colonel Easley had been very intimate. The letter was signed by initials "G. D." Mrs. Easley immediately instituted divorce proceedings. Colonel Easley is very prominent in this section and the affair has created a great sensation.

### WAS AFRAID OF HER HUSBAND

#### Mrs. Junkins Takes Her Children and Leaves Home.

Chattanooga, Tenn., August 5.—(Special.)—Mrs. T. M. Junkins, of Waldens Ridge, escaped from her home this evening with her two children and left on the Cincinnati train for the home of her parents in Indiana. Before leaving she stated that she had left her husband because he had just threatened to kill her and her children. He had suddenly become deranged, she said, and was making elaborate preparations to kill the entire family. The woman slipped out to a neighbor's with two small children and was driven to the city, where she took a train as quickly as possible. Junkins came here from Indiana about eight months ago.

# MAYOR'S RESIGNATION ASKED FOR BY THE CITY COUNCIL

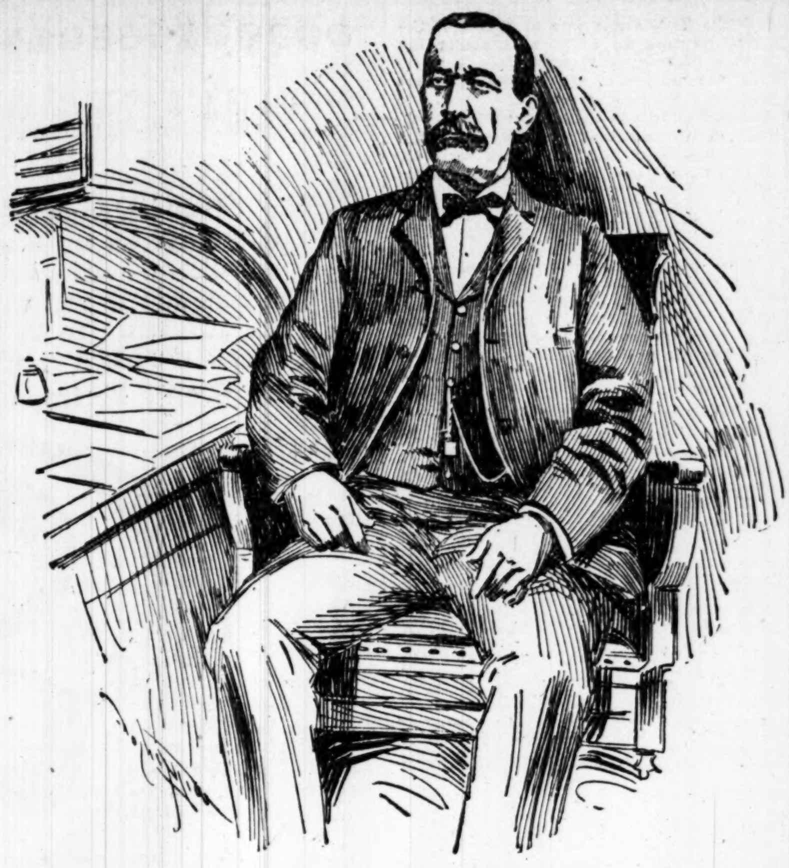
## Woodward Refuses To Talk for Publication.

### SPIRITED SESSION WAS HELD

### Councilman J. J. Maddox Took the Initiative In the Matter.

### ONLY THREE VOTED AGAINST IT

### Unless Woodward Resigns Impeachment May Follow and a Sensational Trial Be Precipitated. What a Councilman Has To Say.



MAYOR JAMES G. WOODWARD.
This Picture Shows Him at His Desk, Where Council Members Say He Has Not Been Recently—His Resignation Is Asked For.

"Whereas, Mayor James G. Woodward is again charged with neglecting his official duties, and also it is not believed he has kept faith with the general council touching his promise to abstain from excessive use of whisky, thereby destroying his influence and reflecting upon the fair name of this city, therefore

"Be it resolved by this general council, That Mayor James G. Woodward be and is hereby requested to tender to this body his resignation of the position of mayor of Atlanta by Monday morning."

The foregoing resolution introduced by Councilman J. J. Maddox was adopted at a special meeting of the general council held yesterday afternoon, from which the general public was excluded and only representatives of the press admitted. There were only three dissenting votes.

The meeting was called to consider and take action on certain alleged charges of misconduct by Mayor Woodward, said to have taken place on Tuesday afternoon and night of last week. The call for a meeting was tacitly agreed upon, and no single member of council will acknowledge having taken the initiative, and the first intimation the public had of the meeting was the exclusive information in The Constitution yesterday morning.

The meeting was the most remarkable ever held in the city of Atlanta and each utterance of the various members assembled to pass on the conduct of the city's highest official and to say whether or not he should be allowed to retain his chair was fraught with the deepest significance and interest.

The feature of the meeting of course was the introduction of the foregoing resolution. Following its introduction came several impassioned speeches from different members of council. Of these, the speeches of Dr. Roy, Dr. Turner and Messrs. Parks, Burns and Mayson savored of the sensational.

During the meeting the alleged facts of Mayor Woodward's misconduct were only referred to in a general way and no specific charges or evidence was introduced. No one seemed to know, however, at what moment such charges would be brought out.

A particularly significant statement was that made by Councilman Maddox during the debate on his resolution. It was to the effect that a member of council then present had actually seen the mayor in a state of intoxication. Dr. Roy called for this councilman to make known the facts, but the testimony was not forthcoming.

**Rumor That May Heat Matters.**

Another suggestive statement was that made by Councilman Parks, who said that the air was full of rumors to the effect that the mayor's downfall was due to a prominent stockholder in one of the street railway companies then applying to the city for certain rights. According to these rumors, Councilman Parks said that Mayor Woodward's fall had been deliberately planned and put in execution.

Unless Mayor Woodward's resignation is forthcoming by Monday afternoon—and it seems exceedingly improbable that such will be the case—impeachment proceedings will doubtless be instituted. Should the matter take this course and a public trial be had, it is then likely that the most sensational and most bitterly fought contest ever known in the state will be the result. Those in a position to know, state that the actual guilt or innocence of the mayor will pale into insignificance in comparison with other issues at stake.

In this connection the statement of Colonel W. T. Moyers, who has advised with Mayor Woodward, is significant.

**Reporters Are Admitted.**

Promptly at 4 o'clock Councilman J. J. Maddox rapped on the table and called the meeting to order, at the same time suggesting that Mayor Pro Tem. I. S. Mitchell act as chairman. Councilman J. S. Parks was elected secretary of the meeting.

The question of an executive session was the first thing to come up. Councilman W. S. Thomson favored a secret meeting and made a motion to that effect. At this time there were some fifty or sixty interested spectators in the room. The motion was carried, and those present were asked to leave the room. Councilman Parks asked if the motion intended to exclude members of the press who had remained in the room. On a motion of Councilman LaHatte the reporters were allowed to remain, with the understanding that they pledged themselves to print only what the members of council considered relevant.

Mayor Pro Tem. Mitchell announced the caucus ready to proceed with the business before it.

Councilman Maddox arose and said:

"You will remember that some weeks ago certain grave charges were made against Mayor Woodward. At that time council took up the matter with the intention of taking action on the charges. On the promise of the mayor to reform, these charges were overlooked. It now appears from published reports and rumors that are rife elsewhere that Mayor Woodward has broken his pledge. This talk of his recent spree has been so insistant that a meeting of council was deemed necessary to take proper action. I think there is no question of his guilt, and think that a mild resolution should be introduced asking him to reasign. I hope and trust that he will resign."

At this point Councilman Maddox read the resolution which is printed at the head of this article.

**A Spirited Debate.**

The debate that followed the introduction of this resolution was spirited.

Councilman Roy was the first to secure the floor.

"I cannot vote for that resolution," said he. "I could never vote for the conviction of a man on hearsay evidence of his guilt. I want evidence. If it is a fact that Mayor Woodward is now on a spree and has been on a spree I want to know it.

"I move that a committee be appointed to inquire into these charges."

Councilman Maddox stated that a member of council present had seen the mayor in an intoxicated condition before the railroad commission.

"Bring up these facts, produce the man," said Dr. Roy. "I don't believe in the introduction of exparte evidence."

Councilman Burns stated that the present meeting was not an impeachment trial. He thought, however, that the facts warranted a call for the mayor's resignation.

"If the Mayor has a clear conscience in this matter he can afford to stand trial and meet the accusations.

If he is guilty I think that he will acknowledge the facts and resign."

Councilman Holland suggested that the mayor's secretary, Walter Taylor, be called upon to state how many days the mayor had been absent from his office and what his condition was prior to his absence.

"Mayor Woodward was in his office Wednesday morning. I saw nothing to indicate that he had been drinking. He gave me instructions as to certain business and then told me that he intended leaving the city on unofficial business. He returned to the city Friday morning and has since been at his home. I have known all the time where to reach him," said Mr. Taylor.

"I am prepared to cast my vote in favor of the Maddox resolution," said Alderman Mayson. "At the recent meeting of council when the mayor's conduct came up for discussion I voted as I did with the express understanding that there was not to be a repetition of these occurrences. I am satisfied that the mayor of Atlanta has, in the past few days, been seriously under the influence of whisky. I can't see anything to do but to ask him to resign. Our city cannot afford to have such a man for mayor. Atlanta is too large a town to have a mayor who cannot or will not keep sober.

"For months his best friends have tried to keep him from drinking; but have failed to influence him. Then came this recent terrible denunciation and the subsequent action by council. I think that the time has come to let him know, gently but firmly, that the city wants his resignation—which it certainly does from the expressions I have heard on all sides. Then if he doesn't resign, why impeachment proceedings can be brought."

After a few words by Alderman Turner the question was called for by Councilman Thomson.

"I want my vote thoroughly understood," said Councilman Roy, "I have heard nothing—no evidence to substantiate the reports. I would like for some one to produce definite evidence."

**"I am in possession of the name of an engineer who says that he saw Mayor Woodward in the depot in Macon at 2 o'clock in the morning as drunk as a man ever gets to be. I can get his testimony if needed," said Mr. Maddox.**

**LaHatte's Substitute.**

At this point Councilman LaHatte stated that he had a resolution to offer as an amendment. He thought that the mayor should be given an opportunity to make a defense of the charges.

Following is the resolution:

"Whereas, It has been publicly reported to the members of the city council that his honor the mayor has been under the influence of liquor for several days past; and,

Whereas, The mayor has previously solemnly promised that this state of affairs should not occur again; therefore,

Resolved, That the mayor be requested to communicate to the city council next Monday whether he desires to make defense to said charges.

"I don't think there's a man in this room except possibly Dr. Roy who does'nt know that the charges are true," said Councilman Maddox. "I am as sorry for Mayor Woodward as any one, but the city council has too much at stake to put this matter off."

"You don't want to put that in," said Councilman Thomson to Mr. LaHatte.

"This is all done in mercy, and if a public trial is brought on there'll be a lot of ugly tales come out that will hurt the city. We simply ask him to resign and thereby save that investigation that would otherwise be necessary."

Councilman Holland said that he thought some mercy should be shown the mayor's family.

"I am a temperance man myself and I know the evils of whisky. Any man who drinks at all is liable to fall."

Councilman Dozier said that he did not feel justified in voting for the resolution with the lack of evidence.

"I don't agree with Mr. Thomson about the investigation," said Councilman Parks.

"There's a lot of dirty linen to be washed before this affair is over."

**"Talk about rumors! I've heard nothing but rumors all day long. We want to know why the mayor was led astray. I have been informed that a prominent official of a large corporation now applying for franchises was the cause of his getting drunk and keeping him drunk.**

**"I say let the public trial come on!**

**"I believe that he was intoxicated by an interested party and intoxicated for a purpose."**

**Dr. Turner's Speech.**

Dr. Turner favored the Maddox resolution vigorously.

"If the mayor of the city of Atlanta can be taken into a back room and induced to get drunk by any man, then I say that it is time that his resignation is demanded. No one is to blame but the mayor himself. He has been given every opportunity to reform, and I for one congratulated myself that he had. He has not reformed; he has broken a solemn obligation to the members of this body and the people who elected him; he gives no intimation of resigning, and I for one think it our duty to call upon him to fulfill his promise."

The LaHatte resolution was then voted on and lost—Roy, Holland, Dozier and LaHatte voting for it.

On the vote on the Maddox resolution Holland, Parks and LaHatte voted "no."

A motion was then made that the resolution be signed by the secretary and the chairman and sent to Mayor Woodward.

The caucus was then declared adjourned.

**Woodward Could Not Be Seen.**

Repeated efforts were made yesterday by a representative of The Constitution to see Mayor Woodward, but each was met by the reiterated statement that the mayor was asleep and could not be awakened. This, it can be remembered, was the case Friday.

In speaking of the outcome of yesterday's session a prominent member of council said:

"Council has simply got to force Mayor Woodward out of office. It is a plain duty made plainer by the insinuations of his friends who seek by innuendo to besmirch others.

"The printed statement that if Mayor Woodward went down he would have eminently respectable company both political and official is considered by council an implied threat and an insinuating slap in the face.

"I am firmly convinced that the sentiment of the city is unanimously in favor of his ejectment from office if he does not have the manhood to resign.

"Now that this implied challenge has been issued by one of his friends the course of council is perfectly plain."

Elsewhere is given a statement by Colonel W. T. Moyers in which he gives expression to certain uttrances referred to in the foregoing statement.

The matter is now up to council and definite action looking to Mayor Woodward's removal from office may be expected Monday unless he decides to resign.

## COLONEL MOYERS SAYS WOODWARD WILL NOT FALL WITHOUT COMPANY

Here is the statement that has stirred up members of council. It is from Colonel W. T. Moyers, who, as a friend of Mayor Woodward's, says that if there is a fight and Woodward goes down, he will drag others along. A council member said last night that in view of this statement council could not shirk the duty of ejecting the mayor, for if it did fear would be assigned as the reason. Colonel Moyers said:

"While I have not been employed yet to defend Mayor Woodward, I have been consulted by him as a lawyer and a friend, and if there is a fight I will probably be his lawyer. I have advised him, both as a friend and a lawyer, what his legal rights are, and as to the politic thing for him to do. Just at this moment I am not prepared to say what he will do, but I can say that if I take up the fight as his legal adviser, there won't be any fun in it. It will be a red-hot fight to the last, and if the mayor goes down he will have eminently respectable company, both politically and officially."

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beyond compare. Superior in all respects to any mineral water known. A refreshing drink that cures *sick headache, constipation* and *disordered stomach* in the most pleasant and effective way.

*Pamphlets on application.*

TARRANT & CO., CHEMISTS, NEW YORK.

## GEORGIANS TO GO TO CAROLINA

### Two Governors Will Speak at Isle of Palms Saturday.

Charleston, S. C., August 5.—There will be a gathering of the people of Georgia and South Carolina at the Isle of Palms Saturday, August 12th. Governor Allen D. Candler of Georgia, and Governor Miles B. McSweeney of South Carolina, will both be present, the latter delivering the address of welcome, and the former making the response for the people of his state.

An elaborate programme of entertainment has been prepared, including, besides other amusement, speeches by prominent men of both states.

The Georgians are coming under the auspices of the Travelers' Protective Assoication of that state.

## A PROGRESSIVE COLLEGE.

### One That Is Attracting Much Attention in This Section.

One of the best institutions in the south for the proper education of young women is Sullin's college at Bristol, Tenn. This school is one of the noted schools of its section and receives students from all parts of the south. Rev. S. N. Barker, the president, is an educator of national reputation, and girls intrusted to his care will receive the attention they get at home.

New buildings have been erected this year and every equipment possible for the proper education of girls have been provided. The college opens its fall term on September 14th. Write to Professor S. N. Barker, Bristol, Tenn., and let him send you a catalogue.

## CHEAP RATES TO THE EAST.

### One Fare Round Trip to Philadelphia and Return, September 1-3, via Southern Railway.

Account the National Encampment, G. A. R., the Southern railway will sell tickets to Philadelphia, September 1st to 3d inclusive, at half rates, one fare round trip, limited to September 13th, with privilege of extension to September 30th by deposit and payment fee of 50 cents. Rates open to everybody. Take the Southern, the route of the famous modern limited trains, the Washington and Southwestern Limited and U. S. Fast Mail. Pullman sleeping cars and library-observation cars through to Philadelphia and New York. Dining cars serve all meals en route.

For further information call on the undersigned. RANDALL CLIFTON,
District Passenger Agent, Atlanta.
8 6 tf e o d

## Resisted Officer and Is Killed.

Richmond, Va., August 5.—At Marion, Smythe county, this morning Officers L. L. Sherer and S. C. Lindsay raided the premises of Joe Shult, white, and his wife, charged with keeping a disorderly house. The Shults resisted and a fight followed. Shult was shot and instantly killed and his wife was mortally wounded it is thought.

## MORE SERIOUS THAN EXPECTED

### Will the Neal Investigation Prove To Be.

### CHARGES OF THE COMMITTEE

### Against the Ex-Superintendent of the Penitentiary.

### IT IS LIKELY HE WILL BE PROSECUTED

### Neal Will Probably Face a Jury To Answer His Loose Methods as an Officer.

Columbia, S. C., August 5.—(Special.)—The finale of the penitentiary investigation is going to be more serious than was at first expected. The work of the legislalature committee has extended over five months, with two long recesses and has been done in a manner to arouse no word of criticism. The committee is composed of members of both political factions and while courteous and considerate, there has been no suspicion of whitewash.

It is possible that had the committee accepted Colonel Neal's acknowledgment of liability—about $3,600—that the ex-superintendent would have been able to raise that amount, but when they charge $11,000 against him, and couple that with recommendation that criminal prosecution be instituted, it places Colonel Neal in a very serious position. In view of his acknowledgment that he appropriated to his individual use more than $3,000, there is but one thing for a jury to do. Besides he is charged with $7,400 convict hire. These convicts were leased to men who were operating two plantations belonging to Colonel Neal and who had no financial standing. No money was collected from them by the superintendent and the bonds required by the rules of the penitentiary to be given by lessees were not exacted of them.

**How McLaurin Views It.**

The unfortunate situation of Colonel Neal does not affect him alone. It is understood that Senator McLaurin looks on the fall of this politician as a severe blow to himself, politically. Colonel Neal, it will be remembered, managed McLaurin's campaign and was his close personal and political friend. He was so closely associated with him before the public that the developments and ending of this case cannot but injure the senator, temporarily at least.

Neither has the investigation proved pleasant for Senator Tillman or ex-Governor Evans. If the recommendation the committee is expected to make to the governor, that the amounts these ex-state officials are due the penitentiary be collected, is carried out it will cause a decided political flutter.

When ex-Governor Evans was some time ago notified by the investigating committee that there were matters brought out in the investigation needing his explanation, he did not respond to the communication. Senator Tillman did reply, intimating the matters were too trivial to pay much attention to, and that the report of the board would indicate whether it was trying to make political capital out of the fact that the names of prominent men in the state were involved in the mass of evidence. The declaration he then made as to having got things from Colonel Neal, under the impression that Neal was paying for them himself, because he had sold the superintendent a cane mill at much below its value. Colonel Neal flatly denied the last time he was on the stand.

Among those things charged against Senator Tillman is the cultivation of a six-acre farm near Columbia during his four years in office, using convict labor and state mules and fertilizers, for which nothing was paid. Also a car load of brick. Also groceries from the penitentiary supplies, the exact amount not having been figured out.

Governor Evans also ran the same farm in the same manner and his grocery account is up in the hundreds.

Then there were vegetables from the penitentiary's extensive gardens, and Colonel Neal says the governors had their laundry done by the convicts.

There are several other odds and ends but those named are the chief items for which Tillman and Evans will be called on to pay. Altogether the investigation has been a serious affair.

**Petitions to Governor.**

Since coming into office Governor McSweeney has had to run the gantlet of scores of petitioners for executive clemency. All those that had been refused by his predecessor were fired at him again, besides many new ones.

In the last day or two he has acted on a number of those petitions. The most notable of these was that of Charles F. Pons, a Floridian, said to be closely related to a high official of that state, who married a beautiful girl in Allendale, S. C., when he had a wife in Jacksonville. He pleaded guilty to the charge of bigamy and was fined $500 and six months imprisonment in the Bamberg county jail.

The petition set forth that the man had paid the fine and asked that the sentence be commuted to the payment of the fine. Though the presiding judge and the solicitor recommended the commutation, Governor McSweeney could not see his way clear to rebate any of the light sentence for an offense that strikes at the very foundation of the country's social fabric.

The legal wife has sued for a divorce and the custody of the children.

At the February, 1899, term of court in Laurens county a negro woman, Carrie Brown, entered a plea of guilty to the charge of arson, on the understanding that the court and the attorneys on both sides would urge the governor to grant a pardon. She was sentenced to ten years in the state prison, but the judge suspended the sentence so that the woman would remain in jail in Laurens until July, when the matter would be laid before the governor. Governor McSweeney granted the pardon.

The report of the legislative committee on the conduct of the affairs of the state dispensary for the quarter ending June 30th, was completed yesterday and forthwith filed with Governor McSweeney. The report shows that the quarter resulted in a profit of $30,341.50 to the credit of the school fund of the state and of $34,241.68 to the towns and counties.

South Carolina is to be represented at the national convention of railroad commissioners to be held in Denver, Col., on the 10th instant, it being the purpose of all the commissioners, Messrs. Evans, Wilson and Garris to attend. Secretary Duncan will also make the trip.

The South Carolinians will leave here tomorrow morning via the Southern railway. They will go by Cincinnati to Chicago. Thence they will proceed on Tuesday morning on the commissioners' special over the Burlington route via Omaha, arriving at Denver on the evening of the 9th. This route will lead through the great farming sections of Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska, and just at this season when the great corn fields will be most impressive, and when the country generally will show off to the best advantage.

It is stated that W. B. Meetze intends to bring suit against the city of Columbia for $5,000, alleging the false arrest of his son, W. H. Meetze, by the city authorities. This grows out of the recent arrest of young Meetze by Officer Rhodes and his incarceration in the city jail under the mayor's sentence. It is claimed that Rhodes was not a regularly elected police officer and that he had no occasion to arrest young Meetze even had he been a regularly elected policeman.

Young Meetze had just been acquitted of the murder of a comrade of the First South Carolina regiment.

**Fills Unexpired Term.**

J. A. McDermott, clerk of court of Horry county, has been chosen to fill the unexpired term of Senator Scarborough, promoted to lieutenant governor.

At last it is definitely known when the work on the dam necessary for the deepening of the channel of the Congaree river will begin.

Congressman Stanyarne Wilson, who was chiefly instrumental in securing the appropriation from congress for the work arrived here yesterday, having come direct from Washington. He has been informed that the contract for the work will be let on September 1st, and that it is proposed to require that operations shall begin on the 1st day of October. This delay, it seems, is occasioned by some defect in the titles to the land needed on the Lexington side of the river. On this side all the land needed was purchased outright from the Columbia Land and Investment Company; that on the other side can be secured, but in order to have no trouble with the titles it was deemed best to take it by condemnation proceedings. These have been instituted in the United States court, but the process is necessary slow.

The deepening of the Congaree to navigation from Columbia to the Santee, for which $250,000 has been appropriated, is of vast importance not only to Columbia, but to middle Carolina and 100 miles of fertile valley country below this city.

## PRESS OPERATOR DROWNED.

### Galveston News' Associated Wire Worker Meets Tragic Death.

Galveston, Tex., August 5.—W. R. Dunkinson, operator of the Associated Press on The Galveston News, met a tragic death by drowning at 7 o'clock this morning while in bathing. In going from the men's entrance of the Pagoda bathhouse to meet his wife on the opposite side he suddenly disappeared in a hole around an iron post which supports the kitchen of the bathhouse restaurant.

A life-saver, after working for twenty minutes, recovered the body. There was a deep cut under the right eye and several bruises on the arm and side. He had evidently struck against the iron post and was rendered unconscious. He was twenty-five years of age and leaves a wife.

His remains will be shipped to Terre Haute, Ind., for interment.

## BOAT BURNS AND CREW GONE.

Manila, August 5.—The steamer Saturnus, of the Compania Maritima, coasting under the American flag, was burned Wednesday and her crew is missing. The details of the affair are not known.

The captain of the Saturnus once obtained possession of a ship belonging to the Maritima company held at San Fernando by the insurgents by mooring the Saturnus alongside and hauling the other vessel away in the night.

## GOV. ATKINSON IS VERY ILL.

### NO IMPROVEMENT IN HIS CONDITION.

### Was Extremely Weak Last Night. His Physicians Do Not Speak Hopefully.

Newnan, Ga., August 5.—(Special.)—Governor Atkinson spent a restless day. His condition shows no improvement. At midnight he is suffering from etxreme weakness. As this is the ninth day of his illness, his physicians, Drs. North and Jones, look for a change toward morning for better or worse. They have in no wise given up hope.

## OFFICIALS GO TO NEWNAN.

### Message of Governor Atkinson's Illness Causes Regret at Capitol.

State School Commissioner Glenn, Attorney General Terrell and Pension Commissioner Johnson left the city for Newnan yesterday to learn the condition of ex-Governor Atkinson, the news of whose serious illness was received with regret at the capitol.

A telephone message from Newnan yesterday afternoon conveyed the news to the state officials at the capitol that Governor Atkinson was very low, and Attorney General Terrell and the two officials accompanying him decided to leave for Newnan at once.

## FINDING AND BURYING DEAD.

### Previous Accounts of the Florida Storm Verified.

Apalachicola, Fla., August 5.—Latest reports fully verify previous accounts of destruction of Carrabelle and loss to shipping at East Pass. Two corpses, that of man and wife, Maddox, from Tampa, drowned from fishing smack, were buried today. The body of Captain John Pitts, of St. Andrews, lost in Tuesday's hurricane, has been recovered and buried.

It was determined at a citizens' meeting last night at Carrabelle to appeal for aid and responses are already coming in.

Captain Brown, of Grace Andrews, seriously injured on wreck, is receiving medical attention at the hospital and will recover. Conservative estimate of the loss to Carrabelle is $200,000.

## Floyd County Shows Increase.

Rome, Ga., August 5.—(Special.)—The total tax returns for Floyd for the year foot up $7,768,615, a net increase of $494,153 over last year. When the defaulters' list is made up and corrections in the last year's report are verified, the increase will show about $800,000.

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You can get Mott's Pure Cider Vinegar, six years old.
Also Fancy Sifted Pure Spices, specially selected, at
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Special attention to mail orders.

A PURE AND DELICIOUS WHISKEY IS
DUNN'S MONOGRAM RYE
It is of MELLOW AGE. Guaranteed twelve years old, and entirely fre from fusel oil poison.
It is the finest of Kentucky's whiskies; smooth and of grand flavor.
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Sold in quarts, pints and half pints.
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ELECTRICITY and MEDICINES used in conjunction when deemed advisable.

BLOOD POISON
Contracted or Hereditary Syphilis in all its terrible stages, producing copper-colored spots on face or body, little ulcers on the tongue, in the mouth or throat, falling out of the hair or eyebrows, decay of the flesh or bones, completely and forever eradicated without the use of injurious drugs, leaving the system in a pure, strong and healthful state.

VARICOCELE
Or enlarged veins, which lead to a complete loss of sexual power; also Hydrocele, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture and all Private and Venereal Diseases and Weakness of either sex.

LADIES
Always receive polite attention, as well as positive cures, for the many distressing ailments peculiar to the sex.

KIDNEY AND URINARY
Weak Back, Painful, Difficult, Too Frequent, Bloody or Milky Urine; all Diseases of the Heart, Lungs, Liver and Stomach; also Catarrh, Rupture, Rheumatism, Piles, Fistula and all Blood and Skin Diseases treated by the new and approved methods.

HOME TREATMENT
By correspondence, always successful. Write for free book and symptom blank if you cannot call. Office hours 9 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 5 and 7 to 9 p. m. Sundays 10 to 1 p. m. only. Call on or address

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# MAYOR PRICE'S FREE LIBRARY

## History of How It Originated and Has Succeeded.

## IS FOR WORKING PEOPLE

## City Council Granted a Site for the Building.

## BRICK FOR BUILDING WAS DONATED

Two-Story Structure To Be Erected. Library on First Floor—Night School and Auditorium on the Second Floor.

Constitution Bureau, Macon, Ga., August 5.—A few months ago Mayor S. B. Price, of Macon, conceived the idea of establishing a free library, night and industrial school for the working people of this city. The instant he made known his intention the project met with popular approval, and from that day to this the enterprise has grown and enlarged, and has met with more success than even Daisy Price anticipated. The evolution of the enterprise has been wonderful. It has reached its present aspiring proportions from a very small beginning. Its origin was simple, to-wit:

One day he was sitting in his office at the city hall thinking of some plan for the entertainment and benefit of working people, and he decided to subscribe for a certain number of copies of the Macon morning and afternoon newspapers and send them every Saturday to the different cotton mills of the city for the operatives to read and pass around among themselves from one to other. This continued for several weeks to the delight of the operatives. When what the mayor was doing at his own expense became known friends commenced to send him newspapers, magazines and other periodicals for circulation among the working people. Now and then some one would send the mayor a book to be read by his beneficiaries until the work so humbly started by Daisy Price commenced to assume bigger proportions than he had ever dreamed of.

So he decided to establish a free library for working people, and the city council granted the use of a small plat of ground near the rear of the Bibb cotton mill No. 2 as a site for the library, on which the mayor intended to erect a modest one-room building for the purpose. But still the project grew and grew, until the mayor was forced to abandon the site at first given for the library, and a more pretentious location was selected at the corner of First and Arch streets, on city property, and the council accordingly gave this site for the library. It is admirably suited for the purpose, and conveniently located for the people for whose benefit the enterprise is intended.

Hon. T. J. Carling, one of Macon's most popular and public spirited citizens, and a warm personal friend of the mayor, notified him that he would give the necessary brick for the construction of the building. This was, indeed, a most generous offer, and was accepted and greatly appreciated by the mayor. Ground was broken this week for the erection of the building, and the first brick was laid by Mr. Carling. The walls of the building are rapidly ascending, and it will not be long before its construction is completed. A view of the structure accompanies this article. The building will be of brick, two stories high, and will be an attractive piece of architecture. The library will be on the first floor, and a night and industrial school will be on the second floor. There will also be an auditorium on the second floor, and a stage, as it is expected that entertainments will sometimes be given there in the nature of amateur theatricals, concerts, festivals, etc., in order to help popularize the institution. The building will be sixty feet long and twenty-five feet wide, and so constructed that additions can be made to it if there is a demand for more room.

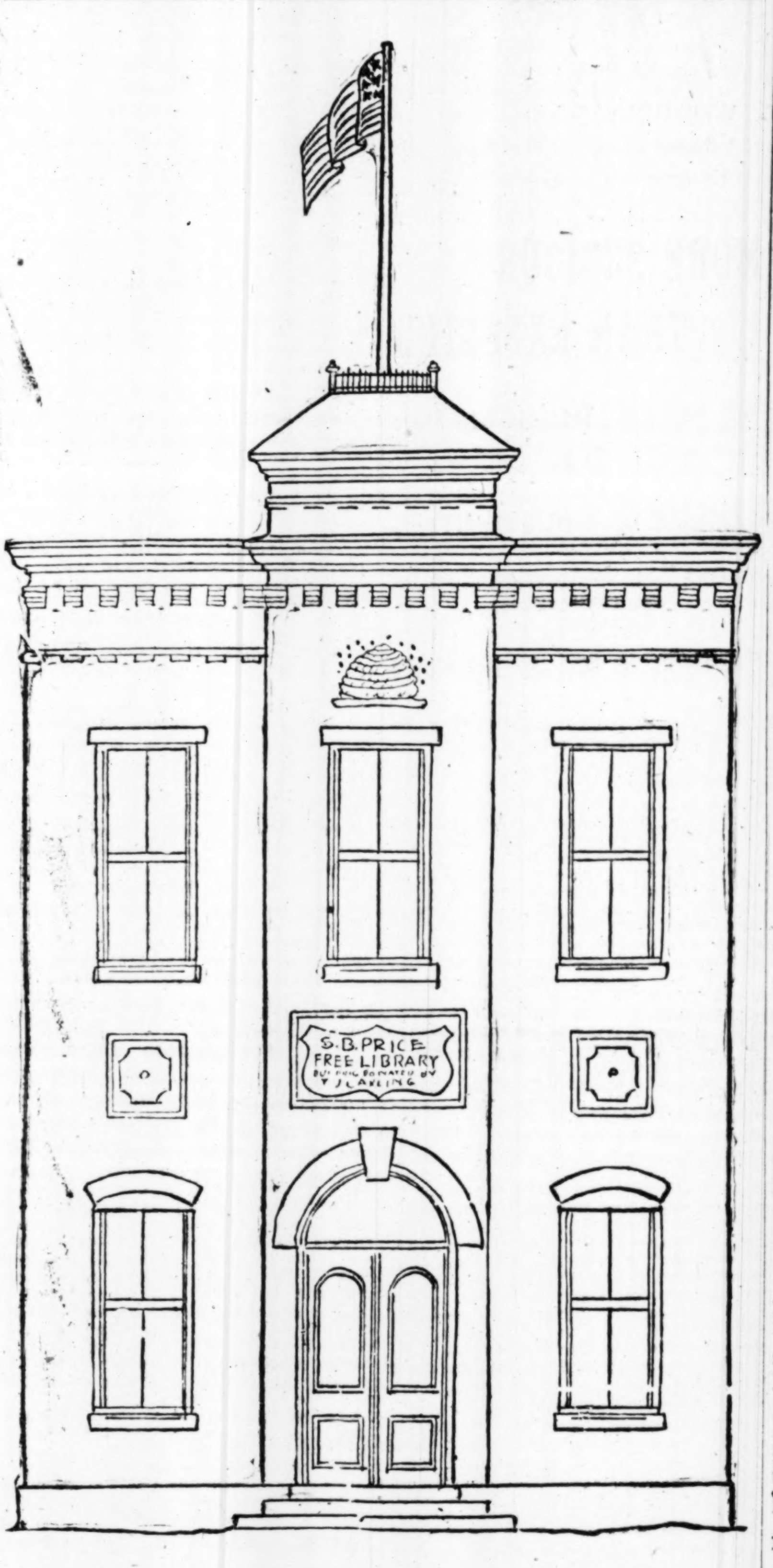
As already stated, the enterprise has grown and grown, and the mayor has determined to establish a free night and industrial school in connection with the free library. Philanthropic persons have already tendered their services, free of cost, to conduct the school.

The S. B. Price free library, night and industrial school for working people is destined to be an important educational factor in the Central City, and will be a monument to Daisy Price long after he has passed away.

The mayor has addressed hundreds of letters to prominent persons all over the country, in which he has set forth the object of the library and requested the contribution of a book. Many volumes have thus come, accompanied with an autograph letter. The mayor will have these communications placed in book form, and it will be a most interesting volume in coming years to all visitors to the library. The name of each contributor is conspicuously written in the book given by him or her. About three thousand volumes and many magazines and other periodicals have been received by the mayor and many of them are standard works and the best specimen of library collections. The mayor is deeply thankful for all contributions.

As showing the character of the donors the following are some of the non-residents who have contributed one or more volumes:

Ex-President Grover Cleveland.
Vice President Garret A. Hobart.
Secretary of the Navy John D. Long.
Secretary of State John Hay.
W. J. Bryan.
Admiral Winfield S. Schley.
Interstate Commerce Commissioner J. C. Clements.
Governor G. W. Atkinson, West Virginia.
Governor Allen D. Candler, Georgia.
Senator Ben R. Tillman, South Carolina.
Hon. W. R. Cox, secretary of the United States senate.
Hon. Thomas E. Watson, Georgia.
Miss Helen Miller Gould, New York.
Andrew Carnegie, New York.
Charles Broadway Rouss, New York.
Julius L. Brown, Atlanta.
John Brisbane Walker, New York.
General Joseph Wheeler, Alabama.
Hon. Carter Harrison, Chicago.
Hon. S. M. Jones, Toledo.
Rev. Thomas Dixon, New York.
William R. Hearst (Journal), New York.
Hon. Porter King, Atlanta.
Hon. Fleming duBignon, Savannah.
Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, governor, New York.
Phil D. Armour, Chicago.
Hon. Hoke Smith, Atlanta.
Gamewell Fire Alarm Company, New York.
Hon. Louis F. Garrard, Columbus.
Hon. L. C. Ferrell, government printer, Washington.
Hon. Thomas C. Platt, New York.
Review of Reviews, New York.
Cassell & Co., New York.
American Homes, Chattanooga.
Ginn & Co., Boston.
American Book Company, New York and Atlanta.
F. Tennyson Neeley, New York.
Town Topics, New York.
Frank Leslie's Weekly, New York.
Rand McNally & Co., Chicago.
E. R. Herrick & Co., New York.
Hon. Clark Howell, Atlanta.
Hon. H. P. Bell, Cumming, Ga.
Hon. J. M. Terrell, attorney general, Atlanta.



S. B. PRICE FREE LIBRARY BUILDING.

Hon. Boykin Wright, Augusta.
Hon. Phil S. North, Augusta.
Hon. A. S. Clay, Marietta.
Hon. L. F. Livingston, Covington, Ga.
Joel Chandler Harris, Atlanta.
F. H. Richardson, Atlanta.
Hon. C. H. Smith (Bill Arp), Cartersville.
Hon. Thomas G. Lawson, Eatonton, Ga.
J. D. Massey, secretary railroad commission, Atlanta.
Arkell Publishing Company, New York.
Puck Publishing Company, New York.
Scribners Sons, New York.
Robert Clarke Company, Chicago.
New York Life Insurance Company, New York.
Liverpool, London & Globe Insurance Company, New Orleans.
Delaware Insurance Company, Philadelphia.
Georgia Home Insurance Company, Columbus.
Travelers' Insurance Company.
Greenwich Insurance Company, New York.
Fidelity & Deposit Company, Baltimore.
Union Insurance Company.
Massachusetts Life Insurance Company.
Hamburg-Bremen Insurance Company.
American Fire Insurance Company.
Hon. Henry A. Wise, Virginia.
Governor Roger Walcott, Massachusetts.
Governor Lloyd Lowndes, Maryland.
Hon. Charles J. Faulkner, West Virginia.
General Francis V. Greene.
Congressman Brantley and others.

## IN UNITED STATES COURT.

### Cases Disposed of in Macon Yesterday.

Macon, Ga., August 5.—(Special.)—The following cases were disposed of in the United States court today:

Arthur Wilson, a negro boy from Albany, was tried for the larceny of a letter from a mail box at that place. On suggestion from the commissioner that conviction would be doubtful, Judge Speer passed an order allowing the boy to be released on his own recognizance.

Cornelius Jordan, of Rochelle, Ga., presented a petition in bankruptcy through his attorney, Max Land. He was adjudicated a bankrupt by the court.

Max Land, of Rochelle, was admitted to the practice of law in the United States court.

Through his attorney, Arthur Dasher, H. H. Tarver, of Albany, filed a petition in bankruptcy and was adjudicated.

Orers were taken in the matter of B. T. Woodruff, Eli Woodruff and H. J. McCorvey in conformance with the decision of the court rendered yesterday in the homestead waiver case.

The case of E. M. Talbot vs. R. A. Lancaster, receiver, was referred to J. R. L. Smith as master to take evidence.

John E. Swartz, of Savannah, was admitted to practice in the United States court.

The petition and answer in the case of William S. Watson was argued and the court granted an order authorizing the issuing of receiver's certificates.

In the matter of the Houston Guano Company the referee made his report and a final decree was signed in which the affairs of the company were adjusted. The Exchange bank of Fort Valley was subrogated to the rights of all other creditors.

In the case of B. W. Sperry vs. W. B. Strange the judge appointed Minter Wimberly and Washington Dessau commissioners for the respective parties.

The case of John Owens, bankrupt, was settled by Owens entering into a composition with creditors to pay all claims. The judge approved the composition.

A number of orders for the payment of attorney's fees in the cases cited were also passed.

### Newsy Notes from Macon.

Macon, Ga., August 5.—(Special.)—C. S. Cason, J. Tim Killen and George E. Scott have filed a petition in Bibb superior court for charter of "The Union Dry Goods Company."

A handsome two-story building will soon be erected on Mulberry street by the Knights of Damon. The building will be used for offices and a hall for the Knights of Damon.

Mr. Charles O. Stone, of the Travelers' Protective Association of Georgia, has just received several hundred T. P. A. buttons for the occasion of their excursion to the Isle of Palms on August 11th. The button is one of the prettiest designs of the kind ever got up. The words T. P. A. Excursion, Isle of Palms, are engraved across the top, in the center of the button a palm tree and across this the date has been engraved. The buttons will entitle all persons wearing them to the rates secured by the Travelers' Protective Asociation for the event, and all those persons who anticipate going would do well to secure one at once.

The Bureau Club for Bible Study was organized this evening at the Young Men's Christian Association. General Secretary C. I. Stacy will have charge of the men's meeting tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Forty-three children are now in the Georgia Institute Home. Rev. W. E. Munford is doing a splendid work.

Sol Mobley, a desperate negro when drinking, was fined in the recorder's court today $25 or sixty days for "drunk and disorderly conduct."

Grand Master W. A. Davis, of Macon, will deliver an address at a large Masonic reunion at Cordele on August 15th.

Louis Juhan and Mack Corbett are candidates for second lieutenant of the Macon volunteers, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Lieutenant Lawson Brown.

### May Effect a Compromise.

Macon, Ga., August 5.—(Special.)—As already stated in The Constitution, the late Thomas C. Dempsey, of Macon, left nothing in his will to Mrs. Needham, of Columbus, and Mr. Willie Dempsey, the surviving children by his first wife, but willed his million dollar estate entirely to his young and pretty second wife. It was naturally supposed that Mrs. Needham and Willie Dempsey would contest the will, but it is now said that Mrs. Dempsey may be able to effect a compromise with them and thus save a warm and expensive law suit. An effort is now being made at compromise, but it is not publicly known with what result. Mr. Dempsey made his will only three days before he died at Asbury Park, New Jersey. Mrs. Dempsey is now in New York, where she was living at the time of her marriage to Mr. Dempsey. Mr. Dempsey had a beautiful home in Macon and it is said Mrs. Dempsey will return here and occupy it as her future residence.

### The Sansone Will.

Macon, Ga., August 5.—(Special.)—Monday morning is the time set for probating in solemn form the will of the late Julian Ransone. Notice of protest has been filed with Ordnary Wiley. Colonel Ransone left his property to Mrs. Taylor, an estimable lady of Macon, in appreciation of the loving and faithful attention she showed Colonel Ransone's mother during her dying illness.

### To Banquet Military.

Macon, Ga., August 5.—(Special.)—The Light Infantry, of Jacksonville, Fla., will visit Macon on August 18th and 19th, on the occasion of a contest between the ball teams of the Jacksonville infantry and the Macon Volunteers. The Light Infantry will travel in a special car and and intend to give the ball team a grand send-off in Macon. The Macon Volunteers will entertain the Light Infantry in royal style, and among the social features will be a banquet and ball on the night of August 19th in the armory of the Volunteers, which will be beautifully and elaborately decorated for the purpose. The games of ball between the teams of the two companies will be interesting.

### An Interesting Suit.

Macon, Ga., August 5.—(Special.)—The Macon Fire Insurance Company has filed an interesting suit in Bibb superior court. It seems that the Macon Fire Insurance Company when it went out of business some time ago paid to each of the stockholders $75 per share. It seems that the amount was too much and now indemnities have arisen which the company is unable to meet.

The suit asks that the stockholders be made to pay $3 per share for the stock they owned so as to enable to the company to raise a sufficient amount of money to pay off the indebtedness.

Some of the most prominent citizens in the city are connected with the company and the outcome of the suit will be watched with interest.

## ITS FORTIETH SESSION.

### Noonday Baptist Association Meets at Canton.

Canton, Ga., August 5.—(Special.)—The fortieth annual session of the Noonday Baptist Association convened here yesterday with Judge James R. Brown as moderator. On account of the delay in arrival of the morning train, organization was not perfected until in the afternoon, when officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: Moderator, James R. Brown; clerk, W. J. Hudson; treasurer, John Awtrey. The introductory sermon was preached this morning by Rev. A. J. Johnson, of Acworth. The missionary sermon will be preached by Rev. T. R. Morgan.

Twenty-three churches in Cobb, Paulding and Cherokee counties are members of this association, with a membership of about 2,600. There are now several delegates and representatives present, but many more are expected, and to each a hearty welcome is extended by the people of Canton and the country surrounding. Special services will probably be held next Sunday in all three of our churches—the Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian.

## ELECTED A NEW CASHIER.

### Meeting of Directors of the Bank of Canton.

Canton, Ga., August 5.—(Special.)—The board of directors of the Bank of Canton met Thursday and elected William Galt as cashier to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Captain John B. Richards to take effect on September 1st next. Captain Richards has been cashier of the bank since its organization, but will go to Atlanta in September, having taken an interest in the Draper-Coggins Shoe Company, which firm expects to begin business there in October. Cherokee regrets very much to lose Captain Richards and family as citizens, but congratulates Atlanta upon securing them. He will, however, retain his interest in the bank. Mr. Galt, who succeeds Captain Richards as cashier, has been bookkeeper of the Bank of Canton for the past five years, and will, therefore, take hold of his new duties naturally and with no hitch in the affairs of the bank. Editor Ben F. Perry also goes into the bank as assistant cashier and bookkeeper. Mr. Perry has been a director of the bank since its organization in 1892. The bank was never in a more flourishing condition and is one of the strongest and most successful banking institutions of its capital in the state. The bank begun business seven years ago with $25,000 capital, since when it has regularly paid annual dividends and put aside $13,500 as surplus. Its stock now commands double its par value, and none for sale so far as it is known. R. T. Jones is president of the bank, who, with Directors James R. Brown, John B. Richards, Sam Tate, T. M. Brady, Ben F. Perry, W. A. Teasley and N. A. Fowler, manage the bank's affairs wisely and conservatively. Colonel R. F. Maddox, of Atlanta, was a director of the bank, and notice of his death was taken yesterday by the directors appointing James R. Brown, John B. Richards and W. A. Teasly to draft suitable resolutions touching the same to be presented at the annual meeting of stockholders of the bank in January next.

### To Vote on Bonds.

Elberton, Ga., August 5.—(Special.)—An election will be held September 2d for the purpose of voting for bonds to be used in building a waterworks system. The amount of the proposed issue is $20,000 5 per cents.

### Call a Special Session.

Columbus, Ga., August 5.—(Special.)—Judge Butt today passed an order calling a special term of the Muscogee superior court to convene August 14th to try the case of Dempsey Short, the negro church janitor charged with assault upon a little colored child. This order was the result of the request of the leading colored people of the city asking for an immediate trial.

## ELBERTON'S CARNIVAL WEEK.

### Some of the Features of the Programme.

Elberton, Ga., August 5.—(Special.)—The incomplete programme for carnival week is as follows: Monday morning, August 21st, at 10 o'clock, crowning of the queen and floral parade. Opening address at 11 o'clock by Senator B. R. Tillman, of South Carolina. Baseball in the afternoon and an address at night by Mrs. W. H. Felton, of Cartersville.

Tuesday morning occurs the bicycle races, shooting tournaments, using live pigeons, and address at 11 o'clock by Congressman W. M. Howard; baseball in the afternoon and vaudeville at night.

Wednesday is horse racing day; address at noon by Hon. James M. Smith, of Oglethorpe county; bicycle races, foot race and baseball, with vaudeville at night.

Thursday at noon address by Hon. L. F. Livingston; races and vaudeville.

Friday, closing day, open horse racing, baseball, bicycle races, vaudeville, and at noon address by Hon. F. G. duBignon, of Savannah.

During the entire time there will be various street attractions. The week will be a great one, and the large crowds who will attend will be properly cared for.

### Injunction Was Dismissed.

Thomasville, Ga., August 5.—(Special.)—The injunction case of of Georgia Northern railroad against the Tifton, Thomasville and Gulf to prevent the latter road from building was argued before Judge Spence in Camilla today and the injunction was dismissed.

## CHARGE MADE BY HIS WIFE.

### James Williams Arrested at Americus Charged with Assault.

Americus, Ga., August 5.—(Special.)—Another charge of horrible assault upon a child was made here this afternoon and resulted in the arrest of James Williams, a brickmason, and until recently a deacon of Bethel Baptist church. The charge was made by Williams's wife, who alleges that she surprised him while in the act of assaulting the five-year-old child of a neighbor which he had decoyed into his house. The child's mother made statements to the police confirmatory of the charges against Williams, though he vehemently denies everything.

This is the second case of the like developed recently. In the first case Eugene Gibson assaulted a ten-year-old colored girl, who is still in a precarious condition and may die. Gibson escaped.

THE LATE BISHOP BECKER.
From a Photograph Taken Just Before His Fatal Illness—He May Be Succeeded by Father Keiley, Vicar-General.

## GRIFFIN GUN CLUB MEET.

### Some Good Shooting Done Yesterday Afternoon.

Griffin, Ga., August 5.—(Special.)—The Griffin Gun Club shoot this afternoon was a grand success, and some fine shooting was done.

The first event was a shoot at the rocks. Out of a possible ten the following score was made: D. Boyd, 8; J. E. Brewer, 7; W. D. Davis, 5; J. M. Thomas, 6; Ed Brewer, 4; W. A. Baker, 8; J. D. Boyd, 6.

The second event was a live-bird test, and the following score was made out of a possible eight: Davis, 5; J. E. Brewer, 7; Thomas, 6; Ed Brewer, 2; W. C. Edwards, 6; W. A. Baker, 6; J. C. Turnispeed, 4; D. Boyd, 6.

The third event was a live-bird shoot, the following score being made out of a possible five: Davis, 4; J. E. Brewer, 2; D. Boyd, 3; Thomas, 3; Ed Brewer, 2; Baker, 3; J. C. Turnispeed, 4; W. C. Edwards, 3; T. J. Wilson, 2; W. B. Brown, 2; J. Brown, 1; J. D. Boyd, 1.

Fourth event out of a possible five, live birds: Davis, 3; J. E. Brewer, 3; J. M. Thomas, 2; Ed Brewer, 2; W.A. Baker, 3; D. Boyd, 4; J. C. Turnispeed, 4; W. C. Edwards, 2; S. S. Marsh, 3; Foster, 2; J. D. Boyd, 4.

## WILL EXHIBIT IN FARM WAGON

### Brooks County To Make Display During the Convention.

Quitman, Ga., August 5.—(Special.)—The arrangements for the exhibit of Brooks county products during the convention are about completed, and much interest is being shown in it. It is proposed to have the exhibit arranged in farm wagons, and to open with a parade in which many samples of Brooks' fine stock will take part. After the parade the wagons, etc., will be arranged in the courthouse square for inspection. Arrangements are being made to care for the delegates while here and to make their stay enjoyable. A chorus made up from several church choirs of the city and assisted by the orchestra, will take part in the opening exercises, and the Quitman band will furnish the music during the convention.

### McGuire Has Disappeared.

Rome, Ga., August 5.—(Special.)—James McGuire, superintendent of waterworks here for many years, suddenly left Rome last Monday, since which time absolutely nothing has been heard from of him. Every effort to ascertain his whereabouts has been unavailing. No reason can be ascribed for his strange disappearance, as he handles none of the city's funds, and is not short. His office was declared vacant by the water commission but no successor has been elected.

### Will Raise the Apalachee.

Columbus, Ga., August 5.—(Special.)—The Plant system has decided to raise the steamer Apalachee, which recently sunk in the Chipola river. Today Captain W. R. Moore left for Apalachicola to make the arrangements. The Apalachee was the finest boat on the river. It has not been greatly damaged by sinking. The raising of the boat has been found to be thoroughly practicable. The Plant system will continue to be represented on the Chattahoochee river. It had been feared at one time that it would withdraw.

### Muscogee's Low Tax Rate.

Columbus, Ga., August 5.—(Special.)—The board of commissioners of the county today fixed the county tax rate for 1899 at.94 of a mill. This is less than one-tenth of a cent on a dollar—94 cents on a thousand dollars. This is by long odds the lowest tax rate in Georgia, probably the lowest ever imposed by any county in the state. Last year the rate was just twice the new rate. Even last year the rate was one of the lowest in Georgia.

### Columbus Gets New Cotton.

Columbus, Ga., August 5.—(Special.)—Columbus received her first bale of cotton for the season today. The W. C. Bradley Company received two bales from Dawson, one being shipped by Lowrey & Davidson, and the other by Thornton & Nasworthy. The cotton was classed as Liverpool middling, and was sold to the J. B. Holst Company for 6 cents. It is a coincidence that the Bradley people received their first bale last year on August 5th.

USE THE GENUINE
MURRAY & LANMAN'S
FLORIDA WATER
THE UNIVERSAL PERFUME
FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF, TOILET & BATH.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

Bad Blood

Pimples, eruptions, blotches, scales, ulcers, sores, eezema and chronic swellings are caused by bad blood. CASCARETS are wonder-workers in the cure of any disease caused by bad or impure blood. They eliminate all poisons, build up and enrich the blood, enabling it to make new, healthy tissue. Pure blood means perfect health, and if you will use Cascarets they will give you good health and a pure, clean skin, free from pimples and blotches. To try Cascarets is to like them, for never before has there been produced as perfect and so harmless a blood purifier, liver and stomach regulator as CASCARETS Candy Cathartic!

Don't be imposed upon with "something just as good" as CASCARETS—you can't find it!

"CASCARETS do all claimed for them and are a truly wonderful medicine. I have often wished for a medicine pleasant to take, and at last have found it in CASCARETS. Since taking them my blood has been purified and my complexion has improved wonderfully, and I feel much better in every way."
MRS. SALLIE E. SELLARS, Luttrell, Tenn.

A Biblical Explanation.

Cascarets

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THIS IS CCC THE TABLET

THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

10c. 25c. 50c. DRUGGISTS

CASCARETS are absolutely harmless, a purely vegetable compound. No mercurial or other mineral pill-poison in Cascarets. Cascarets promptly, effectively and permanently cure every disorder of the Stomach, Liver and Intestines. They not only cure constipation, but correct any and every form of irregularity of the bowels, including diarrhœa and dysentery. Pleasant, palatable, potent. Taste good, do good. Never sicken, weaken or gripe. Be sure you get the genuine! Beware of imitations and substitutes! Buy a box of CASCARETS to-day, and if not pleased in every respect, get your money back! Write us for booklet and free sample! Address STERLING REMEDY COMPANY, CHICAGO or NEW YORK.

377

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The Oldest, Purest and Best.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. GUARANTEED ELEVEN YEARS OLD LOOK OUT FOR REFILLED BOTTLES.
ASK YOUR DEALER FOR IT. HE HAS IT!
This brand of whiskey is editorially endorsed by the American Journal of Health, of New York City, entirely unsolicited. WHY? Because a careful analysis proves that Murray Hill Club Whiskey possesses the merit we claim for it
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Cure guaranteed by painless method. No detention from business while being treated Have been in Atlanta 20 years and am responsible professionally, financially and individually Consultation free. Come in and let's talk it over. Refer to best business men in city. Telephone 228 and 1648. Hours 9 to 5.
DR. TUCKER,
16 North Broad Street.

# WILL NOT HAVE BEER ON GROUNDS

### Labor Day Committee Takes Final Action in the Matter.

### IT WAS WARMLY ARGUED

### Marshal of Day and Aids To Be Elected Saturday.

### FUNDS WILL BE RAISED ON TUESDAY

### At Regular Meeting of Labor Day Committee Last Night Sub-Committees Made Reports.

The Labor Day committee at the regular meeting held last night decided that no beer should be sold on the grounds. This was one of the most important questions disposed of during the entire session and there were but few dissenting voices when the matter was put before the meeting for formal action.

The question was first sprung at the special called meeting of the committee held last week and at that time there was considerable discussion regarding the matter. Some of the committeemen were in favor of having beer served on the grounds during the exercises, and others, who appeared to be in the majority, took a firm stand in opposition to the refreshment question.

At that time a special committee of six was appointed by Chairman Strauss to take up the matter under advisement and to prepare a report, to be presented to the general committee last night. During the time of the session given over to the sub-committees' reports, Chairman Mike Riley, of this committee, announced that no action had been taken, owing to the fact that members had not had time to meet.

At the suggestion of Secretary Bridwell the committee retired for a few minutes, and then returned with a report recommending that no beer be allowed on the grounds. A vote was then taken with the result that the report was approved.

**Grand Marshal To Be Elected.**

This matter settled, the general committee proceeded with the regular business of the session. It was moved that the grand marshall of the day, together with his three aids, the members of the reception committee and master of ceremonies, be elected. Considerable discussion was had on the subject and it was decided not to take action until the next regular session of the Labor Day committee on Saturday night.

Every member of the general committee is expected to be present at that time to assist in this election. Heretofore the election of these special officers has usually taken place about a week prior to the celebration of Labor Day, but it has been considered best to take action in the matter as early as possible so that those selected may have ample time to make the necessary preparations.

During the meeting George E. Johnson appeared before the committee to report that the plan suggested at a former meeting, regarding the securing of additional funds for the celebration, had been approved by the committee from the Atlanta Business Men's League, and that the work would commence Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock.

At that hour a number of the members of the general committee will meet a similar member of the business men and all will make a canvass of the city for subscriptions to be devoted to the parade and celebration on Labor Day. It is expected that the remainder of the amount necessary will be secured without trouble and it is possible that the fund, or its equivalent, will be in hand by Tuesday night.

**Prize Committee Reports.**

Pat Moore, as chairman of the committee on prizes, announced that his committee recommended that a prize be awarded to the labor organization in the parade making the best appearance regardless of numbers, and that a second prize be awarded to the labor organization of twenty-five or more members bringing in the largest per cent of its membership. These recommendations were accepted by the general committee after some talk by various representatives present.

Representative McGruder of the moulders union, stated that he was in favor of striking from the report of the committee that part referring to "organizations having twenty-five or more members." He said that this would not be just to a number of organizations which had less than that number of members, and that there would not be any incentive for such bodies to compete for prizes.

He was of the opinion that the organizations in line should be judged from their appearance and not from a numerican standpoint. There were several other talks on the same subject by other members of the general committee, but the recommendation was acted upon by a majority vote.

**Additional Subscriptions Received.**

Yesterday two voluntary subscriptions were received. Frank P. Rice gave $5 and Harvey Johnson donated $2.50. This brings the fund up to $434, and now less than $600 is needed to complete the amount, which, it is estimated will cover the expenses of the celebration. The parade will be one of the largest items to be considered, and great attention will be paid to this feature of the day.

Several of the sub-committees will meet today for the purpose of arranging reports to be rendered at the next regular session on Saturday night, and at that time it is expected that all committees now out will be prepared to state progress in the work of arranging the details for the Labor Day celebration.

## THE NEW SANITARIUM.

### Dr. A. A. Rowland Opens One on Walton Street.

Atlanta is fast being known as the city of sanitariums, and the unexcelled excellence of her institutions for the treatment of diseases.

Prominent among these is the sanitarium of Dr. A. A. Rowland, which has recently been opened at 70 Walton street. Dr. Rowland is a prominent physician and surgeon, formerly of St. Louis, Mo. His sanitarium is one of the most complete in the south, fitted with the most modern appliances for the treatment of chronic and acute diseases, such as rheumatism, neuralgia, stiff joints, paralysis, asthma, hay fever, catarrh, obesity, inflammations and congestions generally. A visit through this institution cannot fail to impress you that it is one of the most complete, particularly when you inspect the large machine used in the application of super-heated dry air to the whole or any part of the body, ranging from 150 to 400 degrees, and it is the only one in use in the south.

### Rev. Sam Dean To Preach.

Rev. Sam Dean, of Americus, will preach this morning at Jackson Hill Baptist church.

Mr. Dean is a former resident of Atlanta and has many friends in the city who will be glad to attend the services this morning.

# SHOE FACTORY FOR ATLANTA

### Big Industry To Be Started by Prominent Citizens.

### CHARTER ASKED FOR SOON

### Plant Will Have Capacity of 500 Pairs of Shoes Per Day—Capital $25,000.

Atlanta is to have a shoe factory within the next sixty days, capitalized at $25,000 and with a capacity for manufacturing 500 pairs of shoes a day. The enterprise has progressed to the point when the contract for the machinery of the plant has been signed and the incorporators, including some of the most prominent men in Atlanta, are engaged in finding a suitable site for the factory.

G. W. Manning, a well known shoe manufacturer, formerly of this city and until recently the superintendent of the Hynds Shoe Manufacturing Company of Gainesville, has been engaged in working up the Atlanta company and will have charge of the new factory when it begins operation.

It is the purpose of the company to manufacture standard screw, McKay and Goodyear shoes, and it is understood that much encouragement has been received so far from the local jobbers.

Mr. Manning stated yesterday that already enough agreements had been made with local dealers to consume the entire output of the factory. Mr. Manning has had much experience in the manufacture of shoes, having been connected at various times with several of the largest shoe factories in the north, and is regarded as thoroughly competent to undertake the manufacturing business in Atlanta.

A charter for the company will be applied for without delay, and it is expected that by the first of the year at the farthest the new factory will be in operation.

## ROBERT B. BECK IS DEAD.

### Passed Away at Home of His Brother at an Early Hour Yesterday Morning.

After an illness of only a short time, Robert B. Beck, son of Rev. Dr. Beck, of Lithonia, died at an early hour yesterday morning at the home of his brother, 301 Capitol avenue. The funeral will occur this afternoon at 4 o'clock from the house and the services will be conducted by Rev. Henry McDonald. The interment will be made at Oakland.

The deceased at the time of his death was twenty-six years old and was a student of the Georgia School of Technology. Had he lived he would have graduated from that institution this year. He had a large circle of friends in the city.

**Miss Ethel Echols Is Dead.**

Miss Ethel Echols, the only daughter of Mr. Harriet R. Echols, died in Hapeville yesterday at 6 p. m., after an illness of one month.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of her mother in Hapeville today at 12:30 o'clock, Rev. Dr. Cleveland conducting the services.

Interment at Oakland on arrival of the 2 p. m. train at depot.

## FIVE PERSONS ARE DROWNED.

### Boat Capsizes and Only One of Six Occupants Is Saved.

Baltimore, August 5.—Five persons were drowned early this morning by the capsizing of a small row boat in the northwest branch of the Patapsco river, near this city. Their names are:

ANDREW DEEMS.
WILLIAM J. LYMAN.
JAMES WELSH.
EDWARD GARRICK.
MRS. HOOVER.

The party was returning from a day's outing at a pleasure resort and from the statement of Mrs. Deems, the only one saved, the survivors were skylarking in the skiff when it capsized. All went into the water and appear to have sunk immediately, except Mrs. Deems, who clung to the overturned boat until rescued by Policeman James J. Kidwell, who swam out to the boat and assisted her to land. The woman's husband and sister were among those drowned. The bodies have been recovered.

### Militia To Meet Dewey.

Editor Constitution—I have noticed in your columns that an invitation has been extended through Governor Candler to the militia of Georgia to participate in the Dewey celebration at New York in October, and hope arrangements will be made to send at least a representation from Atlanta.

Atlanta, ever ready to do honor where honor is due, should not be found lacking in this instance. No braver soldiers ever shouldered a gun than the boys who went from Atlanta and from Georgia-at-large at the country's call. It is yet more fitting that Georgia should be represented, for was not her son and hero, Lieutenant Brumby, flag lieutenant to Admiral Dewey at the battle of Manila? Your article states there are no funds provided for a purpose of this kind. Should we be less patriotic on this account? I think not. Let us begin now to provide means of sending our boys to New York in October. Certainly we have in Atlanta enough public-spirited men to take hold of the matter and carry it to a successful issue. Let our city fathers help by contribuing a share of the expense. The business houses also should chip in, and I am convinced that the public-at-large will contribute if once the matter is put before them in the proper light through your columns. I ask that you give this space—a matter of prime importance, in the fact that as an advertisement of our city alone, more benefit will accrue in proportion to the money spent than by any other opportunity likely to present itself; besides, every other state will be represented. Why not we?

Respectfully, A CITIZEN.

### Correct Speech.

Editor Constitution: Nothing bespeaks a true lady or gentleman or well-bred child more than the use of correct language—pure, clean speech. Cultivate good English in every day conversation. Unclean speech is in keeping with a smutty face, begrimed hands and soiled clothes. It is strange how easily and almost unconsciously one slides into a careless, slipshod way of talking, even when the rules of grammar are quite familiar. It is not uncommon to find people learned in all the rules of syntax, who apply them to the art of writing, yet habitually talk incorrectly. Early culture and association with refined persons are quite essential to give purity of speech; but if one has been unfortunately deprived of these, one should continually watch his words until he gets into the habit of using decent English. Nothing so unmistakably marks one with vulgarity, no matter how elegant is the outside covering, as shabby, low-born speech.

J. COLTON LYNES, Ph. D.
Atlanta, Ga.

**Atlanta to Chattanooga and Return**

Via Western and Atlantic railroad August 12th. Tickets good returning until August 14, 1899. Special train will leave union depot 6:30 p. m. For information call on

C. B. WALKER, T. A., Union Depot.
J. A. THOMAS, T. A., No. 1 Pryor St.
C. E. HARMAN, G. P. A., Atlanta, Ga.

# NO DEPOT PLANS HAVE BEEN FILED

### But Two Roads Had the Drawings All Made.

### OLD STATION TO BE PATCHED

### Indications Point to New Building by the Central.

### STATE ROAD TAKES UP LIGHT RAILS

### Southern Has a Surveying Party Near Savannah—G. and A. Is Spending $100,000 There.

The railroads have not filed any depot plans with the commission so far.

Both the Central and the Western and Atlantic have plans already prepared. The Central's drawings are for a large modern station at the corner of Forsyth and Alabama streets, while the Western and Alantic's plans contemplate some changes in the old station.

Public sentiment appears to be growing stronger all the time in favor of the Central's plan. As there does not seem to be any hope of getting a new union station on the old site, many people are saying that two stations would not be at all bad. It is often pointed out that such cities as Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Baltimore, Washington and Chicago have two or more stations. All the indications point to Atlanta getting in the same class.

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Steel rails are hard to get now. The rail mills are all busy with orders booked ahead and they will not promise anybody rails under ninety days. Mr. Kelley, who represents the Carnegie mill, could sell $100,000 worth of rails tomorrow if he had them. Even second hand rails are snapped up eagerly.

Speaking of rails, the Western and Atlantic will soon take up the last fifty-six-pound rails it has and put down sixty-eight-pound steel in their place. Major McCollum, the superintendent, said yesterday that he has only eight and a half miles of the fifty-six-pound rails to take up. Heavier rails were ordered some time ago and they will be delivered this month.

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The yellow fever at Norfolk has not had any bad effect on the Seaboard. The disease seems to be under control and the outlook is favorable.

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Both the Burlington and the Plant system are opening offices on Pryor street. The Burlington representative has been in the Equitable, but he is getting down on the street.

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Captain John Griffin came through Atlanta the other day. He had been down to Savannah, where his old company, the Oglethorpe Light Infantry, celebrated the anniversary of the battle of Manassas. The Oglethorpes were in Bartow's command. Captain Griffin is representing the Norfolk and Western in South Carolina territory, with his headquarters in Columbia. He knows all the shippers in five states and he gets his share of the business.

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There were no rumors last week about any changes on lines in this section. The inventor of the sensational reports must be off on his vacation.

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The Commercial and Financial World says:

"A strong English syndicate is contemplating the construction of a new railway in the south, to be called the Pensacola and Northwestern, and to extend from Pensacola, Fla., into the great Warrior coal fields of Alabama. Surveys are being made for this road, which will cross the Louisville and Nashville, the Mobile and Birmingham, the Great Southern, the Illinois Central, the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham, finally connecting with the Birmingham and Sheffield railroad, or going through to the Tennessee river.

"The projected road, if built, would give a new outlet for the coal, iron and steel of Alabama at Pensacola, from which port these products would be shipped to Europe, the West Indies and the east coast of South America, and, on the completion of a canal across the isthmus, to the western coast of South America also, and to Australia, Asia and Africa. The Pensacola and Northwestern, as projected, is to be 250 miles in length, and 220 miles of this distance has already been located. It is said that the road will be bonded for $20,000 a mile. Dock privileges and street rights of way have been obtained in Pensacola for the road.

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General Passenger Agent B. F. Wiley, of the Atlanta and West Point, is distributing some aesthetic advertising novelties. One of them is a pocket table adorned by the figure of a goddess swinging a censor, while the zephyrs blow through her drapery.

The West Point is also issuing a handsome blotter bearing a cut of one of the company's fast trains.

The Southern railway has a surveying corps near Savannah.

The engineers are making a preliminary survey. They worked their way down through South Carolina and proceeded rapidly.

In Savannah it is accepted as a settled fact that the Southern will build in there and have a line to Columbia and the north. Whether the Southern will build into Jacksonville, the gossips do not venture to say. No official announcement has been made that the company will build to Savannah, but it is presumed that it will do so.

The Georgia and Alabama is working a large force of men on its new terminal, opposite Savannah. Dredge boats are cutting slips into the island and they throw mud up on either side, thus raising the ground, for the land is low and often submerged during storms.

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Chairman Trammell and Judge Spencer Atkinson, of the railroad commissioners, are going to Denver to attend the convention of all the state railroad commissions this week. Commissioner J. C. Crenshaw will stay at home and look after the business of the office.

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Madison Advertiser: A writer in The Advertiser jumps to the conclusion that Hon. John T. Newton, our present able representative, does not desire his name used in connection with senatorial honors in the next two years. Mr. Newton is quite a modest gentleman, and reverses the method of modern politics by letting the office seek the man. He would make an able senator as he has made a representative. He is a large man, physically, mentally and morally, and is steadfastly intrenched in the confidence of his people.

# GOVERNOR INVITED BY T. P. A.

### Chief Executive Asked To Respond to Charleston Welcome.

### MILITARY STAFF MAY GO

### Clark Howell Invited by Association To Accompany Members to Charleston.

Governor Candler was invited yesterday by the Travelers' Protective Association to be their guest on the outing to Charleston and the Isle of Palms which has been arranged for the 11th, 12th and 13th of August.

It has been arranged that Governor McSweeney, of South Carolina, is to deliver the address of welcome to the members of the association, and it is the desire of the Travelers' Protective Association that Governor Candler be present and respond in their behalf. An invitation has also been extended to Clark Howell to speak on that occasion, and it is very probable that he will accept.

The excursion to Charleston gives promise at this early date of being more successful than any so far undertaken by the association. Trains will be run from nearly every city of any size in the state, and it is expected that at the meeting to be held at Charleston August 12th fully 4,000 or 5,000 Georgians will be on hand. It is understood that every arrangement for the pleasure and comfort of the visitors has been made by the people of Charleston and the members of the association are expecting a royal outing.

The invitation to Governor Candler, which was conveyed to him yesterday, will in all probability be accepted, and in case the governor goes to Charleston, it is possible that the members of his military staff will accompany him.

St. Julien Grimke and L. R. Roach, of of the Consolidated street railway of Charleston, yesterday presented to the governor an invitation to attend the meeting of the Travelers' Protective Association at the Isle of Palms.

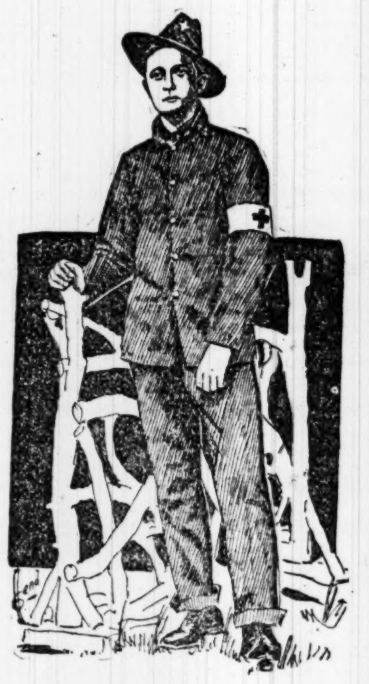
## ATLANTA BOY WRITES FROM MANILA

A letter was received in Atlanta yesterday direct from Manila, and it contained some interesting news from the Philippine islands.

The writer was an Atlanta boy, Charles H. Brannan, the son of Officer Brannan, of the police department.

Young Brannan enlisted in the army at the beginning of the Spanish war. He was first with the Second Georgia volunteers, and when that command was mustered out he re-enlisted in the regular army and was sent to the Philippines with his command.

He wrote a letter to his father and mother, and it was mailed at Manila on June 24th. The time taken in transmitting the letter from Manila to Atlanta was exactly forty days.



CHARLES H. BRANNAN,
An Atlanta Boy with the Army Before Manila.

He is with the First reserve hospital corps and is stationed at the old Spanish barracks. From his letter he is where there was, in June, active fighting.

In his letter he writes:

"I arrived here all right after a long and tedious journey. I am now over 11,000 miles from dear old Atlanta, and it seems a very long, long distance when a fellow is homesick. It took us a month to cross the Pacific ocean, and the trip was very tiresome.

"This is a very nice country and we are well fixed at the old Spanish barracks.

"The Filipinos are still fighting, and it looks as if they will never stop. I was out on the firing line with the ambulance yesterday and saw the battle ground. Only a man who has actual experience of the kind can realize what war is. It is certainly not what some people think it is who only know of it in books and the newspapers.

"The Philippine islands is a very good place in which to live. The people raise nearly everything we have in our country. Cocoanuts, pineapples and bananas are very plentiful. You can see the natives bringing these fruits into the city just as our farmers bring apples and peaches into Atlanta.

"The natives are not over plentiful with clothes. They wear only a rag wrapped around their bodies and have neither hats nor shoes.

"The island is populated with the native Filipinos, Spanish, Chinese, Japanese, Mexicans and people from nearly all the countries. It is the most mixed crowd of people I ever saw in one place, looking like the Midway at the exposition.

"The soldiers are well taken care of. They have everything they wish and our corps lives in good quarters and are well fed.

"We get our eggs from China, and all of our beef and butter comes from Australia and Japan.

"Goods are remarkably cheap, silk selling like calico does in Atlanta. You can buy a horse for $10, but he is not much bigger than an Atlanta goat.

"There are no electric cars, but plenty of horse cars, and the fare is only 1 cent.

"All the vehicles have only two wheels, and I have never yet seen a carriage or a wagon with four wheels. A ride in a carriage costs from 10 cents to 50 cents an hour, according to the amount of style you wish to put on.

"One thing that is plentiful on the island is monkeys, and I intend to bring one home with me as a souvenir of the war.

"Mules are not a native in the Philippines, and all the mules we have have been shipped from the United States. Instead of mules the natives use an animal called the water buffalo to pull their wagons.

"Maybe I will come home on a furlough in six or eight months. Our command hasn't been paid off in two months and the boys are getting anxious for some of Uncle Sam's money.

"I wish I could tell you how long this war is going to last, but nobody seems to know. All we can do is to obey orders and to keep on fighting as long as there is a Filipino in sight with a gun."

# FIRST TO ANNOUNCE; FIRST TO QUIT RACE

### McCool Had Received but Few Votes in Gubernatorial Race

### AND HE WITHDREW FROM IT

### Longino's Election as Governor Is Predicted.

### OTHER CANDIDATES NOT LOST HOPE

### By Combining on First Ballot, Longino's Election Might Be Stayed Off.

Jackson, Miss., August 5.—(Special.)—The withdrawal of Hon. James F. McCool from the race for governor, which was announced Wednesday afternoon, occasioned very little surprise in political circles, as it had been anticipated for several days. McCool passed through Jackson last Sunday afternoon en route to his home at Kosciusko, and in conversation with some of his political advisers stated that he was thinking seriously of withdrawing from the race as his chances of success did not look as brilliant as those of some of the other contestants. After a further consultation with some of his Kosciusko friends the notice of his withdrawal was sent out.

McCool was the first candidate to announce for the governorship, and he is the first to leave the race. At the commencement he outlined a very lengthy platform of state issues and challenged the other candidates to take their positions on the matters he deemed of vital interest to the people of the commonwealth, a challenge that was not accepted to any very great extent. McCool's platform was unquestionably the longest set of views that has ever been promulgated by a candidate for governor in Mississippi, which caused the irreverent to jestingly remark that the former speaker of the house was setting on more eggs than he could conveniently hatch. The developments of the campaign have proven the remark to be not far from correct. While McCool's withdrawal is the direct result of the survival of the fittest, it must also be admitted that in counties where all candidates had an equal chance he made but very little impression, and it was chiefly for the reason that a good number of people did not see how one man could possibly entertain so many views.

Longino's strong showing in north Mississippi was still another reason for McCool's withdawal. In a good number of counties in that section of the state the opinion seems to prevail that Longino is sure to be the next governor, and out of a desire to fall on the winning side, many voters supported him in preference to a candidate much nearer home.

**McCool Had Little Support.**

McCool's withdrawal, however, goes but a little way toward clearing the heavily-charged political atmosphere in Mississippi. The headway he had made in the race was ridiculously small in comparison with the time he had spent in the canvass, and up to the hour of withdrawal he had secured only eight votes, distributed as follows: Attala, 4; Winston, 3; Wayne, 1. In the last named county Longino also has one vote, and is now certain to secure the delegate McCool has deserted. A very lively struggle for the Winston county delegation may be expected between Longino and Critz, with chances somewhat in favor of the former. McCool's struggle for Winston was with Critz, with Longino as third man, but Critz ruined himself by the circulation of a species of campaign literature which did not meet with the approval of the people in that section, and the general consensus of opinion is to the effect that he will stand but little show on the second struggle. Attala is McCool's home county, and it is difficult to tell just how it will render its second decision. Until further developments it will be properly considered as doubtful, with chances slightly in favor of Critz.

This disposes of the McCool following. His withdrawal has had but little effect, and does not simplify the situation to any appeciable extent. The race at present is summed up as follows: Longino, 73; Critz, 23; Verdeman, 9; Montgomery, 7; Powell, 4.

Considerable speculation is indulged in as to who will be the next man to withdraw, but the prophets have not yet settled on a certainty. It is sometimes customary in Mississippi politics when one man withdraws from a race for a number of others to follow his lead, but it is very unlikely that the rule will hold in this instance. Longino now considers himself a certainty, and the other contestants are hoping for a combination of circumstances that will bring about his downfall in the convention. Further than this, they are willing to form the necessary combination if an amicable agreement could be reached in the selection of one of their number to lead the battle against the ex-chancellor. From the group named above it is impossible to select but one man who is reasonably certain to follow McCool's suit before the convention. The candidate alluuded to is Colonel Montgomery, and his present chances are even feebler than those of McCool, while some of the remarks he has made regarding his candidacy during the past few days make the suspicion very strong that he is about to throw up the sponge and allow Longino to walk away with the seven votes in Hinds county. It is within the realms of human probability that Montgomery will also recognize the survival of the fittest and have his name struck from the tickets.

Although he is the weakest man in the race, Judge Powell will be the very last to withdraw. He is strongly of the opinion that when the combination is brought about he will be the man selected as the standard bearer, and therefore remain until the last ditch is reached. Powell has long been known as a convention worker, and frankly acknowledges that ths is his strongest political forte, and the only thing upon which he now bases his hopes for the nomination.

Vardeman is also a man of great persistency, and his friends do not intend to let him leave the race until they see that there is no possible chance left.

**The Situation to Date.**

This is Mississippi's gubernatorial situation up to date.

Conservative and disinterested politicians who have been figuring very carefully on the situation have prepared the following list of winners before the state convention:

Governor—A. H. Longino.
Lieutenant Governor—J. T. Harrison.
Secretary of State—F. L. Power.
State Auditor—W. Q. Cole.
State Treasurer—F. L. Gillespie.
Attorney General—Monroe McClurg.
Superintendent of Education—H. L. Whitfield.
Grand Commissioner—E. H. Nall.
Clerk Supreme Court—E. W. Brown.
State Revenue Agent—Wirt Adams.
Railroad Commissioner, Northern District—J. C. Kincannon.
Railroad Commissioner, Central District—Mack Lawrence.
Railroad Commissioner, Southern District—A. Q. May.

It is practically settled that Senator Sullivan will be elected for the senatorial short term over ex-Governor Lowry. The contest has been a very clean and spirited one and Sullivan now lacks only 12 votes to secure the nomination. His campaign managers produce figures showing more than this number in sight, which will bring the battle to an end.

Extensive preparations are now being made by the city of Jackson for the reception and entertainment of the state convention, which meets on the 23d day of August. The committee in charge of the arrangements has selected the large auditorium at the deaf and dumb institute as a meeting place, the old representative hall, where the last convention was held, being considered as unsafe for such a large number of delegates. The walls are cracked and seamed and in all human likelihood 1,000 enthusiastic democrats would cause the old building to tumble down about their ears, a catastrophe which would be exceedingly unpleasant and perhaps fatal to a large number on the inside. The general opinion is to the effect that the convention will last a week, as deadlocks are expected in some of the contests.

An appeal is being circulated by the newspapers of Mississippi for the farmers of the state to hold back one-third of their cotton ginning from the commencement of the season until after January or February. The appeal states that it is a well-established fact that during the months of September, October and November the large port and interior receipts are a great factor in making prices, and the holding back will greatly tend to increase the price at the commencement of the new year. The theory is very generally indorsed throughout the state, but it is very unlikely that it will meet with a concerted action, as fully 70 per cent of the farmers are at the mercy of some supply merchant, who forces their product on the market at his own sweet will.

A movement has been placed on foot in Mississippi looking toward the establishment of a prison reformatory institution by the next state legislature, and it seems to be meeting with considerable approval among the newly elected members. The bill is now being prepared by Hon. Clay Sharkey, of Hinds, who has been agitating the question for the past two years. The penitentiary records show that there is at present a large number of youthful criminals behind its bars. The report made by the prison board shows that on the 1st of October, 1897, there were 257 prisoners in the insitution under the age of twenty years. Of this number 120 were under the age of seventeen, and 37 under the age of fifteen years. It goes without saying that the ages of these convicts were less when sentenced than it is now, and since the report quoted above was made, at least fifty more youths have been brought to the prison, while a number very much smaller have been discharged. It is not contemplated to make an extra appropriation for the support of the reformatory, as the convict farm system which prevails in Mississippi is a paying institution and it is intended to place all the boys on one farm to themselves, where the smaller agricultural products will be raised in sufficient amount to pay operating expenses. The state can well afford to provide for the farm and at the same time teach the boys honorable occupations, as the net profit of the penitentiary last year from the crops sold was in excess of $25,000.

## MEDALLION OF ST. PAUL.

### Likeness of the Apostle Discovered in the Catacombs of Rome.

Is it possible that an accurate likeness of the Apostle Paul is now in the possession of Christendom? This intensely interesting question has been suggested by J. F. Given, manager of the Powers opera house at Decatur, Ill., who owns an exceedingly pretty iron medallion, three and one-quarter inches in diameter, which was found in the catacombs at Rome in 1846, during excavations by the Italian government. This remarkable relic is so peculiarly inscribed and has so seriously affected the minds of the archeologists who have seen it that it has been considered not only possible, but probable that it is a true image of the great apostle of the heathen. On one side are the words "Paulus Apostolus Nascelectionis;" on the other the Latin equivalent of the words, "Blest by the most high God is this one, from out of the sources of Israel, being a child of Benjamin and a master mind." The first inscription, when translated, reads: "The Apostle Paul of the born elect." The precise date of the medal is unknown, of course, but the experts who have looked it over pronounce it to be of undoubted antiquity. Renan describes St. Paul as an earnest looking man, with deep set eyes and black beard. This description is met in Mr. Given's medal. Whether or not it is to be taken as an ancient portrait of the so-called "founder of Christianity" may be never determined, but it must possess, nevertheless, a keen interest for all who admire the enthusiastic convert of Tarsus. The medallion was recently sent to the Smithsonian institution at Washington.

HOW NERVOUS WOMEN

Bear Up Under the Depressing Heat of Summer.

Miss Holland, the celebrated opera singer, of England, in a recent interview said:

"I don't think I could stand your American summers, if it wasn't for Pe-ru-na. You know I sing in repertoire here, and it is hard work, because of the many rehearsals and the bother of changes in the wardrobe. And then the strain of outdoor singing, which I feared would injure my voice, but I find that, thank's to Pe-ru-na, my vocal cords and throat keep in fine condition. You see for yourself how hot the dressing room is, and can imagine the change from this atmosphere to the stage would cause sudden hoarseness. I am sure that my good health is wonderful, considering all the adverse conditions, and I owe it all to Pe-ru-na."

Miss Maude Holland.

The above letter was written after Miss Holland had been in this country but a few weeks. She came fresh from laurels won abroad as Maid Marion in "Robin Hood," for seventy nights at the Prince of Wales theater.

When the mucous menbranes become flabby and unhealthy it produces a condition of the body known as systemic catarrh. Pe-ru-na is the only remedy for this condition. Its cures are prompt and permanent. People from Europe who, on account of business, have been obliged to spend the summer in the United States, found Pe-ru-na their main reliance. Miss Soyer, in a recent letter to Dr. Hartman, said: "Last year I was very ill and could barely attend to my duties in the schoolroom. After using three bottles of Pe-ru-na I was completely restored to my usual health."

Miss Johanna Soyer, a Teacher in Oakley avenue School, Chicago, Ill.

The American summers are much hotter than European summers. People coming to this country from Europe in the summer find it almost impossible to stand the exigencies of our climate. We not only have hot weather, but it is sultry. Only people in the very best of health find themselves able to do much work during the heat of the summer. With a clean, active skin and healthy mucous menbranes, a person may defy the weather, hot or cold. Frequent bathing keeps the skin as it should be. Pe-ru-na produces healthy mucous menbranes. Pe-ru-na is the only systemic catarrh remedy yet devised. There are no substitutes. Insist upon having Pe-ru-na. Send for a free book of lectures on catarrh written by Dr. Hartman. Address The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Co., Columbus, Ohio.

Remember that cholera morbus, cholera infantum, summer compiaint, billious colic, diarrhoea and dysentery are each and all catarrh of the bowels. Catarrh is the only correct name for these affections. Pe-ru-na is an absolute specific for these ailments, which are so common in summer. Dr. Hartman, in a practice of over forty years, never lost a single case of cholera infantum, dysentery, diarrhoea, or cholera morbus, and his only remedy was Pe-ru-na. Those desiring further particulars should send for a free copy of "Summer Catarrh." Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O.

JACOBS' PHARMACY. JACOBS' PHARMACY.

Non-Alcoholic Beverages.

Genesee Crab Apple Cider, sweet, qt, 18c, doz....$1.75
Genesee Crab Apple Cider, extra dry, quart, 18c, doz....$1.75
S. R. & J. C. Mott's Carbonated Sweet Cider, pt, 20c, doz....$1.75
S. R. & J. C. Mott's Golden Russet Cider, sparkling, pint, 20c, doz....$2.00
Sachs-Pruden Ginger Ale, pint, 15c, doz....$1.25
Sachs-Pruden Club Soda, pint, 18c, doz....$1.50
Sachs-Pruden Famous Ginger Ale, qts, 18c, doz. $2.00

Alcoholic Beverages.

Jim Douglas Sour Mash Whisky, qts....$1.00
Hunter Baltimore Rye Whisky, qts....$1.18
Old Overholt Rye Whisky, qts....$1.00

JACOBS' PHARMACY,

THREE STORES: 6 and 8 Marietta St,
23 Whitehall St.

# REPORTS FAVORABLE

## Rain Only Needed in Some Portions of Central Texas.

## LITTLE DONE IN COTTON

### Attendance Small and Those at Hand Advanced Market a Point or Two.

New York, August 5.—By Associated Press: After opening dull but steady at precisely last night's prices, the cotton market displayed almost no signs of life. None of the commission houses appeared to have orders, and the room element was indifferent. Business during the first hour was confined to a few scattering "evening up" trades in three options. Nothing in the shape of influential news came to hand to break up the monotony. There were no cables from Liverpool—being closed till Tuesday in observance of the bank holidays. The crop information in evidence was meager and indicated not the slightest change in affairs in the belt within the past 24 hours. The weather was hot and dry from coast to coast. Weekly statements from New England cloth markets were of the most reassuring character, noting a large demand and well sustained prices. Futures closed dull with prices net 1@2 points lower.

### Holiday in Liverpool.

Liverpool, August 5.—Holiday in grain and cotton exchanges.

### The Dry Goods Market.

New York, August 5.—The usual half holiday dullness has pervaded the market but without any indications of weakness in any quarter. Re-orders from jobbers form the principal undertone to the market. These requests come from converters in large measures who are using large quantities of cloth. This demand has confirmed the recent advance in gray cloths, which are stiff at the advance. Regular print cloths have continued firm, and business at full prices is recorded from various quarters. An influx of buyers is expected next week who are coming with the determination to purchase liberally. Stocks in second hands throughout the country are in admirable shape, and will need a good deal of replenishing to be in readiness for the fall trade. Woolens are firm. Light weight fancies, though not formally upon the market, are being quoted at prices which show the determination of the manufacturer to secure a living profit on his product.

### Spot Cotton Quotations.

Official closing quotations for spot cotton:

Atlanta—Steady; middling 5 9-16c.
Liverpool—Holiday.
New York—Quiet; middling 6⅛c.
New Orleans—Quiet and steady; middling 5¾.
Galveston—Easy; middling 5⅞c.
Norfolk—Steady; middling 5 15-16c.
Mobile—Nominal; middling 5 11-16c
Memphis—Steady; middling 5¾c.
Augusta—Quiet; middling 6¼c.
Charleston—Easy; middling 5⅝c.
Houston—Quiet; middling 5 13-16c.
St. Louis—Quiet; middling 5¾c.

The following were the closing quotations for cotton futures in New York yesterday:

| MONTHS. | Opening. | Highest. | Lowest. | Last Sale | Closing bid and asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| August | 5 55 | 5 56 | 5 53 | 5 56 | 5 53-54 |
| September | 5 58 | 5 58 | 5 58 | 5 58 | 5 56-57 |
| October | 5 70 | 5 72 | 5 70 | 5 71 | 5 69-70 |
| November | 6 74 | 5 74 | 5 74 | 5 74 | 5 73-74 |
| December | 5 80 | 5 81 | 5 79 | 5 79 | 5 78-79 |
| January | 5 83 | 5 85 | 5 83 | 5 82 | 5 82-83 |
| February | 5 87 | 5 87 | 5 87 | 5 87 | 5 85-86 |
| March | 5 91 | 5 91 | 5 91 | 5 92 | 5 89-90 |
| April | 5 94 | 5 94 | 5 94 | 5 94 | 5 92-94 |
| May | 5 97 | 5 98 | 5 97 | 6 97 | 5 96-97 |
| June | 6 00 | 6 00 | 6 00 | 6 00 | 5 99-01 |
| July | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |

Closed dull.

The following table shows the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock at the ports:

|  | RECEIPTS |  | EXPORTS |  | STOCK. |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | 1899 | 1898 | 1899 | 1898 | 1899 | 1898 |
| Saturday | 678 | 287 | 4660 | 8096 | 857817 | 231540 |
| Monday | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Tuesday | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Wednesd'y | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Thursday | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Friday | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Totals | 678 | 287 | 4660 | 8096 |  |  |

The following were the closing bids for cotton futures in New Orleans:

| Month | Bid | Month | Bid |
|---|---|---|---|
| August | 5 42 | February | 5 57 |
| September | 5 40 | March | 5 60 |
| October | 5 41 | April | 5 63 |
| November | 5 45 | May | ..... |
| December | 5 49 | June | ..... |
| January | 5 53 | July | ..... |

Closed dull.

### The Port Markets.

New York, August 5.—Cotton quiet; sales 1,964 bales; middling uplands 6⅛; gulf 6⅜; net receipts none; gross 59; stock 144,839.

New Orleans, August 5.—Cotton quiet and steady; sales 950; middling 5¾; receipts 21; stock 137,691.

Galveston, August 5.—Cotton easy; middling 5⅞; sales 584; receipts 20; stock 9,223

Mobile, August 5.—Cotton nominal; middling 5 11-16; stock 5,548.

Savannah, August 5.—Cotton steady; middling 5⅝; sales 12; receipts 230; stock 7,578

Charleston, August 5.—Cotton nominal; middling 5⅝; stock 6,000.

Wilmington, August 5.—Cotton steady; middling 5⅞; stock 9,171.

Norfolk, August 5.—Cotton steady; middling 5 15-16; receipts 115; stock 25,583.

Baltimore, August 5.—Cotton nominal; middling 6⅜; receipts 851; stock 6,478.

Boston, August 5.—Cotton quiet; middling 6⅛; receipts net 192.

Philadelphia, August 5.—Cotton quiet; middling 6⅜; receipts 100; stock 5,657.

St. Louis August 5.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling 5¾; sales 755; receipts 148; stock 69,476.

Memphis, August 5.—Cotton steady; middling 5¾; receipts 51; sales 250; shipments 1,724; stock 66,837.

Augusta, August 5.—Cotton quiet; middling 6¼; sales 7; receipts 1; stock 7,809.

Houston, August 5.—Cotton quiet; middling 5 13-16; sales none; receipts 18; stock 10,869.

### Hubbard Bros. & Co.'s Cotton Letter

New York, August 5.—Without foreign advices our market has been an extremely dull one, closing a shade easier, as the local traders are not willing to own cotton in the face of what is generally believed to be another large crop. Telegrams from Texas have come stating the necessity for more rain, but the hope of showers there over Sunday was so strong as to prevent any demand. If anything, the bearish tone was more pronounced. It is noticeable that last season's bulls are the most pessimistic bears. The market is still waiting for a change in crop reports with spinners taxed to their utmost to deliver goods while certain of another large crop and under contract until January.

### W.H. Bacheller & Co.'s Cotton Letter

New Orleans, August 5.—Market opened and closed at the same level as last night's prices. There was no disposition to sell, as all realize that we are now in the critical period of the plant development, and that fair weather will be necessary from now on for the production of a large yield. It is believed the spinners represent the only short interest of consequence, having sold their product forward until the winter without protecting themselves in buying contract cotton. Transactions for the week in cotton contracts have been upon a small scale with quotations exceedingly narrow. Selling orders were supplied by those who are willing to put out shorts on the present crop prospects. Since May 1st until the 1st of the present month the temperature, rainfall and other conditions have been unusually beneficial to the growth of the plant, and following as it does two of the largest crops ever grown, it is not surprising that would-be buyers are waiting for some unfavorable development. Liverpool was closed today and will remain so until Tuesday next in observance of bank clerks' holiday.

STORAGE
Warehouse, 24 E. Alabama Street,
Center of the city, convenient to everybody and for everything.
C. E. CAVERLY.

### Southern Exchange Cotton Letter.

Atlanta, August 5.—Today being a holiday in Liverpool our market was duller and more narrow than it has been during the past week—a week of dull markets. Transactions were very limited at a narrow range of prices. Advices to us from the south today indicate that rain has fallen during the week in most sections, but that the precipitation has, as a rule, began light and moisture is needed in central Texas and in some districts along the Atlantic coast. On the whole, the reports are favorable and picking is progressing in portions of Texas, and cotton is beginning to open in districts of other states. It is claimed, however, that rust is becoming more general in Alabama, shedding in Texas is further referred to. Port receipts in July 74,313; port receipts in 11 months 8,387,899. Exports in July 196,754; exports in 11 months 7,248,575. Port stocks in July 31st 192,366; northern spinners' takings to August 1st 2,223,610; southern spinners' takings to August 1st 1,240,000. Market closed dull at prices from 1 to 2 points under the opening.

### L. de Gumoens & Son's Cotton Letter

By private wire to C. B. Woodruff.

New York, August 5.—The Chronicle reports for the week says that rain is needed in some portions of central Texas and the Atlantic, and on the whole reports are favorable. With Liverpool closed until Tuesday we shall probably witness a dull and untinteresting market. The absence of a leader is felt, and room traders appear to monopolize the little business daily transacted. The amount brought into sight for the season so far is 11,086,000 against 10,942,000 last year. There was little doing today, as expected, less than half a dozen light sales being recorded at the opening. The attendance was small and those at hand managed to advance the market a point of two.

Here and there some poor crop accounts are cropping out, and while the good reports are 100 to 1 still sellers are easily put to flight. Light rains at New Orleans and Memphis with high temperature all over the south constituted the weather news. Market closed 1 point higher.

## GRAIN, PROVISIONS, ETC.

### Flour, Grain and Meal.

Atlanta, August 5.—Flour, all wheat, first patent, $5.00; second patent, $4.40; straight, $4; extra fancy, $3.90; fancy, $3.80; extra family, $2.85. Corn, white, 54c; mixed, 53c Oats, white, 45c; mixed, 39c; Texas rust proof, 40c. Rye, Georgia, $1. Hay No. 1 timothy, large bales, 85c. Meal, plain, 52c; bolted 46c. Wheat bran, large sacks, 90c; small sacks, 85c. Shorts, 95c. Stock meal, 85c. Cotton seed meal 90c per 100 bushels; White crowders, $1.60@1. 75; common white, $1.25 @1.40; lady, $1.25@1.50. Grits, $2.90 per barrel, $1.40 per bag.

New York, August 5.—Flour dull but fairly steady at old prices. Wheat, spot steady; No. 2 red 75⅝; options opened easier at ⅛c decline under local realizing and favorable crop news; later influenced by liquidation and closed weak at ⅛c net decline; September 74⅞; December 77¼. Corn, spot firm; No. 2 37½; options opened easy at ⅛c decline on account of perfect crop conditions and big estimates; later quiet and easy, closing unchanged to ⅜c lower; September 36¼; December 34⅞. Oats, spot dull; No. 2 27; options dull.

Chicago, August 5.—Cash quotations were as follows: flour steady. No. 2 spring wheat 67; No. 3 spring wheat 67@69½; No. 2 red 70 ¼. No. 2 corn 31 @ 31¼; No. 2 yellow corn 32½. No. 2 oats 20¼@20⅜; (new) No. 2 white 23; (new) No. 3 white 20@25¼. No. 2 rye 52½@53¼.

St. Louis, August 5.—Flour dull and weak. Wheat No. 2 red cash 68⅜; September 68⅞; December 71⅞; May 76. Corn No. 2 cash 30½; September 31; December 27⅜; May 28¼. Oats No. 2 cash 21; September 19½; December 20; May 21½.

Cincinnati, August 5.—Flour dull. Wheat quiet; No. 2 68@68½. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 mixed 33@33½. Oats quiet; No. 2 mixed 22.

### Provisions.

Atlanta, August 5.—Clear rib sides, boses, 6c; half ribs, 5⅞; ice-cured bellies 8¾. Sugar cured hams 11@13c; California, 8c; breakfast bacon 10@12½c. Lard, best quality, 7¼c; second quality, 6¾@6½; compound, 5c.

St Louis, August 5.—Pork easier at 9.25. Lard quiet; prime steam 5.30; choice 5.35. Dry salt meats, boxed shoulders, 5.25; extra shorts 5.25; clear ribs 5.37½; clear sides 5.50.

Bacon quiet, boxed shoulders, 5.75; extra shorts 5.87½@6.00; clear ribs 5.87½@6.00; clear sides 6.12½.

Chicago, August 5.—Mess pork $7.75@8.50. Lard $5.27@5.37½. Short ribs sides (loose) $4.85@5.25; dry salted shoulders 5½@5⅝; short clear sides (boxed) $5.45@5.55.

Cincinnati, August 5.—Lard steady at $5.17@5.17½. Bulk meats firm at $5.35; bacon fairly active at $6.25

Charleston, August 5.—Turpentine market firm at 44; sales none. Rosin firm; sales none.

New York, August 5.—Lard easy; western steamed 5.72½; refined steady. Pork steady; family 11.00@12.00.

### Groceries.

Atlanta, Ga., August 5.—Roasted coffee: Dutch Java, 100 pounds, $13.60; Arbuckle $11.30; Lion and Levering, $10.80 all less 50c per 100 pound cases. Green coffee, choice 11c; fair 9; prime 7¼@8¼c. Sugar, standard granulated, New York 5.80; New Orleans 5.75; New Orleans white 5⅜@5½c; New Orleans yellow 5⅜c. Sirup, New Orleans open kettle 25@40c; mixed 12½@20 c; sugar house 28@35c. Teas, black, 50@65c; green, 50@65c. Rice, head 7½c; choice 7@6¾c. Salt, dairy sacks $1.25; salt, barrel bulk $2; 100 3s $2.75. Ice cream $1.25; common 65@70c. Cheese, full cream 11c. Matches, 65s 45c; 200s $1.30@1.75; 300s $2.75. Soda, boxes 6c; Crackers, soda, 5@6½c; cream 6c; gingersnaps 6c. Candy, common stick 6½c; fancy 12@13c. Oysters, F. W. $1.85@1.75; L. W. $1.10.

### Fruits and Confectioneries.

Atlanta, August 5.—Lemons, choice, $3.25 to $3.50; fancy $3.50 to $4. Oranges, California, $4@4.50; bananas, straight $1.25@1.50 bunch. Culls 75c@$1 Figs 10c. Raisins, new California, $1.50@1.60; ¼ boxes 50@60. Nuts, almonds, 16c; pecans, 7@8c; Brazil 8@9c; filberts, 11½c; walnuts, 8@10c; mixed nuts, 10c. Peanuts, Virginia electric light, 6 to 6½c; fancy handpicked, 5 to 5½c; Georgia, 2@3½c.

### Country Produce.

Atlanta, August 5.—Eggs 10½@11c. Butter, fancy Georgia, 15@17½c; choice, 10@12, dull; fancy Tennessee 15@17½c; choice 12½c. Live poultry, chickens, hens 12½@25c; spring chickens, large, 15@17½c; medium, 12½@14c; ducks, puddle, 18@20c; peking, 25@27½c. Irish potatoes 50@60c per bu. Honey, strained, 6@7c, in comb 9@10c. Onions 90@$1 per bu., $2.50@2.75 per bbl. Cabbage, 2@2½c per lb. Beeswax, 20@20½c. Dried fruit, apples 7@8c; peaches 12½@14c.

### Fruit and Vegetables.

Corrected Daily by McCullough Bros.

String beans, round green, 75c to $1; celery per dozen, owing to quality and bleaching, from 40c to 60c; tomatoes, fancy stocked, $1.00 to $1.25 per crate, six baskets; 40 to 50 cents for four-bushel crates; choice 30 to 40 cents; irish potatoes, fancy, per barrel, $1.90@2; peppers, $1@1.25, owing to quality; pineapples, full crates, $5 to $6; half-crates in proportion. Egg plants, no sale; peaches, none; cantaloupes, 75c to $1 crate, demand good; watermelons, $35 to $60 car. Florida honey peaches, none.

California fruit: Plums, crate, $1.40@1.60; peaches, crate, $1@1.25; Bartlett pears, $2.75@3.

### Murphy & Co.'s Grain Letter.

Atlanta, August 5.—Wheat was easier today on realizing sales and absence of stimulating features. Northwest receipts decreasing and cash markets steady. Week's exports 4,750,000 bushels of wheat and flour. Bradstreet's makes the world's visible on August 1st 123,000,000 against 64,000,000 a year ago, and European crop outlook favorable.

Corn easier again today on selling by bears owing to the very favorable outlook for growing crop.

Provisions easier despite moderate receipts of hogs and large outgoing shipments.

Calls—December wheat 71 7-8. Puts 71.

### Naval Stores.

Wilmington, August 5.—Spirits turpentine nothing doing; receipts 104 casks. Rosin firm at 90@95; receipts 334. Crude turpentine firm at $1.35, 2.10 and 2.2; receipts 46. Tar firm at $1.60; receipts 106.

Savannah, August 5.—Spirits turpentine firm at 45; sales 111; receipts 1,043. Rosin firm sales 2,184; A, B, C, D, $1.00; E, $1.05; F, $1.10; G, $1.20; H, $1.25; I, $1.30; K, $1.55; M, 1.85; N, 2.20; window glass $2.35; water white $2.25.

# ALL MARKETS OFF

## Favorable Crop Conditions and Weak Affected Wheat.

## LOST A SMALL FRACTION

### Corn Only Moderately Active—Oats Dull and Fairly Steady—Provisions Were Heavy.

Chicago, August 5.—Dull and irregular markets prevailed on the board of trade today. Weakness of corn and favorable crop conditions were features in a decline of ¼@⅜ in wheat. Coarse grains showed the most weakness in new crop futures, December corn closing ¼@⅜c lower, September losing only a shade. September oats closed a shade higher and December ⅛c lower. Provisions declined 7½@12½.

Opening trades in wheat, both for December and September, were at slight declines from yesterday's prices, September starting ⅛@¼c lower at 69⅝@69½c, and in the course of the next half hour's trading the price took a further drop to 69¼c. English markets were closed and domestic news was more or less colorless, as a rule, and the interest in trading was small, even at the opening. Sellers were in the majority, however. The weather in the northwest was favorable for harvesting operations, and the Kansas state crop report predicted large crops of both wheat and corn, the condition of the latter being put at 100. This developed weakness in corn, and the narrow wheat market sympathized to some extent with the drop in the coarse grains. There was some selling by yesterday's buyers, also on the favorable northwest crop conditions. A feature which encouraged the bulls was the continued small proportion of new whett arrivals and the falling off in receipts in the northwest. Minneapolis and Duluth received 240 cars, against 344 last week and 58 a year ago. Chicago receipts were 76 cars, 12 of contract grade. Total receipts at primary points were 675 bushels. A moderate covering movement started at the decline to 69¼c. Some buying was also done against weekly puts and by 11 o'clock the September price had recovered to 69⅝c. The demand was better for the deferred futures than for September, considerable changing being done from September to December, but in the last hour of the session interest almost died out and prices drooped all around. Atlantic port clearances equalled 448,000 bushels. There was some demand for export, but little in that line was done. September gradually eased off to 69¼@69⅜c, and was bringing that price at the close.

Corn was weak, though only moderately active. There was general selling early on much needed rains in the corn states and the Kansas August crop report, which esimated the yield at 400,000,000 bushels for the state. The good shipping demand supported the market. Receipts were 341 cars. Selling of the new crop futures, December and May, was much heavier than of September, and those months were correspondingly weak. September ranged from 30⅜ to 30⅝c, and closed a shade lower at 30⅝c. December and May closed about ⅜c lower.

Oats were dull and fairly steady. Weakness of wheat and corn was offset by the rains in the west, which were expected to curtail the movement. Deferred futures showed the most weakness. September ranged from 19¼@19⅝c, and closed a shade higher at 19½@19⅝. December and May closed ⅛c lower.

Provisions were heavy and closed at a sharp decline. Hog prices were lower, and this and the weakness of corn caused liquidation by recent buyers. Packers were free sellers, an additional source of weakness. At the close September pork was 12½c lower at $8.50, September lard 7½c lower at $5.37½@5.40, and September ribs 10c lower at $5.07½@5.10.

Estimated receipts Monday: Wheat, 125 cars; corn, 420 cars; oats, 450 cars; hogs, 14,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

| Wheat No. 2— | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| September | 69½ | 69⅝ | 69¼ | 69¼ |
| December | 71¾ | 71⅞ | 71½ | 71⅝ |
| May | 74⅝ | 75⅛ | 74⅝ | 74⅞ |
| Corn No. 2— |  |  |  |  |
| September | 30½ | 30⅝ | 30⅜ | 30⅝ |
| December | 28⅝ | 28⅝ | 28⅜ | 28⅜ |
| May | 29¾ | 29¾ | 29½ | 29¾ |
| Oats No. 2— |  |  |  |  |
| September | 19½ | 19⅝ | 19⅜ | 19⅝ |
| December | 19⅝ | 19⅞ | 19⅜ | 19⅝ |
| May | 21¼ | 21¼ | 21⅛ | 21⅛ |
| Mess pork per barrel— |  |  |  |  |
| September | 8.57½ | 8.62½ | 8.50 | 8.50 |
| October | 8.62½ | 8.65 | 8.55 | 8.55 |
| Lard per 100 pounds— |  |  |  |  |
| September | 5.45 | 5.45 | 5.37½ | 5.40 |
| October | 5.50 | 5.50 | 5.45 | 5.45 |
| Short ribs per 100 pounds— |  |  |  |  |
| September | 5.15 | 5.15 | 5.07½ | 5.10 |
| October | 5.20 | 5.20 | 5.12½ | 5.15 |

|  | Receipts. | Shipments. |
|---|---|---|
| Flour, barrels | 10,000 | 9,000 |
| Wheat, bushels | 59,000 | 2,000 |
| Corn, bushels | 351,000 | 562,000 |
| Oats, bushels | 429,000 | 282,000 |
| Rye, bushels | 6,000 | 1,000 |
| Barley, bushels | 37,000 | 5,000 |

### Ware & Leland's Grain Letter.

By private wire to C. B. Woodruff.

Chicago, August 5.—Wheat—Liverpool closed. London options rather lower. Paris wheat unchanged; flour 10 centimes lower; Antwerp unchanged. World's shipments indicate 7,600,000 bushels. Australian shipment none; India 1,128,000 last week 1,440,000. Wheat afloat increased 360,000. Passage decreased 560,000 bushels. Rains have been general; weather indicated fair in the northwest. Primary receipts 675,000; shipments 234,000. Clearances for the week very heavy at 4,711,000. From July 1st to date 18,500,000, an increase of 4,000,000 over last year. Exporters bought 360,000 bushels at the seaboard yesterday. Ten loads today reported 40,000 bushels No. 2 red sold here. The best people in the export trade are predicting a big demand. Wheat and flour is certainly going forward in very large volumes with no bankrupt stocks to work against, as was the case a year ago. The market has been very dull with a narrower range and closed weak. There was some selling of September and buying of December at ¼c difference. Flour traders are bearish, and taking lower prices. The large weekly exports cut no figure whatever, and talk is no cash demand. Hedging sales still continue and a very respectable short interest has been created. We cannot advise short sales at present time.

Corn clearances very heavy at 5,027,000. Kansas state crop reports estimate of 400,000,000 crop, but very little impression was made on values, although sentiment is overwhelmingly bearish. Country acceptances are light. There is a tremendous short interest outstanding, although too much for the safety of the bears at large.

Oats—Values are down to a point where farmers are indisposed to sell, and the movement to this market is likely to fall down considerably on this account, as well as the wet weather, which is against the free country movement.

Provisions—Hogs closed easy. Estimated receipts Monday 30,000; next week 140,000. Stocks of meat at four principal packing points August 1st 133,000,000 pounds, a reduction of 25,000,000 through July. Liverpool bacon unchanged to 6d higher; lard 6d higher. There was some selling by packers, and yesterday's advance was lost. With the demand that exists for all kinds of products, we favor purchases on all recession.

### Coffee and Sugar.

New York, August 5.—Coffee options opened steady at unchanged prices to 3 points advance and ruled steadier on covering and some investment following better foreign market news than expected; later the upward movement was checked by heavy Brazilian receipts and profit taking sales; closed quiet 5 points lower to 5 points higher; sales 9,500 bags, including September 4.40, October 4.45, February 5.00, March 5.05. Spot Rio quiet but about steady, No. 7 invoice 5¾. No. 7 jobbing 6¼, mild steady with fair demand, Cordova 7½@11.

Sugar, raw strong and tending upward; fair refining 4 bid; centrifugal 96 test 4 9-16 bid; molasses sugar 3⅞ bid. Refined strong with good demand; mold A 5¾, granulated 5½.

New Orleans, August 5.—Sugar dull; open kettle 3¾@4 5-16; centrifugal yellows 4⅝@4⅞; seconds 2½@4¼; molasses dull; centrifugal 6@14.

### Exports and Imports.

New York, August 5—Exports of gold and silver from this port to all countries this week aggregate $551,490 silver and coin and $10,000 gold

Imports of specie this week were $571,603 gold and $45,727 silver.

The exports of dry goods and merchandise at the port of New York for this week were valued at $7,868,210.

# TRADE VERY LIGHT

## The Railway List Was Again Disposed To Sag.

## INDUSTRIALS NOT SO FIRM

### Bank Statement Proved Unsatisfactory and Stocks Gave Way, Closing at Lowest.

New York, August 5.—There was not much doing in the stock market today. The half-holiday on Saturday takes away many active operators on holiday trips. The London exchange was closed, thus subtracting an appreciable factor in the usual activity. Nevertheless, the day's dealings represent a fairly accurate reflection of speculative opinion in general conditions. There was some disposition to advance prices in the early dealings on account of the uniformly favorable reports of commercial agencies. But this very condition is a factor in the anxiety over the money outlook, which again dominated sentiment as the time approached for the publication of the weekly bank statement. Money is in such large demand that the available supply for speculative use is greatly curtailed. The bank statement, when it appeared, was again weak beyond all exception. With forced liquidations in progress at some points in Europe and with a possible demand for money to move the crops, the statement brought selling of stocks and a general sharp decline. St. Paul and Omaha, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf, however, rose from 2¼ to 2¾. American Smelting and American Car preferred showed some signs of strength. Otherwise the market closed weak and lower all around.

The stock market indicated during the week a disposition to move upward, but was restrained by several conditions, most notably of which was the continued anxiety over the future of the money market. The money rate throughout the week held stiffly at about 4 per cent. In spite of the elements of doubt and the absence of a majority of big operators and leading spirits on vacation trips, business has shown a notable increase over last week's figures, and the average level of prices is higher. This is most notably true in the industrial stocks on account of the great activity and prosperity in all kinds of business, especially the iron and steel industry. Events in the financial world continue to shape themselves toward a higher rate for money for some time to come. There is evidence that in the general tide of prosperity the extension of credits in some quarters has been on so liberal a scale as to draw down reserves below the point of sufficient security from a conservative net point. Thus the Bank of England and the continental banks have been struggling to replenish the bullion reserves. The London money market loans in Germany are being called home. The liquidation in Germany seems to be going safely enough, but the London withdrawals keep up the Berlin money rate. Government statistics both in Great Britain, Germany and France show a large expansion of trade, so that in spite of the replenishment of banking reserves going on at all three centers there is increasing employment for money. In these circumstances the foreign money markets have shown themselves very sensitive to the heavy downward tendency of both sterling and continental exchange at New York based on offerings of exchange bills in the market against coming shipments of grain. Evidently it has entered into the calculations of foreign financiers that money would be so abundant in this country that we could afford to lend the credits established by our export movement in merchandise. The low state of New York bank reserves arouse some anxiety as to whether it will not be necessary to call home our credits, which would force sales of securities to avoid shipments hitherto of gold. New York banks lost cash all through July and only built up the surplus reserve by a loan contract amounting to over $34,000,000. New York merchants are selling their paper in other domestic markets, and New York waits with some anxiety to know what demands the interior will make upon it for funds to move the crops.

Money on call steady at 3 per cent; prime mercantile paper 4@4¾ per cent.

Sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.86@4.86¼ for demand and $4.82⅞@4.82½ for 60 days; posted rates $4.83½@4.84 and $4.87@4.87½; commercial bills $4.81¼@4.81½.

Bar silver 60¼c.
Silver certificates 60½@61c.
Mexican dollars 48c.
State bonds inactive.
Railroad bonds irregular.
Government bonds steady.

RAILWAY STOCKS.

| Stock | Price | Stock | Price |
|---|---|---|---|
| Atchison | 20⅛ | Minn. & L. 2d pref. | 96 |
| do. preferred | 62¼ | Missouri Pacific | 48 |
| Baltimore & Ohio | 48 | Mobile & Ohio | 43 |
| Canada Pacific | 97⅛ | Mo., Kan. & Texas | 12¼ |
| Canada Southern | 53⅛ | Mo., K. & Tex. pref. | 35⅜ |
| Central Pacific | 53⅛ | New Jersey Cent. | 116⅛ |
| Chesapeake & Ohio | 27¾ | New York Central | 138⅜ |
| Chic. Great West | 14⅜ | Norfolk & Western | 21 |
| C., B. & Q. | 135¾ | do. 2d preferred | 71⅝ |
| Chic. Ind. & L. | 8½ | Northern Pacific | 51¼ |
| do. preferred | 41 | do. preferred | 77¾ |
| Chicago & E. Ill. | 75 | Ontario & Western | 25⅞ |
| Chic. & N.W. | 160⅜ | Oregon R. & Nav. | 41 |
| Rock Island | 117¼ | do. 1st preferred | 74 |
| C. C. C. & St. L. | 57 | Pennsylvania | 136 |
| Colo. Sou. | 5 | Reading | 20⅜ |
| do. 1st preferred | 47 | do. 1st preferred | 59⅝ |
| do. 2nd preferred | 17½ | do. 2d preferred | 32⅜ |
| Del. & Hudson | 122½ | Rio Grande & W. | 30 |
| Del., L. & W. | 177⅞ | do. preferred | 78 |
| Del. & Rio Grande | 21⅛ | St. Louis & S. F. | 11⅛ |
| do. preferred | 75¼ | do. 1st preferred | 72 |
| Erie (new) | 13⅜ | do. 2d preferred | 38⅛ |
| do. preferred | 37 | St. L. & S. W. | 17⅛ |
| Great Nor. pref. | 167 | do. preferred | 39⅛ |
| Hocking Coal | 15⅛ | St. Paul | 131⅜ |
| Hocking Valley | 23⅞ | do. preferred | 173⅜ |
| Illinois Central | 114⅛ | St. P. & Omaha | 113⅛ |
| Iowa Central | 12⅝ | do. preferred | — |
| do. preferred | 52⅛ | Southern Pacific | 34 |
| K. C., Pitts. & Gulf | 13⅛ | Southern Railway | 11⅛ |
| Lake Erie & W. | 21 | do. preferred | 51⅛ |
| do. preferred | 80 | Texas & Pacific | 21⅛ |
| Lake Shore | 201⅛ | Union Pacific | 43⅜ |
| Louisville & Nash | 74⅝ | do. preferred | 76¾ |
| Manhattan L. | 117⅝ | Wabash | 7⅞ |
| Metro. Street Ry | 208 | do. preferred | 22⅝ |
| Mexican Central | 14⅛ | Wheel. & L. E. (new) | 9⅝ |
| Minn. & St. Louis | 58⅜ | do. preferred | 24 |

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

| Company | Price | Company | Price |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adams | 113 | United States | 50 |
| American | 138 | Wells Fargo | 128 |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| Stock | Price | Stock | Price |
|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Cotton Oil | 42 | Int. Paper pref. | 78⅛ |
| do. preferred | 93 | LaClede Gas | 56⅜ |
| American Malting | 17 | National Biscuit | 48 |
| do. preferred | 67 | do. preferred | 101 |
| Am. Smelt. & Rfg. | 40¾ | National Lead | 30 |
| do. preferred | 87 | do. preferred | 112 |
| American Spirits | 5⅜ | National Steel | 53⅜ |
| do. preferred | 22 | do. preferred | 94⅜ |
| Amn Steel Hoop | 34 | N. Y. Air Brake | 195 |
| do. preferred | 78⅛ | North American Co. | 12⅛ |
| A. S. & W. | 57⅝ | Pac. Coast | 39 |
| do. preferred | 99⅜ | do. 1st pref. | 84 |
| Amn Tin Plate | 42 | do. 2d preferred | 58⅛ |
| do. preferred | 87⅛ | Pacific Mail | 47⅛ |
| American Tobacco | 115 | People's Gas | 119⅜ |
| do. preferred | 140 | Pressed Steel Car | 57⅛ |
| Anaconda Mining | 55½ | do. preferred | 87 |
| Brook. Rap. Tran. | 114⅜ | Pullman Palace | 157⅛ |
| Col. F. & Iron | 49 | Stand. R. & Twine | 8⅛ |
| Cont. Tobacco | 47 | Sugar | 160¼ |
| do. preferred | 94¼ | do. preferred | 118⅛ |
| Federal Steel | 59⅜ | T. C. & Iron | 79¼ |
| do. preferred | 81 | U. S. Leather | 6⅞ |
| General Electric | 123⅞ | do. preferred | 72⅜ |
| Glucose Sugar | 65⅛ | U. S. Rubber | 50½ |
| do. preferred | 108 | do. preferred | 115¼ |
| International Paper | 42¾ | Western Union | 89⅜ |

BONDS.

| Bond | Price | Bond | Price |
|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. 2s reg | 100⅛ | L. & N. unified 4s | 97⅜ |
| do. 3s | 108⅜ | M., K. & T. 2nds | 66⅜ |
| do. 3s coupon | 108⅜ | do. 4s | 93⅛ |
| U. S. new 4s reg | 129⅜ | N. Y. Central 1sts | 112 |
| do. coupon | 129⅜ | N. J. Cent. 5s | 120⅛ |
| U. S. old 4s reg | 112⅛ | N. Carolina 6s | 127⅛ |
| do. coupon | 113 | do. 4s | 104 |
| U. S. 5s reg | 111⅛ | Northern Pac. 1sts | 113 |
| do. coupon | 111⅛ | do. 3s | 67⅛ |
| District Col. 3 65s | 117 | do. 4s | 103 |
| Ala., Class A | 110 | N. Y., C. & St. L. 4s | 107⅛ |
| Ala., Class B | 110 | Nor. & West. con. 4s | 94⅛ |
| Ala., Class C | 104 | Norfolk & Wes. 6s | 135 |
| Ala., Currency | 100 | Oregon Nav. 1sts | 113 |
| Atchison, 4s | 101⅛ | do. 4s | 101⅛ |
| do. adj. 4s | 85⅛ | O. S. Line 6s | 130 |
| Canada So. 2nds | 111⅛ | O. S. Line con. 5s | 113 |
| Cent. of Ga. con. 5s | 98⅛ | Reading 4s | 88 |
| do. first income | 42⅛ | Rio G. W. 1sts | 98 |
| do. second income | 12 | St. L. & I. M. con. 5s | 114 |
| C. & O. 4½s | 97⅛ | St. L. & S. F. Gen. 6s | 124 |
| do. 5s | 118⅛ | St. Paul consols | 170⅛ |
| Chic. & N. W. con. 7s | 143⅛ | St. P., C. & P. 1sts | 121⅛ |
| do. S. F. deb. 5s | 120 | do. 5s | 121⅛ |
| Chicago Terminals | 100 | Southern Ry. 5s | 109 |
| D. & R. G. 1st | 106 | Stand. Rose & T. 6s | 84 |
| D. & R. G. 4s | 100⅛ | Tenn. new set. 3s | 95 |
| East Tenn. 1st | 103 | Tex. & Pacific 1sts | 115 |
| Erie General 4s | 72 | do. 2nds | 55⅛ |
| F. W. & D. 1sts | 78⅛ | Union Pacific 4s | 105⅛ |
| Gen. Electric 5s | 116 | Wabash 1sts | 117 |
| G., H. & S. A. 6s | 111 | do. 2nds | 100⅛ |
| do. 2nds | 111 | West Shore 4s | 113 |
| H. & T. Cent. 5s | 111 | Wiscon. Cent. 1sts | 76⅛ |
| do. con. 6s | 111 | Virginia centuries | 86 |
| Iowa Cent. 1sts | 114 | do. deferred | 5 |
| K. C., P. & G. 1sts | 70 | Colo. Sou 4s | 86⅛ |
| La. new consol 4s | 106 |  |  |

### The Day's Trade in Stocks Reviewed.

By private wire to C. B. Woodruff.

New York, August 5.—The following from The New York Sun: "Irregular prices changes, generally limited to eights and quarters, resulted from the dealings in standard issues up to the publication of the bank statement this morning. Trading was exceptionally light in volume. The market was wanting in the impetus it usually derives from the tendency of the London markets, and from the disposition of the foreign trading, as the London market was closed. There was nothing new in the situation over night, aside from the gratifying showings appearing in the usual financial and commercial returns of the close of the week. Speculative interest was wholly taken up with the probable showing to be made by the banks in their weekly report today. A few of the industrials were fairly animated. Smelting rose rapidly on reports that the labor troubles in Colorado were in a fair way of settlement. There was also relatively large dealings in Sugar, the Tobacco shares Federal Steel and American Steel and Wire, but the movements in these stocks were also irregular. The bank statement was accounted disappointing, as the loss in actual cash was far in excess of the general expectations. The banks stil hold $8,100,000 in excess of the lawful requirements. The ratio of cash to deposits is a shade under 25.9 per cent. An item of some significance in the statement was an increase in circulation, amounting to $180,000.

### Southern Exchange Stock Letter.

Atlanta, August 5.—The stock market opened this morning at practically last night's prices. Became stronger about 11 o'clock, and then sold off at the close. Tobacco, after selling at 116, went off at the close to 115¼. Continental Tobacco, with good buying orders, went up to 48 and then sold off to 47 just before the close. The feature of the day was the upward turn in Panhandle, which went from 64½ to 67*. Opening of the stock market felt the absence of London business in especially unchanged prices from the close and light business. The market was strong as a whole early in the day, but toward the close had a much less confident look with the sentiment seemed to be more bearish. Tobacco stocks were strong, while the grangers showed no upward tendency. The Pacific stocks had some buying orders from commission houses, but there was an appearance of selling of the shares by outside parties.

### Murphy & Co.'s Stock Letter.

Atlanta, August 5.—Today's stock market was wanting in even the slight impetus it sometimes derives from the tendency of the London market, which was closed today over one of the mid-summer holidays. In consequence the opening dealings were extremely light in volume and were without a decided tone. In the main the railway list was again disposed to sag, and even the industrial quarter was not as uniformly firm as it was earlier in the week. As might have expected, discussion centered almost wholly around the probable showing in today's bank statement, but the varying conjectures in this regard did not provoke animated speculation. Sugar was an exception to the other industrial stocks in a slight decline. Federal Steel, the Smelting shares and Tennessee Coal and Iron were comparatively firm. Apart from the usual commercial and financial reports of the close of the week, there was nothing new to engage speculative attention. The bank statement proved unsatisfactory, and the market gave way all around to the extent of considerable fractions and closed rather heavy at about the lowest of the day, with a number of stocks materially below the best prices touched on the recent advance.

| STOCKS. | Opening. | High. | Low. | Last Sale. | Closing Bid. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am'n Tobacco | 115½ | 116 | 115 | 115¼ | 115 |
| Am'n Sugar P'fg | 162¼ | 162⅝ | 160¼ | 160⅞ | 160¼ |
| Atchison | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20⅜ |
| do. preferred | 62¾ | 63 | 62¼ | 62¼ | 62¼ |
| Balto. & Ohio | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 48 |
| Br'k. Rap. Tran. | 115⅝ | 115⅝ | 114⅛ | 114⅝ | 114⅜ |
| Anaconda Min'g | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 55½ |
| Bur. & Quincy | 136⅝ | 136⅝ | 135¾ | 135⅞ | 135¾ |
| C., C., C. & St. L. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 57⅞ | 57 |
| Ches. & Ohio | 27⅞ | 27⅞ | 27⅞ | 27⅞ | 27¾ |
| Canada South'n | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 53⅛ |
| Del. & Hudson | 123 | 123 | 122½ | 122½ | 122½ |
| Cont. Tobacco | 47¾ | 48 | 46½ | 47⅛ | 47 |
| do. preferred | 94¼ | 94¾ | 94 | 94 | 94¼ |
| Con. Gas | 175¼ | 175¼ | 175 | 175 | 174¾ |
| Gen. Electric | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 123¾ |
| Chic.Great West | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅜ | 14½ | 14⅜ |
| Jersey Central | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 116⅛ |
| Mo., Kan. & Tex. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12¼ |
| do. preferred | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 35⅞ |
| Louisv. & Nash. | 75 | 75 | 74⅜ | 74⅜ | 74⅜ |
| Am. Steel & W. | 58⅛ | 58⅛ | 57⅞ | 57⅞ | 57⅝ |
| Manhattan L. | 117⅞ | 118 | 117¼ | 117⅞ | 117¼ |
| Mo. Pacific | 48⅜ | 48⅞ | 48⅜ | 48⅜ | 48 |
| Metro. St ex-rts. | 209⅜ | 209⅜ | 208½ | 208½ | 208 |
| National Lead | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 30* |
| Northern Pac. | 51⅛ | 51⅜ | 51⅛ | 51⅛ | 51¼ |
| do. preferred | 77⅛ | 78 | 77¾ | 77⅞ | 77¾ |
| N. Y. Central | 132 | 139 | 138⅛ | 138⅜ | †138⅜ |
| Northwestern | 161 | 161 | 160½ | 160½ | 160⅜ |
| Omaha | 112 | 114 | 112 | 114 | 113¾ |
| Pacific Mail | 47½ | 47½ | 47¼ | 47¼ | 47⅛ |
| People's Gas | 120¼ | 120¼ | 119¼ | 119½ | 119⅜ |
| Reading | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20⅜ |
| Rock Island | 118⅜ | 118⅜ | 117⅛ | 117⅛ | 117¼ |
| Southern Rwy | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11⅛ |
| do. preferred | 52 | 52 | 51⅜ | 51⅝ | 51⅝ |
| St. Paul | 131⅜ | 131⅜ | 131⅛ | 131⅜ | 131⅜ |
| Tenn. Coal & I. | 79⅜ | 79⅜ | 78⅜ | 79⅜ | 79¼ |
| U.S.Leather pfd | 72⅜ | 72⅜ | 72⅜ | 72⅜ | 72⅜ |
| Union Pacific | 43⅜ | 43¾ | 43⅜ | 43⅜ | 43⅜ |
| do. preferred | 76⅞ | 77 | 76⅜ | 76⅞ | 76¾ |
| Western Union | ..... | ..... | ..... | 89⅜ | 89⅜ |
| Wabash prf. | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | 22⅝ |
| Am'n Cotton Oil | 42 | 42¼ | 41¾ | 42¼ | 42 |
| Am'n Spirits | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5⅜ |
| do. preferred | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22 |
| U. S. Rubber | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 50½ |
| do. preferred | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 115¼ |
| Federal Steel | 60 | 60 | 59⅜ | 59⅜ | 59⅜ |
| do. preferred | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 81 |
| Illinois Central | 113⅞ | 114⅝ | 114⅛ | 114⅛ | 114⅛ |

*Ex-div. 2 per cent. †Ex-div 1. ‡Ex-div. 1½.

## LOCAL BONDS AND STOCKS.

### Local Review.

Financial centers give up nothing of a startling nature this week.

The volume of trade has been much larger than usual in midsummer, but not up to the pace set by the abnormally large business of two or three months ago.

Closer money conditions have something to do with restricting speculation, but that does not explain the entire falling off.

Hot weather robs men of their energies and in Wall street as much so as elsewhere and then men who make the markets active don't have to work all the time. When vacation season approaches they begin to plan for "going away" and when the appointed time comes off they go for one, two or three months, as may be their habit.

Speaking of money again, trade balances are largely in our favor, exchange is down to about the importing point and it is not an improbability that we may soon be drawing gold from the other side if our own needs continue to enlarge so that it may be required.

Local affairs are without material change. Georgia railroad stock is strong at 207 bid, 210 asked.

South Western on the other hand is being offered somewhat fully around 111 with few takers.

The following are the bid and asked quotations.

STATE AND COUNTY BONDS.

| Bond | Bid | Asked | Bond | Bid |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ga. 3½s, 27 to 30 years | 107 |  | Atl'nta 4s | 106 |
| Ga. 3½s, 25 to 40 years | 108 |  | Aug'ta 7s L.D. | 109 |
| Ga. 4½s, 1915 | 121½ | 122½ | Macon 6s | 118 |
| Savannah 5s | 110 |  | Columbus 5s | 107 |
| Atl'n'a 8s 1902 | 111 |  | Rome 5s | 107 |
| Atl'n'a 7s 1904 | 113 |  | So. Car. 4½s | 115 |
| Atl'n'a 6s L.D. | 120 |  | New'n 6s L.D. | 110 |
| Atl'n'a 5s L.D. | 110 |  | Chat. 5s, 1911 | 100 |
| Atl'n'a 4½s | 109 |  | Col. S.C., grd'd 2s & 4s, 1910 | 91 |
|  |  |  | Ala. Class A | 110 |

RAILROAD BONDS.

| Bond | Bid | Bond | Bid |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ga. 6s, 1910 | 114 | Atl'n'a & Char 1st 7s, 1907 | 118 |
| Ga. 6s, 1922 | 118 | Do. income 6s, 1900 | 100 |
| Ga. Pa. 1st | 120 |  |  |
| C. C. & A. 1st 6s, 1909 | 104 |  |  |

RAILROAD STOCKS.

| Stock | Bid | Asked | Stock | Bid |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Georgia | 207 | 210 | Aug. & Sav | 110 |
| Southwest'n | 110 |  | A. & W. P. | 123 |
|  |  |  | do. deben | 103 |

## NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT.

### Loss in Surplus Reserves Is Exciting Serious Consideration.

New York, August 5.—The weekly bank statement shows the following changes:

| Item | Amount |
|---|---|
| Surplus reserve decrease | $2,700,525 |
| Loans decrease | 6,428,600 |
| Specie decrease | 3,857,600 |
| Legal tenders decrease | 1,922,800 |
| Deposits decrease | 12,239,500 |
| Circulation increase | 180,000 |

The banks now hold $8,110,600 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent rule.

New York, August 5.—The New York Financier says:

"Despite the fact the associated banks of New York reduced their loan commitments by nearly $6,500,000 last week and deposits by $12,239,500, thus lowering reserve requirements $3,059,000, the loss of $5,760,400 in specie and legals caused a further decline of $2,700,525 on surplus reserves, bringing the item to $880,100, or only about three millions in excess of the lowest point touched one month ago. Since that period the banks, despite the manifest effort to recoup reserves, have lost at least $10,000,000 of cash holdings, although they have gained $3,000,000 excess surplus. This has been accomplished by the contraction of nearly $41,000,000 of loans and $52,000,000 of deposits, an unusually heavy liquidation at this period. The treasury demands have been responsible for the steady loss. It is quite a question how much longer the present conditions can prevail. The disbursements of the treasury for August interest and receipts of specie from the west, from Australia and klondike may partly relieve the situation, but at the threshold of the crop season the situation is exciting serious consideration. The statement perhaps does not reflect other than transitory conditions. At any rate there seems to be no difficulty in obtaining accommodations at this center, and money rates are comparatively easy. The loss of specie reported is due to shipments to Montreal on account of the bank failures there, and receipts from other centers are known to have been large enough to counteract this less, even though the statement does not show it. Interest in the situation from now on centers in the demand for crop money and the ability of interior banks to meet it. Any drain on New York is bound to bring relief in the way of gold exports, for exchange is now declining in a manner that foreshadows such conclusion. Still, the season may be tided over without this resource. The fact that the dearth of money can be traced to the wonderful trade prosperity of the country puts a different complexion on the situation than has been the case in past years when uncertianty and doubt prevailed."

### Atlanta Clearing House Statement.

Darwin G. Jones, Manager.

| Item | Amount |
|---|---|
| Clearings for week | $1,357,924.94 |
| Same week last year | 1,080,766.43 |

### Foreign Finances.

London, August 5.—Today was a holiday on the stock exchange.

Bar silver steady at 27¾d per ounce.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance today 153,000.

Gold is quoted at Buenos Ayres at 114.

Paris, August 5.—Three per cent rentes 99 francs 62½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London 25 francs 24 centimes for checks.

### The Treasury Statement.

Washington, August 5.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance $273,438,678; gold reserve $244,840,530.

### McCullough Bros. Fruit and Produce Letter.

Atlanta, August 5.—Fruit in general has been selling fairly well during the past week, with prices ruling some higher, there being something of a scarcity in some lines.

Watermelons, toward the latter part of the week, have sold for from $15 to $35 per car advance over former prices. Receipts have been much lighter.

Bananas are selling readily with a demand exceedingly good, taking into consideration that this is an off season for this kind of fruit.

Lemons are 35 to 50c per box higher, with all indications pointing to still further advances.

California fruit is and has been plentiful on this market, but not enough to in any way demoralize prices. Fancy fruit selling readily at quotation prices.

Produce, such as onions, cabbage and Irish potatoes, is quite active on our market, all receipts being readily taken at satisfactory prices.

In the early part of the week chickens were rather scarce, which gave the market a little bulge, with prices ruling higher. For the past few days receipts have been exceedingly heavy, which necessitate cheaper prices in order to make sales.

Eggs are firm at 10½ to 11c.

Butter is in some better demand, but not enough sold to encourage heavy shipments.

The outlook the coming week is favorable for active prices. The home truckers are supplying the demand entirely for fresh vegetables of all kinds.

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2 South Pryor St. (Jackson Building.)
New York Office, 44 and 46 Broadway.
References: Lowry Banking Company, Capital City bank and Mercantile Agencies.

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Cotton, Stocks, Wheat, Etc.
Bought and sold on margins. Determine the responsibility of the house through which you deal. References: Fourth National and Capital City banks.

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HAVE YOU MADE
Money by Speculation?

You are, of course, aware of the fa that during the past few months the va ues of all the securities dealt in on th New York stock exchange have increased to a remarkable extent, in some instanc ranging from 50 to 100 per cent.

This increase in values, amounting hundreds of millions of dollars, has b divided among shrewd investors and bol speculators, who are keen enough to note the trend of affairs and had courag enough to discount the future.

Never in the history of our country have our financial affairs been in such a flourishing condition, and never has th future outlook been brighter.

All of our important railway system show phenomenal increases in their earn ings; all of our great industrial comp nies are in flourishing condition; our grai shipments continue very large; the flood of gold continues to flow from Europe i our direction and in every banking cent in our country money is an actual dru on the market.

MILLIONS AND MILLIONS of foreig capital has been invested during the pas few months in the stocks and bonds o American railways and American indu trial companies.

THE SHREWD INVESTOR and keen speculator was alive to the situation, and quickly realized that American stock and bonds earning and paying 5, 6 and 7 per cent annually were selling far below their actual value.

Not only are these stocks earning bi dividends at the present time but the fu ture outlook is so bright and encouragin that it seems actually farcial to note th price of the majority of our active spec lative issues.

Our big capitalists and financiers, th banks and trust companies (here and i Europe) and the individual investor ar the ones who have profited by the re markable increase in values.

HAVE YOU SECURED any share o this profit? The question is addressed t every individual possessed of $100 or over who considers himself fortunate in re ceiving 3½ or 4 per cent interest on mon ey deposited in a savings bank.

While your money has been earning 3½ to 4 per cent for you it might hav been increased tenfold without any add tional risk on your part.

You may plead ignorance regardin speculative methods. Or you may clai that distance from the great financi center, New York city, has prevented yo from learning in time of the big move ments in the active stocks.

If either one of these two reasons is re sponsible for your inaction at a tim when fortune is showering gold on ou land from her cornucopia of plenty, th matter can easily be remedied, and it i not too late by any means for you t share in the general prosperity of th country.

I AM HERE on the scene of action a all times, and am in close touch wit large financial interests whose mov ments at all times affect certain stock I am therefore in receipt of INFORMA TION regarding coming movements i the market, and in this way I secure se eral points advantage over others wh depend on the newspapers and new agencies to keep them posted in financi matters.

If you are interested in Wall street a fairs you need EXPERT advice. M business is that of an ADVISOR AGENT and PROFESSIONAL SPE ULATOR, and I am in constant tou with the interests that KNOW PO TIVELY the trend of the markets. Th knowledge is the secret of my succes I TRANSACT AND PLACE ALL A COUNTS IN THE HANDS OF STOC EXCHANGE OR CONSOLIDATED E CHANGE BROKERS.

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The next few weeks will witness ma changes in the prices of active stocks lis ed on the New York stock exchange you ever trade in stocks or IF YOU EV ER EXPECT TO TRADE now is th time to begin.

You can put from three to five poi margin on a 100 share lot, and make fro $1,000 to $1,500 clear in the next 8 or 1 days.

Don't watch the markets and see even pass into history. Make your remittanc today and take full advantage of the op portunities that are occuring daily.

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11 Broadway, New York.

NOTICE is hereby given that E. A. Friese will apply at the next meeting of the mayor and general council for retail beer license at No. 219 Auburn

In the Circuit Court of the Unit States for the Northern Distr of Georgia.

To the Holders of the Bo of the Galeton Cotton Mills.

All holders of bonds of Galeton cotton mills, who may dosit their bonds with me before the 30th day of September will be paid on the principal of the bo so deposited 68.82 per cent.

O. C. FULLER,
Clerk U. S. Circuit Court, Atlanta, Ga.
7-9-8t sun

SANTAL CAPSULES MIDY
Relieves Kidney & Bladder troubles at once. Cures in 48 Hours URINARY DISCHARGES
Each Capsule bears the name MIDY
Beware of useless counterfeits.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.
PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine. SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, PHILADA., PA.
Sold by all Local Druggists.

Stricture
CURED while You Sleep. 4,000 cured in one year.
Dr. Carter's GRAN-SOLVENT Bougies will dissolve, digest and forever remove Urethral STRICTURES in 15 days. Cures dissolve in three hours, curing while you sleep. Cures and Enlarged Prostate. Valuable treatise free. ST. JAMES ASS'N, Dept. 53, BOND HILL,

SOUTHERN RAILWAY
SUMMER
Excursion Tickets at
LOW RATES
Now on Sale.

# COLLINS PARK CAR LINE ENTERS PROTEST AGAINST PROPOSED TAX

## Officials Say That the Tax on Gross Receipts Would Prevent Company Building.

### CURRIER STREET OBJECTS

### A Lengthy Petition Is Presented to Council by Captain Gay.

### DANGER TO LIFE IS POINTED OUT

**From Present Outlook It Seems Impossible for Committee To Report to Council Monday. Work To Be Accomplished Is Large.**

Problems of various kinds have presented themselves to council members from time to time, but the most difficult of them are simple in comparison to the difficulty that now confronts the committee on electric and other railways.

On Friday the members of the committee worked along the line of a percentage of the gross receipts of the roads. Yesterday morning information was received, authentic in nature, that the Consolidated would submit to no such procedure; along with this information came the statement through the proper source, that if the originally discussed amount of gross receipts were called for from the Collins Park and Belt line, the company could not build, and that such an act by the committee would amount to giving the present lines a monopoly.

So with a portion of their plans disfigured, the committee members went to work all the harder yesterday morning. The idea of securing a percentage of the gross income of the roads was by no means abandoned, but the amount of the percentage was discussed on a smaller basis.

It is the desire of the committee to give fair treatment to all the roads and still to protect the interests of the city. And the committee believes it to be to the interest of the city to secure an income from the corporations holding valuable franchises by the people.

**Fight from Currier Street.**

The session of the committee yesterday was from 9 a. m. until 12:30 in the afternoon. The forenoon was enlivened by the presence of Captain E. S. Gay, J. H. Nunnally, Joel Hurt and others. Captain Gay, after the committee decided it did not care to hear from Mr. Hurt at any length upon his proposition, took up the matter of the Currier street grant applied for by the Collins Park line. He stated that to grant the franchise applied for along this street would create a death trap, and that in the future, when some school child was killed, the members of the committee would feel that the child's blood was upon them. Captain Gay pointed out the dangers of a crossing of lines, or of lines parallel at the corner of Courtland avenue and Currier street. He made a strong talk, and the committee quickly came to his point of view. He presented a petition signed by the residents of Currier street, and announced that he would amend by getting the signatures of the parents of the children that attend Calhoun street school. The petition follows:

"To the Honorable, the Committee on Electric and other Railways of the City of Atlanta—Understanding that the Collins Park and Belt Railway Company have petitioned your honorable body to grant them the privilege to construct and operate a street railroad from the corner of Ivy and Peachtree streets to the corner of Peachtree and Currier streets and along Currier street to Courtland street, at which point they will intersect with the Atlanta Railway and Power Company's tracks on Courtland street from Currier to Pine streets, the undersigned citizens of Atlanta owning nearly every foot of property on Currier street from Peachtree to Piedmont avenue, and residents of Courtland street from Currier to Pine streets and others interested, respectfully and earnestly protest and pray that said petition be not granted, for the following reasons:

"1. Peachtree street, at the corner of Currier street, is so narrow that the city council has previously refused permission to another street railway company to put a double track on the street at that point.

"2. Owing to the narrowness of Peachtree street at this point travel is so very much congested that many accidents, more or less unavoidable, have occurred, and to permit another street car track at that point and especially to turn at that corner, would greatly increase the danger and imperil the life and safety of persons driving or walking on the street and getting into and out of cars already running there.

"3. Currier street is a very narrow street and its use for street cars would greatly injure its use for other purposes by residents and others.

"4. There is a steep grade on Currier street from Peachtree to Courtland street, and also a steep grade on Courtland street from Forest avenue to Currier street the point at which the Collins Park and Belt Railway intersect and join the tracks of the Atlanta Street Railway and Power Company now there.

"5. The grade at this point is so great that frequently, especially when the tracks are wet, it is impossible to stop cars running down the hill promptly enough to prevent collision, and thus the lives of passengers on the cars, pedestrians and persons driving on the street would be in great danger.

"6. At this corner on Currier and Courtland streets several hundred children pass twice every day going to and from Calhoun street school. Owing to the walls surrounding the property on the corners it is often impossible for them to see approaching cars, or for the motorman to see the children approaching the corner until they are nearly on the crossing, when there is great difficulty in stopping the cars in time to prevent accident.

"7. Serious accidents have occurred at this corner with only one railroad passing there, running a straight track. With another road running there, and abruptly turning the corner, the danger would be greatly increased.

"8. Consideration of personal safety to motormen would prompt them to begin clanging their bells from the moment cars left the corner of Forest avenue and the corner of Peachtree street, the continuous noise of which would be an insupportable nuisance which would greatly damage the residence property of that locality.

"9. (a) The proposed road along the street at this point is in no way demanded or necessary as a public convenience; (b) it would afford no facility in reaching the central or other frequented portions of the city, which are not already amply provided by the road now occupying these streets; (c) it would be a great menace to life, a damage to private property in the vicinity without any such general advantage to the city at large as would warrant or justify the city of Atlanta in thus confiscating and damaging the value of property of private citizens.

"If it is necessary for the public service or convenience to establish additional street car lines in the sections of the city sought to be reached by the Collins Park and Belt Railroad Co. there are other streets and avenues by which this may be done without serious impairment to the value of property, and without peril to pedestrians and others using the street. At the corner of Peachtree and Currier streets and Currier and Courtland streets, the physical conditions are such that additional car lines cannot be run there without great danger to life and damage to property in that vicinity.

"For these and other reasons your petitioners pray that the right to construct and operate a road on Peachtree and Currier streets between the points named, be not granted to the Collins Park and Belt Railroad Company, or to any other company or individuals."

This petition is signed by J. H. Nunnally, the Rt. Rev. C. A. Nelson, J. L. Dickey, E. S. Gay, I. W. Greene H. D. Smith, John R. Gleen, F. H. Walker and every resident and property owner on Currier and every resident on Courtland street.

**Will Prepare General Ordinance.**

All grants to street railway companies subsequent to May 20, 1893, carry with them the reservation by the city that such grants shall be accepted subject to the present ordinances of the city and those that shall be enacted hereafter. Several lines of the Consolidated come under this, and the greater portion of the Atlanta street railway system.

The city attorney received instructions from the committee to draft the outlines of a general ordinance that, when fully completed and approved by the committee, will be passed before anw special legislation or franchise granting is indulged in.

A feature of the proposed gross receipt plan is that the committee will plan the ordinance so effectively that if the Consolidated accepts any franchises in the future the entire system will be placed under the new ordinance.

The committee will meet again Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

### THE HOOK AND THE CROOK.

**Here Is a Late Fad Which All Ladies Are Giving Their Attention.**

Mr. M. B. Updike, of this city, has just completed and patented what he calls The Hook and the Crook skirt fastener. The device is simple. It consists of three pieces. One piece, a bar, is fastened to the waist at the back by the means of a loop. Then two little crooks, each having hooks, are fastened to the skirt, one to each side. The skirt is adjusted by hooking the crooks to the bar in the skirt and the dress is drawn into perfect position. There is no danger of the devise coming open when once fastened, and wherever it is seen it quickly takes a firm hold upon the observer.

### A SPECIAL EDITION.

**September Number of The Jewish Sentiment Will Be Handsome.**

The September edition of The Jewish Sentiment, which makes its appearance on September 1st, will be a particularly fine number.

The paper will contain numerous illustrations in half tone of Atlanta scenes.

A large part of the reading matter is devoted to a careful resume of the Dreyfus case, which will prove exceedingly interesting.

## HIS FUNERAL OCCURS TODAY.

**Body of Morris Lazaron Will Be Laid To Rest in Oakland Cemetery.**

The funeral of the late Morris Lazaron, who died Friday afternoon at Asheville, N. C., will occur this morning at 10 o'clock from the residence of M. Barwald, 26 Orange street. The body was brought to the city yesterday afternoon, and was taken at once to the home of Mr. Barwald. The interment will be made at Oakland.

Mr. Lazaron was one of the pioneer citizens of Atlanta, and at the time of his death was in his seventy-eighth year. He had been critically ill for some time past, and his death was not unexpected. He leaves the following children: Mrs. M. Barwald and Mrs. R. Brown, of Atlanta; Mrs. N. Emanuel and Miss Belle Lazaron, of Asheville, N. C.; Mrs. F. Marks, of Ohio, and Messrs. William and S. L. Lazaron, of Savannah.

**Death of an Infant.**

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Mann, of 336 Formwalt street, died at an early hour yesterday morning. The body will be sent to Gabbettsville this morning for burial.

**Will Be Buried Today at Resaca.**

The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Gentle, of 224 Magnolia street, died yesterday morning after a short illness. The body will be sent to Resaca, Ga., today for burial.

**Body Sent to Harmony Grove.**

The body of Mrs. J. F. Kitchen, who died Friday at her home, 96 Front street, was sent to Harmony Grove yesterday afternoon for interment.

**Mrs. Dimmock in Texas.**

Mrs. W. R. Dimmock left yesterday for Galveston, Tex., where she will spend a month with her daughter, Mrs. Williamson.

**At First Congregational Church.**

Rev. H. H. Proctor will preach at the First Congregational church tonight on "Ingersoll and His Creed." He will give some personal reminiscences of the noted agnostic.

**Death of Clarence Telander.**

Clarence Telander, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Telander, of 8 Olliver street, died yesterday at noon. The funeral will occur this afternoon at 3 o'clock from the residence. Interment will be made at Hollywood cemetery.

**Eugene Hoffman Is Dead.**

Eugene W. Hoffman, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Hoffman, died yesterday morning at the home of his parents, 145 Luckie street. Funeral will occur today.

**Death of a Little Boy.**

Fred Randall, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Randall, died yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the home of his parents. The funeral will occur this afternoon at Vinings.

"Every well man hath his ill day." Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies, vitalizes and enriches the blood. It cures you when "a bit off" or when seriously afflicted. You should take Hood's.

LIVELY SCENES
IN THE
POLICE COURT.

**A Dog Day in Court.**

It was a dog day of dog days with the police court judge yesterday. The judge for the nonce was Councilman Parks. As all parks have special dog laws, the councilman proceeded to take the bark off some of the miscreants.

The first case was against Lula Paschal and she had "fit" and "fout" with another woman over a bench-legged brindle cur dog, who is on the qui vive for the dog catcher.

Lula said it was her dog and she would die and go to the torments of eternity for that dog. The other woman had hit the dog with a rock and Lula immediately got rocky herself and raised more than one howl down in Crooked Alley in Darktown.

It was said that ten people and four dogs joined in the melee.

"Ten people are one too much to join in a dog fight," said the judge, "and I would like to ask canine not be enough to satisfy Crooked Alley?"

Lulu felt the force of the remark and got a dollar a head in the way of a fine, which made her also feel the force of the judgment.

**Austin Sized Up His Dog.**

Austin Boyd was up in the police court for allowing a vicious dog to run at large.

The first stumbling block in the way of Austin understanding the situation was the "large" part of the charge. He kept on talking about the dog being a very small fice, and therefore couldn't be a dog running at large.

This misunderstanding, however, had nothing to do with Austin getting off free, for the ordinance says that the owner of a vicious dog must be notified about his propensities before he can be held liable.

Austin went off still talking about the size of the dog.

**Bailey Brothers Misfire.**

Henry and Luther Bailey, brothers in blood and crimes, were in court for smashing a window glass. They were a pair of ragged pickaninnies.

The Bailey brothers had undertaken to cast a hurtling stone at a dog and the missile flew wide of the mark and went through a pane of glass in a residence.

The Bailey brothers each tried to turn state's evidence and laid the blame on one another.

"Brudder Luther is jest got hout de chaingang," exclaimed disloyal Henry.

"Brudder Henry steals hins," retorted the equally disloyal Luther.

"I will fine you each $2 and cost," said the judge, and if you had hit that dog I might have turned you loose."

**Josh's Dog Day Tale.**

Josh Calloway, one of the police court standbys, was up for running away from the city stockade.

Josh had a dog day tale, full of industry and business.

There were no witnesses present and Josh doffed his old hat and said:

"Judge, if you will hear from me, I think I can elucidate this little affair to your perfect understanding."

"Lucy who," asked the judge, who had been talking to a policeman about a good mosquito recipe.

"I said I can elucidate," replied Josh.

"Well, if your story is not too much out of date," the judge replied, "you can elucidate."

"Judge," Josh went on to say, "I was sent to the stockade last week and I was made a trusty over a squad of ten negro women. This morning I had to come to town to arrange about the peddling of a lot of produce that had been consigned to me, and I told the women to tell the boss that I would return in a few minutes. After I reached the city I telephoned to the boss and explained the situation. A policeman came across me as I was making my business arrangements and sent me in as an escape. I did not run away, judge, I quietly walked away."

"You can quietly walk back," said the acting recorder, "and the next time you have any business engagement in the city while you are summering at the stockade, get a furlough before you leave."

## ASSISTANT INSPECTOR NAMED

**William T. Hopkins, of Savannah, Given the Position.**

**RANKS AS LIEUT. COLONEL**

**The Appointment of a Second Assistant Had Become Necessary as a Result of Reorganization.**

Governor Candler yesterday appointed William Trenholm Hopkins, of Savannah, to the office of assistant inspector of Georgia volunteers, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, on the staff of the governor.

Colonel Hopkins is at present in command of company D., Savannah volunteer guards, and on account of his experience in the Second Georgia regiment as captain of company L, has been able to do much for the reorganization of the state regiment with which he is connected at Savannah.

As a result of the recent orders of Governor Candler calling for a thorough reorganization of the state militia, the work of inspection in which Inspector General Obear has been engaged for three months has grown in magnitude, and it has become necessary that a second assistant inspector should be named.

Colonel Obear at present has two assistants—Colonel W. J. Kendrick having been appointed one assistant at the beginning of the present year.

Savannah has more commands of the state militia than any other city in the state, and it was the desire of Colonel Obear to have an assistant at that place, and one who could act in his stead in the inspection of troops in southern Georgia.

During the past two weeks Colonel Obear has been engaged in the inspection of companies in the middle portion of the state, and had practically completed his work in that section. The efforts of the inspector general to back up Adjutant General Bird in his determination to put the militia of Georgia on a sound footing have so far met with every success, and Colonel Obear is being congratulated upon his work with the militia.

## FUNERAL OF R. H. CRAWFORD.

**Former Citizen of Atlanta Was Buried Yesterday Afternoon in Oakland Cemetery.**

R. H. Crawford, Jr., who died Friday morning in the hospital at Birmingham, Ala., after undergoing an operation for appendicitis, was buried yesterday afternoon in Oakland cemetery. Services were conducted at the grave by Rev. Henry McDonald.

The deceased was the eighteen-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Crawford, formerly of this city, but at present residents of Anniston, Ala., and had gone to Birmingham on business. He was taken suddenly ill and went to the city hospital to be treated for appendicitis. It was decided to perform an operation and he died shortly after.

Services were held at his home in Anniston and then the body was brought to Atlanta to be interred in the family grounds at Oakland. The deceased had lived in this city for a number of years and was known to a large circle of friends and acquaintances. The services at the grave yesterday afternoon were of a solemn and impressive character.

### A SPLENDID SCHOOL.

**Washington Seminary and the Work It Is Doing.**

The Washington seminary will be at home in its new building on North avenue at the opening of the fall term. The success of this school under the present management has been gratifying. The fact is this is one of the finest schools in the south. Mrs. W. T. Chandler and Professor L. D. Scott, the principals, are noted for their thoroughness, discipline and tact for handling girls.

Another feature that commends it is the personal work given by the teachers. Before you make up your mind as to where you will send your girl it may be to your advantage to investigate with this school.

COLLEGE OF OPTICS.

We teach the science of ophthalmic optics from its elementary principles up to the use of compound lenses and higher prisms. Our graduates are thoroughly fitted for successful professional work as opticians. We begin at the foundation and build upon it a comprehensive optical knowledge. Kellam & Moore's College of Optics (Incorporated), Atlanta, Ga.

## BOTH ARE DECLARED INSANE

**Gloer and Fonda Will Go to the State Asylum.**

**FONDA ALLOWED TO GO HOME**

**He Will Remain with His Family Until Required To Go to Milledgeville.**

W. H. Fonda was adjudged insane by a jury yesterday morning before Ordinary Hulsey. The candy maker was allowed to go to his home at the request of a number of friends who appeared in his behalf, and it is probable that he will not be required to enter the state asylum at Milledgeville for some time yet.

The authorities there were notified yesterday by the ordinary's office that room was needed for Fonda and an answer is expected in a few days. Some time ago letters were sent out to the various ordinaries in the state to the effect that the asylum was well filled and that it would be impossible to take in any more except in extreme cases.

Fonda appears to be rational upon every subject except that of religion, and during his trial yesterday insisted on quoting scriptures to prove certain statements made. When the jury rendered the verdict he said that he would go to his home if allowed to do so and would remain there until such time as it might be necessary to send him to Milledgeville.

Thomas Gloer, for whom a writ of lunacy was sworn out Friday afternoon, was also considered insane and pending his removal to Milledgeville he will be confined in the Tower. Judge Hulsey considered that he would be more comfortable if transferred to the county jail and requested the sheriff to provide quarters for him.

Both men were arrested several days ago for being crazy and have been confined at the police headquarters pending the hearing of their cases before the ordinary. Fonda is a candy maker and has conducted a business on Marietta street for some time past. He seems to be crazed upon one subject alone, that of religion. Gloer was formerly in the employ of the city as a sewer flusher and he is considered dangerous.

No foreign substance enters into Cook's Imperial Extra Dry Champagne. It's the pure juice of the grapes naturally fermented.

## CAMP MEETING PROGRAMME.

**Gathering at Piedmont Park August 18th Will Be a Large and Conspicuous One.**

The camp meeting to be given at Piedmont park August 18th to 27th under the auspices of the Christian and Missionary Alliance of Atlanta promises to be a great success, judging from the number of letters of inquiry that reach the headquarters of the alliance daily.

The gathering is to be an interdenominational one and without regard to creed the people all over the south are invited to come to Atlanta. Following is the order of service daily to be observed during the camp meeting:

5:30 a. m.—Sunrise prayer meeting.
8:30 a. m.—School of prophetic study.
9:30 a. m.—School of Pentecostal study.
11 a. m.—Preaching.
2 p. m.—Missionary prayer meeting.
2:30 p. m.—Testimony and praise service.
3:30 p. m.—Preaching.
5 p. m.—Street meetings in the city.
5:30 p. m.—Instructions on healing.
6 p. m.—Terrace meetings.
7:30 p. m.—Song service.
8 p. m.—Preaching.

Fifty walled army tents have been purchased and will be pitched on the grounds. They will be for rent during the nine days to pay for the freight on them to Atlanta.

These tents will furnish a pleasant and convenient camp for all who want to remain to all the services. They will be supplied with sawdust floors.

The people living near the exposition grounds will take boarders, and there will be a small hotel just outside the gate and a restaurant inside the grounds.

**Atlanta to Chattanooga and Return**

Via Western and Atlantic railroad August 12th. Tickets good returning until August 14, 1899. Special train will leave union depot 6:30 p. m. For information call on
C. B. WALKER, T. A., Union Depot.
J. A. THOMAS, T. A., No. 1 Pryor St.
C. E. HARMAN, G. P. A., Atlanta, Ga.

# POPULISTS MAKE READY FOR ACTION

## Conference of Leaders Has Been Called for Next Tuesday.

### PEEK FACTION IS ACTIVE

### Hinted That Covington Leader Would Like the Mantle of Watson.

### SESSION MAY NOT BE HARMONIOUS

**The Conference Is Appointed To Be Held at the Cannon House Next Tuesday Morning—Will Chairman McKnight Be on Hand?**

The populists of Georgia, or at least a certain faction that has maintained a steadfast middle of the road position, will make an attempt to inject some life into the state organization.

This belief has been going the populist rounds for several months past, but until recently no steps was taken to indicate that the party could muster a friend in need. The first of the past week, however, an open letter was addressed by W. L. Peek to certain prominent populists in the state calling on them in the name of the party to meet in Atlanta August 8th at the Cannon house for a conference looking to a reorganization of party lines and generally to prepare for the campaign of next year.

The fact that the call for reorganization came from the headquarters of W. L. Peek instead of from F. J. McKnight, of Dalton, chairman of the state committee, is a matter that has evidently set the local contingent of the party thinking.

It is openly hinted that the letter from W. L. Peek was decided upon at a conference of his friends with the intention that it should come in the nature of a political coup d' etat. In other words, if the mantle of Hon. Tom Watson, whose withdrawal from the party was final, is to fall at all, in that case the friends of Peek would be pleased and highly gratified to see it fall on the shoulder blades of the Covington leader.

So if the suspicions of some of the friends of McKnight are reasonable the opening meeting in the interest of reorganization will not be characterized by a thorough and pervading harmony.

It is possible on the other hand that the open letter calling for a conference was issued with the consent and approval of the state chairman and that all will yet be smooth and also that an overwhelming victory at the polls will be the outcome.

The conference for next Tuesday at the Cannon house promises to be well attended by such able and conservative leaders of the people as Judge J. K. Hines and the meeting may be regarded as the opening or the preparation for a campaign that has a victory at the polls in view in the next state election.

The meeting will be held Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock and will in all probability be an executive one. Nothing is known or is given out as to the sympathy of Chairman McKnight in the effort of Peek and his followers to grasp the reins of power and his presence at the conference may indicate either that he is in thorough sympathy or has come down to Atlanta to nip the Peek bud before it blossoms.

### HOW TO LIVE LONG AND BE WELL AND STRONG

Dr. Julian P. Thomas has been busy the past week answering letters from all quarters of the continent.

Last Sunday's Constitution contained an interview with him, in which he stated some remarkably interesting facts about his discoveries in regard to diet and the treatment of various diseases, cancer in particular.

It seems that there are various well known persons in Georgia and other states who went to Dr. Thomas when they were almost on the verge of the grave, and through his treatment were restored to more than their former health and strength. Men and women suffering from nervous prostration, indigestion, general debility, impaired vital functions and cancerous diseases who had tried many remedies without relief have been completely cured by Dr. Thomas.

The fact was stated in The Constitution's interview that the doctor is the president of the Atlanta Hygienic institute, and for a week that place has been overrun by visitors asking for further information. One great feature of the new treatment is compressed uncooked wheat bread, and its results have been so beneficial in numerous cases that hosts of people are anxious to try an article which has made so many invalids strong and well, and which is also a good thing for persons in good health who desire to remain in that condition and live to a good old age.

Everywhere the most intelligent and thoughtful readers seem to be impressed with the doctor's idea that when God created man he provided plenty of palatable uncooked food for him. Fire destroys the life, the nourishing quality of food. Children whose normal appetites have not been spoiled prefer uncooked food.

Dr. Thomas gives his patients nourishing and palatable compressed uncooked wheat bread, fruit and a few other articles and they at once begin to improve, and when they get well they stick to his diet from choice. In exceptional cases he prescribes certain articles of food which are not given to the patients who do not specially need them.

The doctor's letters are from medical men, journalists, professional men, business men, planters and ladies of high standing in various states. His system is undoubtedly very successful and his pamphlet on the subject is a fascinating little book, so thoroughly reasonable that it makes a favorable impression everywhere.

**An Inviting Place.**

Mr. B. Vignaux has just lately remodeled his restaurant at No. 5 Wall street. This is one of the most popular stands in the city, near the union depot, right in the heart of the city, it is convenient for everybody. Mr. Vignaux has been for a long time recommended as an expert in his special line. His rooms are neat, cool and inviting.

OPTICAL PRESCIPTIONS

Are Kellam & Moore's specialty. If you have a prescription that other firms have to send away to have ground, Kellam & Moore will grind it in from one to three hours after order is received. 42 N. Broad street, Prudential building, Atlanta.

Read Our Offer

Notwithstanding the fact that furniture of all classes has advanced and is still advancing, we continue to sell at

Lower Prices Than Heretofore Advertised!

Bed Room Suits, Rugs, Druggets,
Hat Racks, Window Shades,
Sideboards, Pictures, Lace Curtains,
China Closets, Mattresses,
Folding Beds, Pillows, Cots,
Children's Folding Beds, Matting, Easels,
Iron Beds, Refrigerators,
Chiffoniers, Couches, Lounges,
Roll Top Desks, Morris Chairs,
Chairs of all kinds,
Combination Writing Desk and Bookcase,
Wardrobes. Dining Tables,
Fancy Center Tables, Baby Carriages, etc.

See our line before buying. It costs nothing to examine, and we can save you money.

WE SELL FOR CASH OR ON TERMS TO FIT YOUR CIRCUMSTANCES.

J. C. WARREN
5 N. Broad Street.

NEGLIGEE SHIRTS SHARPLY REDUCED.

We include in this Shirt Sale every brand we sell, embracing the celebrated Manhattan, Monarch and others. We price them as follows—

$1.00 Variety at 75 cts
$1.50 Variety at $1.00
$2.00 Variety at $1.50

The patterns are among the very choicest we have shown this season. Yet two months of hot weather ahead. Come at once and get first selection.

Geo. Muse Clothing Co.
38 WHITEHALL ST.

## INSURANCE

All the insurance agents say that their business in Atlanta this summer has been better than ever before at this season of the year. The summer months are usually dull, but this season they have been productive of business. And for this reason the men are feeling good.

Clarence Angier, the state agent for the Mutual Benefit Life Company, has moved his office from the building corner Whitehall and Alabama streets to the English-American building on Peachtree. Mr. Angier recently made a short trip to Europe.

G. L. Crandall, who has been with the Milwaukee Mechanics' Fire Company, has resigned his position with that company and will hereafter devote all his time to the interests of the Home Life Company of New York. He has an office in the Equitable.

The following paragraph, taken from The Insurance Press, of New York, of August 2d, will probably be of interest to the many policy holders of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Company, coming as it does from one of the most reliable insurance journals of the country. The clipping reads:

"Ugly rumors are flying about regarding the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association. The examination of the New York Insurance department is said to be completed and it is reported to disclose a curious state of affairs. Nothing of a definite nature regarding the situation can be obtained at present from either the insurance department or the association, but early developments may be looked for.

"It is reported that the services of a number of clerks have been dispensed with owing to the falling off of business. It is also reported that J. D. Wells, the former vice president, has placed some matters regarding the association in the hands of the district attorney, and, as a result thereof, something may drop in the near future."

A meeting of the arbitration committee of the Southeastern Tariff Association was held in New York last week, but on account of the very small attendance the committee adjourned without taking up any business matters until some time in September, when it will be called by the chairman. A meeting of the association will be held on October 11th, when the general condition of the association will be discussed

Kentucky is not the only state that is making a fight on insurance companies for alleged violation of the insurance laws. Missouri has come to the front along the same line, as the following clipping from the Chicago Times-Herald will indicate:

Jefferson City, Mo., August 3.—Attorney General Crow today instituted quo warranto proceedings against thirty eight insurance companies for violation of the state insurance laws. The petition is the same as that in the other cases which the supreme court held good and ordered the writ of ouster issued, but suspended it and imposed the fine, which many of the companies have paid. The main allegation is that the companies were members of the St. Joseph Social Club, which the supreme court found to be an illegal combination to maintain rates.

It is stated on good authority that representatives of ousted companies furnished the information for these proceedings and the suit against the American Central Insurance Company of St. Louis a week ago. A temporary writ was issued and made returnable to court in banc within twenty days. Below is the list of companies against which suit was instituted today:

American, Philadelphia.
American, Baltimore.
American, Newark.
American Lloyds, New York.
Armenia, Pittsburg.
American, Boston.
Buffalo Commercial.
Broadway, New York.
Buffalo German.
Citizens', Pittsburg.
Colonial, New York.
Connecticut, Hartford.
Continental, New York.
Delaware, Philadelphia.
Erie, Buffalo.
Eagle, New York.
Eastern, New York.
Farragut, New York.
Fireman's, Baltimore.
Farmers', New York.
Fireman's, Newark.
Girard, Philadelphia.
Greenwich, New York.
German, Pittsburg.
German, Pittsburg.
Germania, New York.
Globe, New York.
Insurance Company of State of New York.
Manchester and Merchants, Pittsburg.
Mercantile, Boston.
Merchants and Manchester, Baltimore.
Mechanics, Philadelphia.
New York Fire, New York.
Northwestern National.
New Hampshire, Manchester.
Pacific, New York.
Reliance, Philadelphia.
Spring Garden, Philadelphia.
United States, New York.

"Every well men hath his ill day." When "a bit off," or when seriously ill, you should take Hood's Sarsaparilla and get well.

Jacobs' Pharmacy

Don't Throw Money Away

Buying Tom, Dick and Harry's Bed Bug Killer, Jacobs' Bed Bug Killer has a reputation of 15 years standing, clean and easy to apply, safe and sure in results. Two sizes, 25c and 50c.

Jacobs' Pharmacy,
THREE STORES;
6 and 8 Marietta St.
23 Whitehall St.

# MAY HEMPSTEAD BEATS DON DE ORO

### Largest Crowd of the Season Attends the Saratoga Track.

## TALENT WAS BADLY DUMPED

### Mesmerist, with Taral Up, Captures the Grand Union Stakes.

## JUMPING RACE WAS NOT A SUCCESS

### Jockey Bullman Is Set Down for Three Days for Fouling Spencer on Toddie.

Saratoga, August 5.—The largest crowd of the season attended the Saratoga races today. Don DeOro managed to dump the talent. He never made a showing. Hempstead cut loose in the first quarter and O'Leary seemed to think it a foregone conclusion, as he contented himself without making a visible effort. The first part of the double event, the Grand Union stakes, was a fizzle so far as sport was concerned. Mesmerist, with Taral up, was a hot favorite, Waring being the next in order. It proved to be simply an exercise gallop, as Mesmerist won hands down by a couple of lengths, Kings Courier as easily beating Sam Philippis for place money. Sanders was another easy winner. Lerian tried to open an argument with him in the stretch, but he would have none of him, and placed a good bit of daylight between them. The jumping race was a circus. Pericon started favorite, but fell at the second jump. His jockey, Hector, pluckily remounted, but could not make him take to his work. After another tumble, horse and rider went lame. Marcus and Kinvara refused to jump. Horse Play fell and injured his jockey, Brown. Only three finished, and they were pretty tired.

Bullman, who had the mount on Frando in the stake event, was set down for three days for fouling Spencer on Toddie. The entry of Rhododendron will not be accepted by this association in the future; also that of Caoutchouc. Summary:

FIRST RACE—Six furlongs: Ben Hadad, 113, Clawson, 1 to 4, won; Nichols, 110, O'Leary, 2 to 1, second; Athamas, 113, Spencer, 4 to 1, third. Time 1:14½. Rhododondron and Black Bonnet ran.

SECOND RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles: May Hempstead, 116, Turner, 6 to 5, won; Don DeOro, 131, O'Leary, 17 to 10, second; Toluca, 111, Spencer, 3 to 1, third. Time 1:47¾.

THIRD RACE—Grand Union Stakes, five and a half furlongs: Mesmerist, 129, Taral 7 to 10, won; Kings Courier 122, Hennessy, 8 to 1, second; Sam Phillips, 1221, Burns, 15 to 1, third. Time 1:08. Toddy. Frando, Waring, Wooster Boy and Millstone ran.

FOURTH RACE—Six furlongs: Sanders, 140, O'Leary, 7 to 10 won Lorian, 133, Turner, 9 to 5, second; Caoutchouc, 115, Wilson, 40 to 1, third. Time 1:15. Lucy Mitchell ran.

FIFTH RACE—Handicap steeplechase, short course: Mr. Dunlap, 160, Southwood, 12 to 1, won; Red Hackle, 135, Sprague, 10 to 1, second; Eli Kindig, 144, Moxley, 2 to 1, third. Time 3:15. Kinvara, Marcus Horse Play, Becky Rolf and Perceon started.

## ETHELBERT HAS HIS OWN WAY

### Brighton's Closing Day Presented a Good Card and 1,000 Sports.

New York, August 5.—This was the last day of racing at Brighton Beach, and but one stake was down for decision, the Seagate, for three-year-olds, at a mile and a quarter, in which Ethelbert was held at 1 to 40 and won that way. He took the track at the start and had only to gallop and win, as the Baird pair could get nowhere near him.

The upset of the day was in the second race where Stuart was 1 to 3 in the betting and finished absolutely last after leading in the stretch. The winner turned in a pretty chestnut filly, Musette, who has a world of speed, and is thought to have a promising look for the futurity.

The rest of the day's sport was of ordinary character. A fierce storm broke just before the fifth race and nobody escaped a wetting. Summary:

FIRST RACE—One mile: St. Clair, 118, Maher, 11 to 10, won; Arbaces, 110, Shaw, 8 to 1, and 3 to 1, second: Chicopee, 89, Wedderstrom, 20 to 1, third. Time 1:41. Impartial, Double Dummy, Marito, Leon D'Or, Takannassee, Lady Madge, Star of Bethlehem and Forsooth ran.

SECOND RACE—Five furlongs: Musette, 109, Doggett, 7 to 1, won; Decimal, J. Sack, 300 to 1, and 60 to 1, second; Yellow Tail, 122, Clay, 5 to 1, third. Time 1:01 4-5. Elfin Conig, Wax Taper, and Stuart ran.

THIRD RACE—Six furlongs; selling: Silver Garter, 100, J. Slack, 9 to 5, won; Prestige, 90, Brennan, 12 to 1 and 7 to 2, second; Innovator, 95, Mitchell, 9 to 5, third. Time 1:15 1-5. Maid Stone, Diffidence, Miss Dede and Cheesestraw, II., ran.

FOURTH RACE—Seagate, one and one-quarter miles: Ethelbert, 121, Maher, 1 to 40, won; Sir Hubert, 116, Collins, 20 to 1, and out, second; Brahmin, 111, Michaels, 20 to 1, third. Time 2:9 2-5.

FIFTH RACE—Seven furlongs: Gray Jacques, 124, Mitchell, 2 to 1, won; Bob White, 118, McDermott, 20 to 1, and 8 to 1, second; Florenze, 121, Shaw, 8 to 5, third. Time 1:29 2-5. Larva, St. Sulphice, Free Lance, Gold One, Disturber, Rossifer, Emden and Percy F., ran.

SIXTH RACE—One and one sixteenth miles; selling: Dan Cupid, 96, Dupee, 20 to 1, won; Maurice, 104, P. Clay, 7 to 1, and 5 to 2, second; Fly by Night, 113, Maher, 5 to 2, third. Time 1:51 2-5. Lindula, Twinkler, Rare Perfume, Bishop Reed and Tyrshena ran.

SEVENTH RACE—Handicap steeplechase, short course: Merlin, 137, McAuliffe, 15 to 1, won; Dare All, 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, second; Tentore, 138, Raymond, 6 to 1, third. Time 4:46. The Lost Chord, Dr. Reed, Nonotuck, Fair Rebel and Murillo ran. The last two fell.

## DEFENDER DEFEATS VIGILANT.

### Navahoe Ran Third in the Yacht Race at Newport.

Newport, R. I., August 5.—The Defender met the Vigilant for the first time since the trial races four years ago and not only showed her superiority again, but gave her the worst beating in the history of these two cup defenders. The Navahoe was also in this race, but she in turn was beaten by the Vigilant almost as much as the latter was beaten by the Defender.

The Columbia, under tow, passed all three boats on her way to New London, so that the yachtsmen did not have a chance to see how much she could have beaten the other Herreschoffs sloops.

The Defender defeated the Vigilant over thirty minutes over a thirty-eight mile course.

### Goshen Defeats Center.

Piedmont, Ala., August 5.—(Special.)—Goshen, a town north of here, met the wonderful Center team and defeated them in a well played game. The score by innings was as follows:

Goshen .. .. .. .. .. .. ..2 0 6 2 1 0 2 0 *—13
Center .. .. .. .. .. .. ..0 1 0 1 0 1 2 0 0— 5

# Auction Sale Extraordinary

The great Furniture and Carpet Auction at 16 Loyd street still continues, commencing Monday at 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. Wonderful bargains have been given the last three days to all who bought and still greater bargains for those who will attend all next week. A New Home Sewing Machine and two Antique Mahogany Tables will be offered Monday with the other furniture from the Hotel Grant, which was turned over to us by the Sheriff, which must be sold at once.

LEO FRESH, Auctioneer.

# COLTS WIN FROM VETS AGAIN

### Fine Game of Ball Seen at Brisbine Park Yesterday.

## TODD PLAYED STAR GAME

### A Running Catch by Garrett in the Sixth Inning Was One of the Features.

Again the Colts defeated the Vets, yesterday's game being a fine exhibition of playing in which the Colts came out ahead by a score of 7 to 4.

From the start the game was well played with the honors evenly divided until the fifth inning, when the Colts took a spurt and got a lead of three runs, which they kept increasing as the game continued.

The playing of both teams deserves much praise. The best work was probably done by Todd, Garrett and Cottingham, though there were other men who did exceedingly well. Garrett made a star running catch in the sixth inning that brought much applause from every person in the audience. Todd's work was of the good all-round order, he being in the game at every moment, from the time it was called. Cotingham easily lead the batting with thee good hits, one of which was a three-bagger.

There will be other games during the week, on Wednesday and Saturday.

Vets.. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1—4
Colts.. .. .... .. .. ....0 1 1 0 3 1 0 0 1—7

Summary—Two-base hits, Todd and Short; three-base hits, Cottingham; double plays, Todd to Short to Harrison; Todd to Short to Harrison; Garrett to Cottingham; Hall to Garrett; bases on balls, off Carlton 5; hit by pitched balls, Haynie and Garrett; struck out, by Carlton 6, by Lawshe 6. Umpire, Jim Lafitte. Scorer, Homer George.

## NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES.

### Standing of National League Clubs.

| Clubs. | Played. | Won. | Lost. | Per Ct. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brooklyn | 91 | 61 | 30 | .670 |
| Boston | 91 | 57 | 34 | .626 |
| Philadelphia | 93 | 56 | 37 | .602 |
| Baltimore | 91 | 53 | 38 | .582 |
| Chicago | 90 | 50 | 40 | .555 |
| St. Louis | 92 | 51 | 41 | .554 |
| Cincinnati | 90 | 48 | 42 | .533 |
| Pittsburg | 92 | 47 | 45 | .510 |
| Louisville | 89 | 40 | 49 | .449 |
| New York | 88 | 35 | 53 | .400 |
| Washington | 94 | 34 | 60 | .361 |
| Cleveland | 95 | 16 | 79 | .168 |

### Boston 9, Washington 3.

Boston, August 5.—Boston had no difficulty in beating Washington in a rather featureless game today. The visitors' errors and Mercer's bases on balls contributed largely to the size of the home team's score. Kittredge was accidentally spiked by Duffy in the third and had to retire. Attendance, 3,500. Score:

R H E
Boston .. .. .. ....2 0 4 0 2 0 1 0 *—9 8 2
Washington .. .. ..0 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 0—3 5 5

Batteries—Nichols and Bergen; Mercer and Kittredge and Duncan. Umpires, Lynch and Connolly. Time, two hours and twelve minutes.

### Cincinnati 6, Louisville 1.

Cincinnati, O., August 5.—The Reds bunched five hits for five runs in the fifth. Hahn was invincible until the ninth, when the Colonels made three hits and scored their only run. Lefty Houtz, the youngster from the Texas league, has been farmed out to St. Paul for the remainder of the season. Attendance, 1,555. Score:

R H E
Cincinnati .. .. ....1 0 0 0 5 0 0 0 *—6 9 1
Louisville .. .. ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1 4 1

Batteries—Hahn and Peitz; Philippi and Zimmer. Umpires, Manassau and McGarr. Time, one hour and fifty-five minutes.

### Pittsburg 4, St. Louis O.

Pittsburg, August 5.—St. Louis could do nothing with Tannehill, while Young was hit freely. The game was called in the eighth inning on account of rain. First Baseman Clark has been released unconditionally by Pittsburg. Attendance, 6,000. Score:

R H E
Pittsburg .. .. .. ....0 0 0 3 1 0 0 *—4 7 1
St. Louis .. .. ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 4 2

Batteries—Tannehill and Schriver; Young and Schreckengost. Umpires, Swartwood and Hunt. Time, one hour and forty minutes.

### Baltimore 8, Philadelphia 5.

Philadelphia, August 5.—With the score tied in the eleventh inning, errors by Cross and Flick, together with a bunching of hits by Baltimore, gave the visitors the game. The game was long drawn out, but the score made it interesting. Attendance, 8,473. Score:

R H E
Philadelphia .. ..0 0 1 1 0 2 1 0 0 0 0—5 14 5
Baltimore .. ...1 0 3 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 3—8 10 0

Batteries—Bernhardt and McFarland: Nops and Robinson. Umpires, Gaffney and Lathan. Time, three hours and ten minutes.

### Chicago 4, Cleveland O.

Chicago, August 5.—The Orphans won today in the third inning. Excepting in this inning Knepper was a puzzle, while Callahan was at his very best. Two games are scheduled for tomorrow. Attendance, 2,900. Score:

Chicago .. .. ......0 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 *—4 6 0
Cleveland .. .. ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 4 1

Batteries—Callahan and Chance; Knepper and Sugden. Umpires, O'Day and Smith. Time, one hour and thirty minutes.

A Fifteen Thousand Dollar Stock of Men's Hats and Furnishings, damaged by fire, will be sold regardless of cost for cash. Law Bros., 10 Whitehall street.

Thomas H. Northen. Walker Dunson.

# NORTHEN & DUNSON.

Real Estate and Loans. 409 Equitable. No. 201 Washington street, 8-room 2-story house, lot 51x200 feet, close in, between Rawson and Clarke streets, east front; newly papered, painted, new mantels, grates, porcelain bath tub, etc., for only $6,500. We have sold the lot just north of it to W. S. Byck, and he is now building a handsome residence on the lot. This is a great opportunity to buy a handsome home in the best part of Washington street, and on the best shaded street on the south side, for just a little more than you can purchase a lot of equal size nearer in on Washington street. Come and see us about it. No trouble, but a pleasure to show this home.

If you wish to buy, sell or borrow, it will pay you to call on us. 409 Equitable.

### For Rent by Girardeau & Black, 8 E. Wall Street.

| | |
|---|---|
| 8-r. h., 184 Capitol ave., g, w and b | $30 00 |
| 8-r. h., 42 Windsor st., g, w and b | 25 00 |
| 8-r. h., 450 S. Pryor Sept. 1, g, w and b | 37 50 |
| 7-r. h., 88 East ave., g, w and b | 20 00 |
| 7-r. h., 50 Woodward ave g, w and b | 27 50 |
| 7-r. h., 127 N. Boulevard, g, w and b | 15 60 |
| 7-r. h., 124 Gullatt | 15 00 |
| 6-r. h., 328 Houston st., g, w, and b | 20 00 |
| 6-r. h., 57 Ponders ave., water | 12 50 |
| 5-r. h., 51 E. Harris g, w and b | 21 00 |
| 6-r. h., 303 Crew st., g. w. and b | 18 00 |
| 6-r. h., 70 Plum st., water | 12 50 |
| 6-r. h., 441 Pulliam st., g. w. and b | 18 00 |
| 5-r. h., 385 Pulliam st., g. w. and b | 17 50 |
| 5-r. h., 105 Stonewall st. | 12 50 |
| 5-r. h., 277 Magnolia st., water | 7 50 |
| 5-r. h., 59 Robins st. | 11 00 |
| 5-r. h., 269 Spring st., gas and water | 15 00 |
| 4-r. h., 384 Windsor st. | 8 00 |
| 3-r. h., McAfee st. | 6 00 |

## DROPSY CURED

With all its complications. A valuable discovery, DR. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, ATLANTA, GA., cure Dropsy in all its various forms. Have made Dropsy and its Complications a Specialty for the last twenty years, with the most wonderful success. Have cured many thousand cases, after having been pronounced utterly hopeless by eminent physicians. Are constantly treating from 150 to 300 persons all over the United States and Canada. Order ten days' trial treatment FREE by mail.
DR. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box F, Atlanta, Ga.

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# P. H. SNOOK & AUSTIN FURNITURE CO

2 to 10 Peachtree Street and Railroad.

## GREAT MONDAY'S SALE!

The largest, handsomest, best selected, up-to-date stock fine Grand Rapids bedroom, dining room, hall, library, and office furniture, in golden oak and mahogany, Royal velvet body Brussels tapestry and ingrain carpets, mattings and rugs in the South. Read these prices in the

# DEADLY PARALLEL COLUMN

$60,000 Stock To Make Your Selections from. Great Bargains for

MONDAY! AND ALL NEXT WEEK! MONDAY!

| | |
|---|---|
| $75 golden oak suits only | $55.00 |
| $65 golden oak suits, cut to | $45.00 |
| $50 golden oak suits only | $38.00 |
| $30 golden oak suits only | $22.50 |
| $22 golden oak suits only | $15.00 |

| | |
|---|---|
| $18 golden oak suits only | $12.50 |
| $50 sideboard reduced to | $35.00 |
| $48 sideboard cut to | $30.00 |
| $30 sideboard cut to | $20.00 |
| $18 sideboard only | $12.50 |

**Upholstered Leather Seat Dining Chairs only $18.00**

GREATEST BARGAINS ON EARTH.—Come at once if you wish bargains. Elegant mahogany chamber suits, beautifully finished, reduced ONE-THIRD IN PRICE.

| | |
|---|---|
| $60 leather couches cut to | $45.00 |
| $50 leather couches cut to | $35.00 |

**Dining Tables, Golden Oak, $4.50, $6.50, $8.50 and $10.**

WHITE AND BRASS BEDS, chiffoniers, odd dressers, wash stands and tables, hat racks, fancy chairs and rockers of every description.

| | |
|---|---|
| $30 couches, beautiful, only | $23.00 |
| $23 couches only | $18.00 |

**100 Rattan Rockers and Chairs Less Than Factory Cost, to Close for the Season.**

$35 golden oak Hat Racks cut to $25. $30 golden oak hat racks only $20. $22 hat racks only... $13.50
Hat Racks $3.50, $5.50, $7.50, $9.50. See them; they are cheap.

DESKS. For three days only.

| | |
|---|---|
| $35 large quartered oak roll top desk only | $21.99 |
| $30 large roll top desk, pigeon boxes, only | $19.99 |
| $22 medium roll top desks, pigeon boxes | $16.99 |

DESKS. For three days only.

| | |
|---|---|
| Flat top and standing desks, $5.50, $7.50, $9.50 and | $12.50 |
| Office tables, $3.50, $4.50, $6.50 and | $7.50 |
| Office chairs, for desks, $3.50, $4.50 and | $6.50 |

**See Our Office Furniture and Floor Coverings.**

This week—read these prices and come and see the goods.
$20 refrigerator cut to $10.99 $18 refrigerator only ..$9.99
$15 refrigerator only......$7.99 $12 refrigerator only...$6.99
$10 refrigerator only $5.99.

We have fifty in stock and do not intend carrying them over. Your price will be our price all next week.

**CARPETS, RUGS, MATTINGS.**

We are making a clean sweep.

Keep these prices in your mind.

| | |
|---|---|
| $1.75 royal velvet carpet, cut to | $1.20 |
| $1.35 body Brussels carpet, best, only | 99c |
| $1.60 best Axminster velvets, only | $1.15 |
| $1.25 Moquet carpets, beautiful patterns, only | 89c |
| 65c wool carpet, ingrain, only | 49c |

90c best Brussels only 70c 80c tapestry Brussels only 59c

Coco mattings, China mattings, Japanese mattings, linoleums, art squares, rugs, lace curtains, shades, sofa cushions

**We Want To Sell Every Refrigerator and Ice Box.**

These goods are all new, of modern designs, and cannot fail to please the most fastidious taste.

Our July and August sales have been the largest our house has ever enjoyed, We attribute this to our liberal methods, accommodating terms and low prices.

We are opening daily one of the most elegant assortments of fine up-to-date furniture, carpets and draperies ever shown in the Gate City, and we promise our friends and customers, both in the city and out of it, a rare feast of high class furniture and floor coverings at live and let live prices and terms.

Don't buy an article before getting our prices. Hotels, schools, courthouses, on reasonable terms.

1,000 iron beds, springs and mattresses, with dressers and wash stands, for schools and seminaries, very cheap. Write for cuts.

P. H. Snook & Austin, 2 to 10 Peachtree and Railroad.

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## PERSONAL.

IF THE LADY who was looking at room on Peachtree last Monday afternoon will send address to Box, this office, she will hear of something to her advantage, or call again at same place.

BUST DEVELOPED six inches in six weeks; absolutely perfect enlargement guaranteed; personal attention of specialist given by mail until development is completed; 2,000 testimonials; send stamp for sealed instructions; Mme. C. Hastings, Omaha bldg., Chicago.

FURNITURE catalogue free, showing over a hundred styles of Golden Oak Furniture. Send your address. Walter J. Wood, 85 Whitehall. 8-6-4t

I HAVE FOUND a positive cure for drunkenness; can be given secretly; will gladly tell you what it is; don't send money. Mrs. May Hawkins, Lock Box G. U. 131, Grand Rapids, Mich. 8-6-4t sun

PERSONAL—Good opening for young man familiar with elementary manual training work. Address Educator, care Constitution.

LEAN PEOPLE GET FAT—Youthful looks for those ageing quickly; particulars for stamp. J. Mitchell, Box 35, Aldrich, Mo. 7-2-7t sun

PILES and fistula treated; no knife used; no pain; no detention; no cure, no pay. Dr. Tucker, 16 North Broad street.

VARICOCELE and stricture treated; permanently cured; satisfaction guaranteed; advice free. Dr. Tucker, 16 North Broad street. 1-15-3t sun

RUPTURE cured, no knife used; painless treatment; satisfaction guaranteed; advice free. Dr. Tucker, 16 North Broad street. 10-30-52t sun

## OPIUM HABIT.

OPIUM, MORPHINE, WHISKY—If interested in the cure of these habits, write for my book on these diseases. Mailed free. B. M. Woolley, M. D., Atlanta, Ga. 7-9-26t sun

OPIUM, morphine habit cured at home; painless; trial to physicians free; postage 12c. American Dispensary, Atlanta, Ga. 6-25-12t sun

## Krom's Medicated Soap.

MAKES and keeps the skin, scalp and hair healthy; unequaled for the nursery, toilet or bath; eczema, ringworm, barbers' itch, chafing, eruptions, all facial blemishes, dandruff and all scaly affections of the scalp; prevents hair loss and promotes hair growth. Sold by dealers at 25c, prepaid by mail 30c. J. J. Krom, scalp and hair specialist, 613 The Grand, Atlanta, Ga. 7-2 sun

## MATRIMONIAL.

AMERICAN WIDOWER, wealthy and kind, would be devoted to the lady who could give a mother's love to my sweet little girl. The Broker, 1297 Lexington Ave., New York.

HONORABLE GENTLEMAN desires correspondence or acquaintance of a few refined young ladies. Address Fort McPherson, Ga., box 3.

ATTRACTICE, educated widow, 44, worth $275,000, seeks conscientious, honorable husband of irreproachable character. Mrs. Shiloh, 138 East 60th st., N. Y. C.

## Southern Book Exchange, 83 Peachtree Street.

WE BUY, sell and exchange any schoolbooks used in the south. Medical and law books bought. Georgia reports. Write for catalogue. Gold Fountain pen $1.00.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

NEW upright piano, A. B. Chase make, cost $500, at a sacrifice. Address Chase, care Constitution.

PIANO FOR SALE—Squared rosewood case, 7½ octave (Chickering make), bargain. Call at 10 West Ellis street, city.

FOR SALE—Nice little new church organ, cost $80, for less than half price. Charles Barker, 20 Peters street.

## LADIES' COLUMN.

WANTED—Ladies to have their sewing done at 40½ North Forsyth street.

**FOR RENT** Get one of our weekly rent bulletins giving full description of everything to rent. We move tenants free. See notice. John J. Woodside, the Renting Agent, No. 50 N. Broad street.

## FINANCIAL.

I HAVE $700 purchase money notes, 7 per cent interest, payable $10 monthly; will sell for $500. House will rent for $9. George Ware, 37 Marietta street.

WANTED—To buy certificates of the Equitable Loan and Security Company. M. N., care Constitution.

## FOR SALE—Carriages, Horses, Etc.

FOR SALE—A good gentle bay horse, 7 years old, has all the gaits; also trap and buggy. Address Horse, care Constitution.

OUR rubber tires will save your repair bills and they are guaranteed to give no trouble; get a good rubber tire and you will be satisfied. John M. Smith, sole agent for the famous Kelly-Springfield, 120-124 Auburn avenue.

FOR SALE—Three mules, 2 iron safes, 3 pool tables, lot Georgia reports, 10-room house. Atlanta Auction and Commission Co., 6½ Whitehall street.

STYLISH VICTORIA—Slightly used in western city, at one-third original cost. It is a bargain. Two elegant traps, comparatively new, at very low figures. Our new work is good enough for any one and the prices will suit you. Southern Carriage and Wagon Co., H. L. Atwater, Manager, corner Pryor and Decatur Sts. 8-1 tues thur sun

## JOHN M. SMITH. Carriage Builders. 122-126 Auburn Established 1870.

A large assortment of real good second-hand vehicles are offered at greatly reduced prices. The following are nice stylish rigs, in good repair and newly painted:

1 light trap, leather trimmed, reduced from $65 to $50.

1 medium trap, cloth trimmed, reduced from $85 to $65.

1 large trap, leather trimmed, reduced from $100 to $75.

1 light trap, new, but slightly shopworn, reduced from $175 to $110.

1 trotting buggy, weighs 75 pounds, price $50.

2 real good phaetons in first-class shape are offered at reasonable prices.

1 half-top family carriage reduced from $120 to $100.

1 half-top family carriage, slightly shopworn, reduced from $175 to $110.

1 large extension top carriage, a little old-fashioned, but in good repair, reduced from $175 to $115. This carriage will carry six passengers besides the driver.

## FOR SALE—Bicycles.

BICYCLE BARGAINS—One good bicycle in first-class order, $10. C. B. Boatenreiter, 72 S. Broad. 8-6-4t

TWO NEW '99 model ladies' and gents' bicycles for sale very cheap. Charles D. Barker, 20 Peters street.

BICYCLE BARGAINS—One good bicycle in first-class order, $10. C. B. Boatenreiter, 72 S. Broad. 8-6-4t

## FOR SALE—Dogs.

CHOICE bloodhound, spaniel, Scotch terrier, collie and greyhound puppies for sale at $10 to $15 each, also Morrison's mange mixture, which is a sure cure for mange on dogs, or sore head and scaly legs on fowls; by mail 60 cents; stamps taken; send 25c and get petrifine enough to keep your dog free from fleas all summer. Address Gate City Kennel Club, Atlanta, Ga.

$5,000—(SPECIAL)—In sums to suit, 3 or 5 years at 7 per cent. Can make large desirable loans on residence property as low as 5 per cent. L. C. Stacy, 709 Temple Court.

## WANTED—Real Estate.

MAGNETIC iron ore property. Give analysis with full report, particulars and price. Address "Iron," care Constitution.

I WANT every one who has a piece of vacant or improved (residence or renting) property to sell at a bargain to call and leave description of same with me, as I have cash customers on hand at present for anything that is a bargain. L. C. Stacy, 709 Temple Court.

WE WANT a good farm of from one to two thousand acres either in Morgan, Jasper, Greene or Putnam counties for spot cash buyer. Cliff & Will Ansley, 21½ East Alabama street.

## BOARDERS WANTED.

BOARDERS WANTED—At 143 Spring; call and see rooms and get price, house near in and modern.

SELECT BOARDING, 19 and 21 West Baker by Mrs. C. S. McRae, who has recently moved from 99 Trinity ave.

BOARDERS WANTED — Comfortable rooms with good table fare for several young men at $4 per week at 134 Ivy St.

WANTED BOARDERS—18 Woodward avenue, good board, nice front room, suitable for two $3 each per week.

BOARDERS WANTED—Two couples or four young men can get board in private family, north side, telephone (in house) 1524. 25 Powers street.

BOARDERS—One first-class front room, one back room at reduced prices for four young men or ladies; first-class table board. 92 South Pryor. 'Phone 1134.

WANTED—The Arlington, 85 Marietta street, is an ideal home for commercial men and ladies coming to Atlanta to shop; two lovely second-story front rooms at summer rates. W. D. Young.

WANTED—Boarders at 286 Peachtree, the Normandie. Pleasant rooms with board.

WANTED—Boarders. The Davis, 43 Walton, elegant rooms, superior table and service, location central and desirable. 'Phone 1458.

THE CARROLL, 28 Houston, European or American plan; elegant rooms; location central. Telephone 2042.

WANTED BOARDERS—You can get nice room, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class table board at 101 Capitol avenue.

FURNISHED rooms; also day board. 70 Ivy street.

AT 42 Walton street, is the busy man's boarding house; isn't surpassed in city, considering charges and accommodations.

143 SPRING STREET—Rooms, cool and pleasant; first-class fare and attention; three front rooms, at lowest rates.

BOARDERS WANTED—66 and 68 Walton street; reopened; special rates to gentlemen.

BOARDERS WANTED—Choice table board only $3 per week. 134 Ivy.

COUPLES or gentlemen can get nice, large rooms with good board at 61 N. Forsyth st.; table board a specialty.

## TYPE WRITERS AND SUPPLIES.

THE ONLY factory equipped repair shop south is operated by Fielder & Mower, who employ expert repairers and guarantee all work; 'phone 241.

SMITH Premier typewriters have recently been placed in the following offices: V. A. Moore & Co., U. S. Ins. Co., Williams & Winekauf, Mutual Life Ins. Co. of New York, W. L. Moore Manufacturing Co., Moncrief Furnace Co., Gov. of Georgia, J. A. Burns, attorney; B. C. Milner, So. Ry., Dr. Syms, Harris-Moyer Co. (2), J. P. Gray, telegraph operator; Retail Credit Co., Bell Tel. Co., H. M. Beutel Mfg. Co. H. M. Ashe, general agent, 73 N. Pryor street.

SEVERAL Smith Premier typewriters Nos. 1 and 2, for sale by Fielder & Mower; two of them used but very little. Prices low; terms liberal.

FOR SALE—The Manhattan typewriter. No freak; no experiment; a machine of recognized merit, built on approved lines with every useful feature. No better machine made and the price is $55. Write or call for catalogue. W. D. Alexander, Atlanta, Ga., 64 N. Pryor street.

IF YOU want Hammond typewriter call and see us; we hav'm $15 to $30; good condition. Fielder & Mower, Atlanta, Ga., 6 Wall st.

"EVERYTHING used in an office" can be procured of Fielder & Mower, 6 Wall st., Atlanta, the largest office supply dealers south.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

WERNICKE book cases, always "complete;" shelves or sections added as needed, thereby avoiding empty space; dust proof and ornamental. Fielder & Mower, dealers.

## SUMMER RESORTS.

NO PLEASANTER or more homelike place can be found to spend the summer than the Jossey house, Decatur, Ga.

ROXBORO SPRINGS is now in full blast; lots of our best people are here having a fine time; come and enjoy our delightful shades.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

NOTICE, Investors and Speculators!—Can you guess? Good guessers can make money in our new guessing contest, embracing one of the most interesting topics of the day. The best guessers can trade in 50 shares of stock on the New York stock exchange, 5,000 bushels of wheat on the Chicago board of trade, or 100 bales of cotton on the New York cotton exchange, and we will furnish the money; it costs you nothing. We also manage "The Investors' Fund," which pays profits twice a month to subscribers. Write for full particulars and condition. Sent free. C. E. Mackey & Co., Bankers, 29 Broadway, New York. 6-18-10t sun

FREE! Valuable money making book on patents. Tells all about patents and how to secure them at low cost. Gives 100 mechanical movements—invaluable to inventors and mechanics. Tells how fortunes have been made from simple inventions that others have laughed at. The little pocket dime bank made over $250,000. Gives letters of wealthy manufacturers who want good inventions in their line. Send us rough drawings of all your new ideas or inventions. No charge for our opinion as to their being new and patentable. Advice free. Tells how to capitalize and organize joint stock patent right companies. This valuable Inventors' Guide book mailed free to any address. It is overflowing with invaluable money making patent information. Big book free. O'Meara & Co., patent attorneys, opp. patent office, 816 G st., Washington, D. C.

WANTED—A seven to eight-room furnished house on north side Atlanta; moderate rent, from 1st of October; best references given; no small children. Address L., care Constitution office.

FOR SALE—Drug store, doing good business. Apply Drugs, this office.

INVESTORS AND SPECULATORS—20 to 50 per cent monthly is what we realize on all capital placed with us. Are your idle funds invested to the best of advantage? If not, write for our descriptive pamphlet and statements. We operate the safest and most up-to-date investment plan in existence. Highest of references furnished. The Gulf-Pacific Trust, 263 Dearborn St., Chicago.

SPECULATIVE investors in wall street study our financial views and methods of analyzing value and price. Payson & Foster, 52 B'way, N. Y. Members Con. Stock Exchange.

WANTED—Lady with $500 to buy one-half interest in very profitable business. Best references. Address Business Lady, care Constitution.

FOR SALE—Whole or half interest in photograph gallery; experience not absolutely necessary. Address Picture, care Constitution.

WANTED—To sell or exchange an interest in one of the best livery and boarding stables in the city; fully equipped, doing a good business and owing nothing. Address "Horseman," care Constitution.

WANTED—An energetic man as partner in the coal and wood business; have well-located yard, with sidetrack; $350 required, which will be well secured. Address X. Y. Z., care Constitution.

FACTORY outside trust, and beating trust prices, wants representation on ground its regulars don't cover. Free samples (12lbs.); protected ground; com. on subsequent trade. Brattice Co., 243 Pearl, New York.

FIRST-CLASS mail order business well established, paying good profits, will sell for $500, with exclusive sale; good chance for right party; reasons given for selling. Address Chance, care Constitution.

MANUFACTURER WANTS partner with $1,000 to $2,000 to push a profitable line of merchandise. H. B., care Constitution.

WANTED—To sell stock of goods consisting of hardware and housefurnishing goods at one of the best stands in the city for business. Rents very reasonable; $3,000 to $4,000 required. Address C. C., Constitution.

FOR SALE—Baking business; best cash counter trade in the city; no wagons. Baker, care Constitution.

AN ESTABLISHED millinery firm in Atlanta, Ga., wishes a partner for the purpose of enlarging business. Address "Success," this office. 8-2—wed fri sun

LOOK HERE—Let us figure with you to put in a furnace. Don't wait; time is money. Moncrief Furnace Co., 'Phone 1712. 7-29 tf

INVEST $200, securing large weekly income. Safe, conservative proposition. Second successful year. Statistics free. H. Griffin, 1180 Broadway, New York.

## AUCTION SALES.

SO. AUCTION COM. CO., 106 Decatur is now selling the furniture and of Hotel Grant, at 16 Loyd st., and all kinds of second hand furniture other merchandise, or receives consignment. Leo Fresh, auctioneer.

ON THURSDAY, August 17th, at I will sell on the premises on the bellton road, about 10 minutes from the end of the Oakland City car line and opposite the barracks a 4-room house, lot 103x215, fine well, den, orchard. This is a nice little Owner going north and seeks this of quick sale. Titles O. K. and the buyer that bids most gets it. chance for the man of small means get cheap home. It's the property Mr. J. W. Huff, who resides there, if you are interested go and see or call at my office for information. H. Jackson, 37 North Broad.

FOR SALE—On August 9th next will for best offer our well equipped ern brick manufactory. Plenty land; buildings. Fine clay. Superior Full information on request. Rocky Brick Co., Rocky Ford, Ga. 7-16 19 23 26 30 8-2 6

## MONEY TO LOAN.

BARKER & HOLLEMAN negotiate estate loans at low rates. 405 building.

SAMUEL BARNETT, No. 537 Equitable building, negotiates real estate gages, loans on property in or near lanta. Borrower can pay back any he pleases.

WEYMAN & CONNORS, 825 Equitable building, have money to lend on property at 5, 6 and 7 per cent. on hand for those desiring quick loans.

4½ TO 6 PER CENT money to loan real estate, bonds and stocks. and Alabama farm loans. money notes wanted. W. A. room 18, Joseph E. Brown Pryor and Wall streets.

T. W. BAXTER & CO., Atlanta, negotiate loans on choice farms and business town property very low rates

MONEY loaned on diamonds, jewelry, etc.; all business strictly fidential. Pickert Jewelry Co., 6½ hall street.

STRAIGHT LOANS and monthly ment loans made on Atlanta tate at lowest rates without sion charge. E. S. McCandless, ier, 9 E. Alabama st.

I HAVE an unlimited quantity of local and eastern money to loan Atlanta real estate. Borrow while is cheap and plentiful. Edwin P. No. 12 E. Alabama street. 7-18-3t tues fri

MONEY TO LOAN at 5 and 6 per on central business and best property. Goodwin & Hallman, ple Court. 7-16

SEE OR write us for the lowest interest ever offered here; $40,000 home funds to lend on Atlanta property, or to those desiring to property. Treadwell, Randall & 14½ South Broad st.

LOANS—On choice business or property, or money to build, at cent straight, 3 or 5 years. Gresham, No. 8 South Broad street.

CITY and farm loans made at 4 to cent; money on hand. R. M. South Broad street.

IF YOU WANT a loan of $500 to and have Atlanta real estate, call East Hunter street and make application D. Morrison will do the rest for a commission; $1,000, $2,000 and $5,000

## BUSINESS PERSONALS

SODA water and ice cream makers one dollar for pint of our fine any flavor. Five pints delivered express for $5. New York Imp. and Company, Atlanta, Ga.

FURNITURE catalogue free, showing over a hundred styles of Golden Furniture. Send your address. J. Wood, 85 Whitehall.

PHOTOGRAPHS cut price; 6 cabinet platinum finish; satisfaction McDannell Gallery, 83½ Whitehall

GEORGIA Stamp and Stencil Co. man building, Atlanta, Ga. stamps, seals and stencils; Low prices. C. E. Workman

PIANO TUNING—Pianos gans tuned, repaired and Charles H. Smith. No. 15 street.

MONEY to patent ideas frequently ed through The Patent Record, more, Md.

HOT AIR furnace work of all Moncrief Furnace Co., 59 South street.

ARCHITECTS, contractors, ers, insurance agents and other men will find our "Daily Bulletin" and "Weekly Sheet" invaluable in securing ness. We furnish building news of all other sources from the ern states. Southern Press Clipping reau, Austell building, Atlanta, Ga.

## FURNITURE.

FURNITURE catalogue free, over a hundred styles of Golden Furniture.. Send your address. J. Wood, 85 Whitehall.

FOR SALE—Household furniture, heating stove, bedroom sets. til Thursday at 258 Forrest avenue.

FOR SALE—Household and kitchen niture; good opportunity to start keeping at small cost. Apply Broad street.

## FOR EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—Your house too small you; mine too large for me. about exchanging? Owner, care tution.

EXCHANGE equity for 8-r house, gas and water, for vacant or property in or out of city. House, fice.

## FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—Second-hand set of doors, or will contract to build cheap. R. J. Wiles, 11 Whitehall

COWS—One Holstein, six gallons, Holstein and Jersey, three and gallons. 160 Richardson st.

HAVE big bargain in crackers this ginger snaps 4c, soda crackers hills 5c, at wholesale only. C. W. nor, Forsyth st. bridge.

SEND US one dollar for one tles or one pint of fine extracts dollar orders delivered free. agents. Agents wanted in every the United States; big boon for ers. Send stamp for reply. Imp. Mfg. Co., Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE—14 second-hand safes, medium and large. Prices to suit and condition. R. J. Wiles, 11 street.

FOR SALE—At a big bargain, office niture. Address C. J., this office.

CELERY PLANTS—Twenty for sale. Inquire McMillian's.

BICYCLE BARGAINS—One good in first-class order, $10. C. B. reiter, 72 S. Broad.

COAL—High grade steam and coal for sale. Graves Coal and Co., Birmingham, Ala.

FOR SALE—A Standard sewing in perfect order; a bargain. write. 57 Merritts avenue, city.

FOR SALE—Large assortment of bottles, different sizes, cheap. Metal and Bottle Co., 348 Decatur

SEED RYE, barley, millet, peas and crimson clover seed. Williams, 5½ S. Broad st.

FOR SALE—Complete bank outfit; doors, time lock safe and bank Will sell separately. R. J. Wiles, hall street.

FOR SALE—Pure grape juice at quart. C. A. Mauch, 42 Peachtree Clarkston, Ga.

FOR SALE—Cash register; a Address W. H. Urschel, Wabash, 7-2-30t

FOR SALE—One of the best large and burglar proof bank safes in gia; complete security for both and books; is very handsome. R. J. 11 Whitehall street.

FOR SALE—200 loads blocks for Traynham & Ray. 7-27

## FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for property a 50-acre farm 6 miles Williams mill road; well improved; 3-room house on place; land lays Address Farm, Easton, Ga.

## RATES FOR CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

**Advertisements in the classified columns of The Daily or Sunday Constitution are 10 cents a line each insertion; six words make a line. Count the words in your advertisement and accompany your order with cash at the rate of 10 cents a line each insertion for the number of insertions desired. No advertisement taken for less than the price of three lines.**

## WANTED—Salesmen.

WANTED—Salesmen in towns and counties; $50 to $125 monthly and expenses; write for particulars. Tool Supply Co., 50 Pine St., Chicago.

WANTED—Experienced traveling salesman to represent us; must have unquestionable references and give bond; permanent position to right party. Address Box 814, Chicago.

WANTED—Salesmen to sell imported and domestic liquors, principally fine Kentucky whiskies and blends, case and barrel goods to jobbers and saloon trade. Good chance to the right man; salary or commission. Address R. S. Strader & Son, 69 and 71 E. Water St., Lexington, Ky.

SALESMAN wanted everywhere to handle teas, spices, vinegar extract, soda, side line, 10 per cent commission; send stamp for price list; samples furnished at wholesale price. Hong Kong Tea Co., Forsyth st. bridge, Atlanta, Ga.

TRAVELING SALESMEN—Man of ability who has or is now selling calenders and advertising specialties; state where traveled; with the right man we will make a liberal contract and offer an especially attractive line. Address, in confidence, Kern Co., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Experienced traveling clothing salesman for a medium line, to travel southern states. Apply to L. Mayers & Co., 401 W. Balto. St., Baltimore, Md. 8-6-sun mon

TRAVELING salesmen wanted by established house; no technical knowledge necessary, but simply all-round hustler, of good appearance and address; first-class line; liberal contract; entire time required; references. Box 127, Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—By manufacturer, 8 or 10 bright, hustling salesmen; new line; immense sellers to all retail merchants; $50 to $75 weekly. Address Keystone Co., 1024 Market st., Phila. 7-30-2t sun

WANTED—Salesman, staple line; long contract for man of ability. W. D. Cannon, Jr., & Co., Chicago, Ill.

## WANTED—Male Help.

WANTED—A typewriter with a machine for a few days, must be willing to work cheap; male preferred. Call at 118 Whitehall street early Monday morning with machine.

WANTED—Advertisement solicitor for quick and profitable work, on long established publication; energy more than experience necessary. Apply by references to postoffice box 703, Atlanta.

WANTED—One machinist, one carpenter, accustomed to mill work. Apply in person room 420 Electric building, between 9 and 12 Monday.

WANTED everywhere, hustlers to tack signs, distribute circulars, samples, etc.; no canvassing, good pay. Sun Advertising Bureau, Chicago.

WANTED—A man to represent us in Georgia; permanent position; $150 per month over expenses guaranteed. 1611-315 Dearborn st., Chicago.

WANTED—Energetic man in every county in Georgia to represent a large publishing company; liberal inducements. For particulars address P. F. O'Hara, rooms 29 and 30, Grant building.

SALESMEN—To sell toilet soap to dealers; $100 monthly; salary and expenses; experience unnecessary. Louis Ernst Co., St. Louis, Mo. 8-6-52t sun M H

WANTED—Bookkeeper and stenographer combined for a large cotton firm in Texas; good salary; begin September 1st. The Texas Business Bureau, J. W. Hudnall, Proprietor, Dallas, Tex.

BOOKBINDER—Young man who can do plain ruling. Shannon & Co., Greenville, S. C.

WANTED—Several first-class stick candy spinners; vacum cook. Address Lock Box 537, Montgomery, Ala.

WANTED—Manufacturers agents to represent a staple line of goods, very profitable if properly handled. Address 125 N. Third St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—A bookkeeper of undoubted ability competent to do our work. Best references required. Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills.

SALESMAN can secure permanent position to travel for old estab. firm. Salary $50 per mo. and expenses; no previous experience needed. Address Manager, P. O. Box 857, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—Sample distributors, everywhere; position permanent; reference required; inclose stamp for particulars. Rust Nit Polish Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

AN EXPERIENCED business man to assist in management of a department; married man preferred. Answer in own handwriting and state salary expected. Business Man, care Constitution.

ENAMELED IRON SIGNS—White enameled letters for windows, numbers and name plates, dealers and agents supplied. A. V. Taylor & Co., enamellers, Cincinnati.

CIRCULAR distributors wanted everywhere; good salary. Excelsior Co., 203 E. 110th St., New York. 8-6-13-20-27

WANTED—First-class white barber; salary or commission. W. A. Estes, Americus, Ga.

RELIABLE man for permanent traveling position; $60 per month and expenses; references. Clark & Co., 234 S. 4th st., Phila., Pa.

LEARN to draw by mail for newspapers, magazines, books, highly profitable; practical instruction by successful newspaper artists; catalogue free; correspondence School of Illustrating, 114 W. 34th St., New York.

PRACTICAL telephone man and electrician wanted to manage an exchange; must be able to do construction work; state experience, salary wanted. Address Home Telephone Co., Talladega, Ala.

GOVERNMENT Positions—Don't prepare for any civil service or census examination without seeing our catalogue of information; sent free. Columbian Correspondence College, Washington, D. C. 8-6 sun wed

CUSTOM CUTTERS wanted; send $10 to New York Cutting school, 11 West 34th st., New York city, and receive A. D. Rude's great modern system, with boxwood square and full information for self-instruction. 8-6 sun wed

WANTED—One all-around bench man and one sash and door hand. G. O. Williams Lumber Co., 118 Walton st.

WANTED—Young men and ladies to learn telegraphy for railroad positions. So. Ry. Tel. School, 117½ Whitehall, Atlanta.

SALESMEN to sell perfumes, toilet soaps, etc., to dealers; $100 monthly and expenses. Experience unnecessary. Plumer Perfumery Co., St. Louis, Mo. 11-20-tf sun m h

COPIST—Young man to do writing at home; $15 weekly; no canvassing. Send 10c for copy of The Bachelor and full particulars. Bachelor Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo. 7-2 sun wed.

WANTED—A thoroughly competent superintendent for a 20-ton cotton seed oil mill; first-class reference required; state salary wanted. Address Oil Mill, care Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Ga. 8-4 fri sun tues

WANTED—A planing mill man; a thorough machinist understanding boilers and engine and capable of getting out flooring and ceiling for the northern market, and one who can handle to advantage crew men. Write, giving reference and wages expected. Address Planing, care Constitution. 8-4-3

## ROOMS—WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—To rent one room in private family, near business section of the city. Best references given. Address Mrs. Asa Gray, 34 Houston street.

WANTED—Three connecting rooms for light housekeeping, close in; references exchanged. G., No. 721 Prudential bldg.

WANTED—Two large connecting furnished rooms, with board, for man, wife and two children, aged 8 and 12 respectively, close to school, north side; private family preferred. Address "J. H.," this office.

## HELP WANTED—Female.

WOMEN to do plain sewing at home, $1.50 per day; four months' work guaranteed; send stamped addressed envelope for particulars. R. W. Hutton & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—A settled German woman to keep house and take care of children. Call at 450 Courtland.

ANY LADY having 2 or 3 hours' spare time a day can make $5 weekly working for us at home; nothing to sell. Send self-addressed envelope for free sample. Manhattan E. M. Co., 104 Beekman St., New York.

WANTED—Eight cigar hands—women or men. Apply to 17 Edgewood avenue, Monday, or telephone 607, for information. D. W. Ryan.

OPERATORS WANTED—On sewing machines at No. 1 South Forsyth street. Call Monday.

LADY with a few hundred dollars can secure a permanent paying position and controll capital invested. Security, Constitution.

WANTED—Lady for permanent position; opportunity to make $50 per month. Also lady for branch office. Novita Co., 400 Grand opera house.

WANTED—A good plain cook, woman preferred. Apply to 387 Jackson street.

WANTED—Wet nurse. Apply 48 Powers.

WANTED—Overall makers. Good pay to competent hands. Apply to A. M. Robinson & Co., No. 59 North Pryor St.

WANTED—A good white nurse. Address A., 306 Gould building.

WANTED—Lady solicitor in each town to secure orders for Lippincott's Magazine; liberal pay to responsible persons. "Add.," 641 Carondolet st., New Orleans, La.

WANTED—A governess; one qualified to teach music; references required and given. W. A. Oates, Louisville, Ga. 8-6 sun tues fri sun

LADIES to work at home and filling small sachets with perfume; permanent, light, pleasant; $6 to $10 per week; not to canvass; send self-addressed stamped envelope. Beekman Co., perfumers, 24 Station A, Detroit, Mich. 8-6-13-20-27

WANTED—Music class, by experienced teacher. Address S. M., care Constitution.

WANTED—Two bright, intelligent young ladies of good address, to accompany party north on business trip; expenses advanced; best of references required. Address F. C. Smedley & Co., Gen'l Delivery.

WANTED—A governess for two children, aged seven and ten years; must be thoroughly competent to teach the English branches, particularly mathematics, elocution, Latin, and to teach and speak French fluently; none but an experienced teacher with first-class references need apply. For further particulars address Mrs. O., No. 14 S. Pryor st., Atlanta, Ga.

COPYIST—Young lady to do writing at home; $15 weekly; no canvassing. Send 10c for copy of The Bachelor and full particulars. Bachelor Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo. 7-2 sun thur

WANTED—Well trained house maid, German preferred; permanent home, good wages. Address Mrs. Walter A. Robinson, Anniston, Ala. 8-4 fri sun

WANTED—Experienced young lady to do repairing, etc., on gent's clothing. Address Cincinnati Steam Dye Works, 308 N. 19th street, Birmingham, Ala. 7-30-8t

## SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

WANTED—Bookkeeper with twenty years' experience in wholesale houses this city, wants position with first-class firm. Address "Expert," this office.

WANTED—By an M. A. of Union, Va., who has had several years' experience, a position to teach for the ensuing session. Specialties, mathematics and physics; best of references furnished. R. F. Whitehead, Lovingston, Va. 8-6-4t sun

WANTED—Position as collector. Best of references. Ten years with one firm. H. L. W., care Constitution.

PHYSICIAN and oculist desires position with optical or drug firm; no objection to travel; salary no obeject. "Doctor," care Constitution.

ONE of the quickest and most accurate accountants in the state would like to secure a position with a bank or wholesale house. Sober, honest and thoroughly reliable. Can give the best references; small family. Address Business, care Constitution. 7-23-3t sun

WANTED—A position as traveling salesman by a young man, age 24, with 4 years' experience in business; will go anywhere; best of references. Address J. E. Ford, Belmont, N. C. 8-2-wed-sun

WANTED—Position as salesman; experienced in clothing, shoes and gent's furnishings, wholesale and retail. Address M., box 326, Columbus, Ga. 7-30-tues thurs sun

BOOKKEEPER of unquestionable ability, established reputation and unqualified reference wants work at once; experience in wholesale, retail and banking. B. K. P., Constitution. 8-2-7t

## SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

A GRADUATE of Wesleyan college, having experience as teacher and also as trained nurse, desires position as governess or companion to invalid. Address Miss Stinson, 212 Rembert avenue, Macon, Ga. 8-6-2t sun

WANTED—Situation by young lady graduate, to teach in private family; competent also to instruct in music. References exchanged. Address "Teacher," care Constitution.

POSITION AS governess, will take charge of delicate child. Reference. No objection to leaving city. Miss Allen, 105 Spring.

LADY will take position as stenographer; will work for small salary, with permission to take other work. Address Miss L., care Constitution.

POSITION as governess or can take charge of small school; can teach music, French and English branches. Address J. K., care Constitution.

WANTED—Work by a middle-aged lady, to work in small family, or housekeeper. Address Work, 10 Loyd street, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Situation as housekeeper or care for children; can furnish good references. Address A. W., General Delivery, Atlanta, Ga.

SITUATION WANTED as nursery, governess or lady companion by refined young person. Best references. Lock Box 23, Keokuk, Iowa.

WANTED—Position in private school or as governess, by experienced young lady. Address "M.," care Constitution.

EDUCATED and refined young lady of the north desires position as governess, or traveling companion; references. Box 270, Nauvoo, Ill.

FIRST CLASS MILLINER, with several years' experience in city trade wants position. Address "Milliner," care Constitution. 7-19 8t wed s

## WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—One second-hand 20-H. P. engine and one second-hand 8-H. P. engine, both must be in good order. Apply to Sam'l Evans, Milledgeville, Ga.

WANT to buy cheap dairy farm close to city, on street or railroad. Reinhardt, 6½ Whitehall street.

HIGHEST cash price paid for second hand furniture, carpets, office fixtures. A. Springer, 46 Decatur st.

WANTED—To rent a dairy farm close in; will buy cows and route. J. H. Dimmock, Buford, Ga. 8-6-sun mon

WANTED—To buy a good fireproof safe, medium to large size, state price and where safe may be seen. Quillian, care Constitution.

WANTED—Congenial musical couple to join us September 1st in renting a nice house suitable for two families. Mr. and Mrs. H., care Constitution.

WANTED—Cheap, sound horse, and will buy wagon if suitable and cheap enough. Call, with horse, at No. 118 Whitehall st.

WANTED—To rent, ten to fifteen-acre tract with cottage, located on car line within six miles of city. P. O. box 84.

WANTED—A good second-hand pistol, Smith & Wesson or Colts preferred. Address Revolver, Constitution office.

WANTED—1¼ to 1½ carat perfect diamond; give lowest cash price. Address Blue White, care Constitution.

WANTED—Old gold, highest cash price paid or will exchange for new goods. A. L. Delkin, 10 Peachtree st. 6-23-6m

## STORAGE.

SECURITY Warehouse Co.—Storage of all kinds; separate rooms for furniture. Foundry st. W. & A. R. R. Tel. 1956, 2 calls.

## WANTED—Agents.

LADIES—Sell Mammaloids for me; it pays. Emma T. Crellin, 1270 Broadway, New York. 8-3-12t sun agt

AGENTS on salary or commission; the greatest agents' seller ever produced; every user of pen and ink buys it on sight; 200 to 500 per cent profit; one agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days; another $32 in two hours. Monroe Mfg. Co., X 46, La Crosse, Wis. sat sun

WANTED—Manager and agents in every city for cheapest and largest line; made to order only. Est. 1879. Hunter Tailoring and Shirt Co., Cincinnati, O. 8-2-30t—e-o-d

WANTED—Agents everywhere for "The Only Perfect" skirt supporter; big commission; quick sales; immense profits; buy your goods from the manufacturer, thereby securing lowest prices. Steele Manufacturing Co., Dayton, O. 7-30-2t sun

Ingleside, Ga., 8 miles from Atlanta, 2 miles from Decatur, where electric cars run every 20 minutes; two churches, good school, stores, etc., but no doctor. Price $700. J. B. Randall. 7-30-2t sun

LADY agent wanted to sell Mme. Yale's Health Remedies and Natural Beautifiers; intelligent ladies can make all the way from $25 to $50 a week, or more; all depends on the person; possibilities unlimited. Address at once Mme. Yale, 189 Michigan ave., Chicago. 7-9-tf sun

AGENTS WANTED—Copper plate engraved visiting cards were never in such demand as now; we are largest manufacturers of these goods in the United States, and have an exceptionally good offer for you. Send for postal for particulars. Longaker-Prentice Co., Philadelphia. 7-16-4t-sun

MANUFACTURER wants men and women to distribute samples, take orders; goods required in every household; large profits; steady work. Samples for stamp. T. M. Sayman, St. Louis, Mo. 7-9 13t sun agt

MEN AND WOMEN, good address, to travel and appoint agents; salary $75 month; expenses; rapid advancement; unusually brilliant opportunity. Address with reference, Butler & Alger, New Haven, Conn. 7-9-4t-sun

WANTED—Good sales agent in every town in the United States, to take orders for made-to-order clothing; fit and workmanship guaranteed; prices the very lowest; agents are making from $20 to $50 per week; a fine line of samples with carrying case and lots of advertising free; fall and winter "1899-1900" samples now ready; experience desirable, but not necessary, owing to comprehensive instructions and methods. Apply at once to the Walton Tailoring Co., Chicago, Ill. Please mention paper. 7-23-4t sun

MUST HAVE agents at once to sell sash locks and door holders; sample sash lock free for 2c stamp; immense; better than weights; burglar proof; $10 a day; write quick. Address Brohard & Co., Dept. 15, Philadelphia, Pa. 3-12-sun

AGENTS—Learn a profession in ten days that will net you $25 a day the rest of your life, ladies or gentlemen. Address Prof. S. A. Weltmer, Nevada, Mo. 1-15- sun tf

AGENTS for "Peerless" gasoline chandelier lamp, latest improvements; agents coining money; best light in market; best terms to agents. Peerless Lamp Co., 83 Koken Bldg., St. Louis, Mo. 5-21-tf sun

AGENTS to handle our high-grade perfumes; our plan wins; large profits; terms reasonable. Leffler & Co., St. Louis, Mo. 5-14 sun

AGENTS to handle our alumnia ink eraser and penil sharpener; wanted in every office and family; good seller; sample and terms, 10c. Western Novelty Co., St. Paul, Minn. 7-23-3t sun

AGENTS—"Knights of Equity of the World," St. Louis, Mo., wants lodge organizers; big renewal contracts—sick, accident, death benefits. 7-23-4t sun

AGENTS—Live organizers in every community; renewal contracts; immediate accident, sick, death benefits. Masters, Warder Bldg., Washington, D. C. 7-2-5t sun

AGENTS MAKE $10 daily selling Neely's thrilling photographs of actual battle scenes—"Fighting in the Philippines," 160 vivid half-tone photographs from Manila, 5x8 in.; "Our New Possessions," the best collection of 160 photographs of the Dewey Islands, Porto Rico and Cuba. Outfit of either album, including complete copy, free for 12 cents coin or stamps; both albums for 20 cents. Order quick, avoiding unnecessary correspondence; money refunded if not satisfactory; albums must be seen to be appreciated. Six million books issued yearly; catalogue free. Authors' manuscript promptly examined. F. Tennyson Neely, publisher, 259 Wabash ave., Chicago; 114 Fifth ave., New York. 8-6-2t sun

AGENTS wanted everywhere, either sex; Zarema diamond, experts puzlzed to detect from genuine; liberal commission; catalogue, sample (ring or stud) free on application. Zarema Diamond Co., 113 Adams st., Chicago. 8-6-13-20-27

LADY CLEARED $920, man $1,182 last six months, introducing Holladay's "Marvel" waterproof shoe polish; self-shining, russet or black; demonstrative samples free. Why not you? Holladay & Co., Rooms 368-182 Dearborn st., Chicago, sole manufacturers.

IF YOU want to make $15,000 a year work for us; our leather suspenders sell themselves; cannot wear out; attractive assortment; exclusive territory; samples free conditionally. J. S. Berry Mfg. Co., A400, Cincinnati, O.

QUIT MAKING others rich; be your own boss; permanent; no risk; particulars for stamp. 325 East Trade st., Charlotte, N. C. 8-6-4t sun

AGENTS to introduce our preserve and jelly labels for the household; quick sellers, big profits; 100, assorted, 10 cents. For terms write Wheaten & Co., New Bedford, Mass.

AGENTS—We are still increasing our sales of saloon articles; "they must have it;" quick returns; big profits. 1112 Monadnock, Chicago.

AGENTS—Aluminum card books, with 100 visiting or business cards, name handsomely engraved in fine script on cover; millions sold in east; agents make 300 per cent profit; drop trash, send for free samples. D. A. Chapman, manufacturer, 42 Stanton St., New York.

LADY made $31 last week selling "Long's solid mucilage pencil," why not you? Address C. A. Long, Mfg., 334 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

SOLE AND HEEL PROTECTORS—(Patent pending) preserve shoes years; elastic, invisible, indestructible, delightful ease walking; far outwear rubber heels and iron plates, combining their advantages without their defects; attached by any one; never comes off; fits any shoe; county and state rights; $10 to $25 daily; sample outfit 10c. A. Bradley Co., 425 McDowell street, Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS—Manufacture your own goods; book of 400 secret formulas by professor of chemistry, containing one secret which cost $200; price 20c. Strang Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo.

GET RICH—Do a mail order business; our books explain all; particulars free. H. B. Fleming, 946 L. St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

AGENTS—Greatest funmaker, money maker and advertising novelty out; practical; patriotic; write red, white and blue; bonanza to agents and fakers; price 10 cents, stamps. Electric Pencil Co., 161 LaSalle St., Chicago.

AGENTS—Best gasoline gas lamp, best terms, retails $5, polished brass; hundred candle light; cent a day. Standard Lamp Co., Chicago.

ROYAL FRATERNAL UNION, St. Louis, Mo., pefection of sickness, accident and death insurance, wants lodge organizers; top contract; salary and commission. Write.

AGENTS for only dime door holder; quick seller; sample mailed; secure territory now. Barrett, 1312 Filbert St., Philada.

INVENTORS—Have you any article you want manufactured? If so, send me sample or drawing to estimate from. W. J. Schultz, 530 Walnut St., Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS—$240 monthly selling improved nickel-plated Brilliant Gaslight Burner; fits kerosene lamps; beautiful gaslight without chimney; sample free. Enterprise Mfg. Co., E 87, Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS—$20 weekly, women or men, introducing our brand new Specialties to every Lady or Gentleman; position permanent; exclusive territory; success guaranteed. Royal Chemical Co., 22, Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS—$100 monthly, guaranteed; sample free; bread and pastry board; both sides metal; wonderful seller. A. O. Forshee Co., Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS WANTED for the "Life of Admiral Dewey" and battles in Philippines, by Officer Young, of the Olympia, 600 pages, beautiful book, illustrated, only $1.50; exclusive territory; big profits guaranteed; outfit free. Act quick. National Pub. Co., 5 and 6 Washington st., Chicago.

## WANTED—Agents.

AGENTS—We will pay any man $100 per month and railroad expenses who will faithfully take orders for the largest wholesale and retail portrait house in the world; remember, this is strictly salary and salary only. Address immediately, as positions will soon be filled. A. B. Steckel, manager, Dept. 519, New York City.

QUICKEST selling specialties ever offered; sell themselves; used in every household; agents making $10 daily. Handy Things Co., 289 W. Lake, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—Something new in enlarged portraits, our English water color, sells on sight; prices no higher than crayons. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for particulars. Monarch Portrait Co., Chicago.

AGENTS—Slot Kinetoscopes; big commission (moving pictures); quick sellers, exclusive territory. Am. Kinetoscope Co., Wash., D. C.

AGENTS—Gasoline gas lamps for hot weather; $2 to $5 profit to agents. Brilliant Gas Lamp Co., 48 Clark st., Chicago.

AGENTS—We are still increasing our sales of saloon articles; "they must have it;" quick returns; big profs. 1112 Monadnock, Chicago.

AGENTS—Best and cheapest vapor gas lamps, all styles, best terms; write for catalogue and discount. Acme Vapor Lamp Co., 19 S. Jefferson st., Chicago.

WE WILL pay good salary to experienced book canvassers; must begin at once. Address General Manager, care Constitution.

AGENTS' specialty for harness, hardware, liverymen and farmers; big profits. Write H. C. Pomeroy, 11 S. Canal, Chicago.

AGENTS everywhere; best gasoline gas lamp made, burns 9 hours for 1 cent; for territory and circulars address Royal Gas Lamp Co., Rialto bldg., Chicago.

LADY AGENTS everywhere to sell Complexion Face Beautifier; positive, sure, immediate results and cure. Samples to apply and demonstrate, free. Mme. Ribault, 102 Elsa building, Cincinnati, O.

BIG MONEY for hustling agents to sell the best and lowest priced line of made-to-order clothing, write at once for particulars and territory to the Warrington Woolen and Worsted Mills, 235 Monroe St., Chicago. 8-6 13-20-27

WANTED—Agents, either sex, to sell our wonderful new perfume. We give a beautiful gold-plated watch for selling 20 packages of perfume at 10 cents per package. We give diamond rings and other costly presents for selling 10 packages. Send no money. Simply write us a postal card and we will send the perfume postpaid; also our large list of premiums from which you are to select your present. When perfume is sold, send us the money and we will send you the present. We take perfume back if you can't sell it. You run no risk. Standard Perfume House, 371 Dearborn St., Room 22, Chicago.

AGENTS—Latest selling craze; twenty different changeable bosoms on one shirt; saves laundry bills; sample free. Krueger Mfg. Co., Chicago.

WANTED—Teachers to organize stations for co-operative traveling library; $150 monthly made; bond and references. H. Parmelee Co., Chicago.

AGENTS, make your own specialties and employ other agents; no capital required; catalogue free. Label Works, Powellton, Ill.

AGENTS—Enormous profits selling our "Harness Riveter." Complete repair shop in one tool. Every horse owner buys one; failure impossible; write for sample. Lewis Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

## WANTED—Houses.

WANTED—By September 1st six or seven room house near in, or one large unfurnished room and board in private family. Address Young Couple, Constitution.

HOUSE WANTED—By September 5th; modern 6 or 7-room house. Address, giving location and full particulars, with lowest rent for permanent tenant, M. X. 2, care Constitution.

WANTED—By September 1st, a 7-room house in good repair, on north side; permanent tenant; no small children. Address W. B., care Constitution.

## BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—Board in country by couple. No objection to being away from railroad. Prefer place with fishing. "Boarder," care Constitution.

WANTED—Board by young gentleman, close in, two meals a day and room. State rates. H. G., care Constitution.

WANTED—By young lady, board and room with private family; must be close in or on car line. W. Y., Constitution.

## The Fair, 10 W. Mitchell Street.

WE ARE still selling solid oak suites furniture for $8 to $10, worth from $15 to $20.

ONE $25 roll top desk for $8; one $20; all-wool carpet, 15x15, for $10.

DOUBLE DOOR glass front bookcase for $6.

OAK SIDEBOARD, large bevel mirror, for $7.50.

OAK HALLRACK, bevel mirror, for $3.50. W W BED springs for 50c.

## For Rent by D. Morrison.

A LARGE number of 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7-room houses for rent cheap. Get this new rent list before you rent a house.

## Steve Johnston & Co., Renting Agents, 71 N. Pryor Street.

| | |
|---|---|
| 46 Walton st., (Washington Seminary) 31-r. h. | $150.00 |
| 58 W. Baker st., brick 9-r. h. | 40 00 |
| 39 W. Baker st., frame 7-r. h. | 32 00 |
| 92 E. Cain st., frame 9-r. h. | 20 00 |
| 93 Highland ave., frame 10-r. h. | 87 50 |
| 101 Highland ave., frame 10-r. h. | 37 50 |
| 151 Jackson st., frame 11-r. h. | 40 00 |
| 171 Jackson st., frame 12-r. h. | 40 00 |

Give us your houses to rent

## For Rent by J. B. Roberts, Agent, 37 Marietta Street.

| | |
|---|---|
| 14-r. h., 71 Luckie st., very nice | $50 00 |
| 12-r. h., Jackson street | 45 00 |
| 10-r. h., W. Peachtree street | 31 50 |
| 9-r. h., E. Pine st., very nice | 30 00 |
| 9-r. h., Capitol avenue | 80 00 |
| 8-r. h., 122 Loyd street, close in | 25 60 |
| 8-r. h., Merritts avenue | 30 00 |
| 8-r. h., E. Alexander st., modern | 26 25 |
| 7-r. h., 672 Boulevard, modern, nice | 22 50 |
| 7-r. h., 67 W. Harris, close in | 27 00 |
| 7-r. h., 45 Highland avenue | 16 00 |
| 7-r. h., Merritts avenue | 20 00 |
| 7-r. h., 402 Auburn avenue, very nice | 18 50 |
| 7-r. h., Bass street | 18 00 |
| 7-r. h., S. Pryor st., very nice | 20 00 |
| 7-r. h., Formwalt st., close in | 20 00 |
| 6-r. h., Mangum street | 13 00 |
| 6-r. h., 57 Fraser st., close in | 15 00 |
| 6-r. h., 26 Kelly | 14 00 |
| 6-r. h., 40 Tattnall | 12 50 |
| 6-r. h., 239 Howell st., very nice | 21 00 |
| 6-r. h., E. Ellis, close in | 20 00 |
| 6-r. h., 451 Courtland street | 20 00 |
| 6-r. h., 230 Forrest avenue, very nice | 22 50 |
| 6-r. h., 62 Bartow st., close in | 20 00 |
| 6-r. h., 9 Fraser, close in | 17 50 |
| 5-r. h., 251 Cooper street | 9 00 |
| 5-r. h., Orange street, very nice | 14 00 |
| 5-r. h., Pulliam street | 14 00 |
| 5-r. h., Hunnicutt street | 20 00 |
| 4-r. h., North Boulevard | 12 50 |
| 4-r. h., 255 Cooper street | 9 00 |

## For Rent by D. P. Morris & Son. 41 N. Broad Street.

| | |
|---|---|
| 12-R. H., Jackson street | $40 00 |
| 10-r. h., Piedmont avenue | 30 00 |
| 10-r. h., Cooper street | 20 00 |
| 9-r. h., Windsor street | 25 00 |
| 8-r. h., Houston street | 25 00 |
| 8-r. h., Luckie street | 30 00 |
| 8-r. h., Thirteenth street | 18 00 |
| 8-h. h., Luckie street | 30 00 |
| 8-r. h., Peachtree street | 22 50 |
| 8-r. h., Piedmont avenue | 21 00 |
| 8-r. h., East Simpson street | 25 00 |
| 8-r. h., Kennedy street | 10 00 |
| 7-r. h., Merritts avenue | 25 00 |
| 7-r. h., Edgewood avenue | 15 00 |
| 7-r. h., Morrison avenue | 15 00 |
| 7-r. h., Yonge street | 16 00 |
| 6-r. h., Loyd street | 13 50 |
| 6-r. h., Ashby street (West End) | 18 00 |
| 6-r. h., Mills street | 16 00 |
| 6-r. h., Garnett street | 14 00 |
| 6-r. h., Auburn avenue | 20 00 |
| 6-r. h., Luckie street | 16 00 |
| 5-r. h., East Fair street | 13 50 |
| 5-r. h., West End avenue | 10 00 |
| 5-r. h., Emmett street | 8 00 |
| 5-r. h., Glenn street | 8 00 |
| 5-r. h., Pulliam street | 12 00 |
| 5-r. h., Ponce de Leon avenue | 9 00 |

## FOR RENT—Furnished Houses.

9-ROOM furnished house in Inman Park. Owner would board with renter. Prefer couple without children. E. A. Fox, Lowndes building.

FOR RENT—For one year, new modern 8-room house, furnished or unfurnished, with large yard, stable and garden. Address L. W., care Constitution.

## FOR RENT—Boarding Houses.

FOR RENT—Hotel, 17 rooms, well located, gas, water and first-class sewerage, in excellent condition. George S. May, 212 Prudential.

## FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, Etc.

TO LET—Beautiful new Peachtree residence, near Baker, 15 rooms, partly furnished if desired. E. P. Ansley, 12 East Alabama.

FOR RENT—From September 1st new 7-room house, No. 628 Pryor street; reception hall and dining room handsomely paneled; porcelain bathtub, cabinet mantels and tiling throughout; electric bells and self-lighting chandeliers; neighborhood the best. J. J. Sullivan, fifth floor Kiser building.

AN ELEGANT home, 34 W. Peachtree; ten rooms, finished in oak and pine; bath and toilet on both floors; possession September 1st. Thomas Finley, 38½ Marietta street.

NEAT 6-ROOM cottage, modern conveniences, good neighborhood, near Mitchell street viaduct; near in. Apply 41 Markham street.

TO LET—No. 388 Capitol avenue; splendid cottage, large lot, $15.

FOR RENT—91 W. Harris, new 9-room house, close in; all modern improvements, $30. Fitzhugh Knox, 20 Grant building.

TO LET—Elegant 9-room residence, 32 E. Cain, near Peachtree; everything modern and new. E. P. Ansley, 12 East Alabama.

BEAUTIFUL new 9-room house, hard finish, electric bells, cabinet mantels, two car lines; walking distance; $30, if taken at once. Apply 37 Irwin street.

TO LET—400 Peachtree, 12 rooms, best neighborhood, large lot; rent low. E. P. Ansley, 12 East Alabama.

FOR RENT—To colored tenant, 4-room house, 27 Bynum street. Apply 66 Walton street.

FOR RENT—No. 13 Currier street, one door from Peachtree. Apply J. H. Nunnally, 34 Whitehall street.

FOR RENT—64 Ellis street and 214 Courtland street. Inquire 216 Courtland street.

FOR RENT—8-room house in South Kirkwood, within 100 yards of Consolidated car line. Will rent cheap to responsible party. Apply to L. P. James, care Keely Company.

FOR RENT—Two houses on Stephens terrace; all improvements; beautifully located. Mrs. John Stephens, 147 Jackson street.

TO LET—320 Washington; one of the most elegant new homes in Atlanta; 11 rooms, furnace-heated E. P. Ansley, 12 E. Alabama.

FOR RENT—5 and 7 room houses 37 and 33 Formwalt street one and one-half blocks from Whitehall and Pryor streets. Large lots; modern conveniences and stables, enquire of Crocker, of Cable Piano Co., or address, owner, F. L. Freyer, Marietta, Ga. 8-6-sun tues

TO LET—Having moved to the old home, my residence of six rooms, servant's house, stables and 3½ acres, on Candler st., Decatur, will be rented to good tenant cheap. E. P. Ansley, 12 East Alabama.

FOR RENT—From 6th August a 7-room house, modern conveniences, large lot, stable and carriage shelter, 1½ blocks from Whitehall and S. Pryor streets. No. 33 Formwalt street. Inquire there or address owner, F. L. Freyer, Marietta, Ga. 7-23-4t sun tues thur sat

## FOR RENT—Rooms.

THREE NICE rooms second floor, near in on Pryor street, for rent cheap. Apply at once. 75 South Broad.

FOR RENT—To acceptable party 4 or 5 connecting rooms; all conveniences; new house, on car line. Call 533 Washington street.

FOR RENT at a low price 2 nice rooms and bathroom, water and gas. Inquire 20 Peters street.

FOR RENT—Two elegant connecting rooms for light housekeeping; gas and bath; cheap to good tenant. 15 Warren place.

FOR RENT—One or more connecting rooms, private family; references. 116 Luckie street.

FOR RENT—Three connecting rooms for light housekeeping, two blocks of postoffice. Reference exchanged. Address H., care Constitution.

TWO front connecting rooms, Gordon street. Ladies' and gents' Cleveland, nearly new, exchange for pony and cart. Owner, 22 E. Alabama.

## FORRENT—Furnished Rooms.

OWNER will rent four furnished beautiful rooms, private bath, kitchen with sink, gas stove, walking distance. "Select," Constitution.

DESIRABLE rooms for rent; use of parlor and bath. 72 Walton street. References exchanged.

TWO YOUNG ladies, with pleasant home, close in, have rooms to rent to married couple or widow; special inducement to right party. Address, Close In.

TWO large nicely furnished rooms with use of baths, in private family. 46 Luckie street.

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished room for gentleman or couple without children. References. 127 South Pryor street. 8-3-sun wed

## ROOMS FOR RENT—Unfurnished.

TWO or three nice unfurnished rooms for rent cheap, in private family. 15 Warren Place.

FOR RENT—Three large unfurnished rooms $6; also one nicely furnished room. 30 Williams street.

THREE OR FOUR unfurnished first floor rooms, to parties without children, also one furnished. 78 Capitol avenue.

FOR RENT—Unfurnished rooms, very near capitol and union depot. 76 Washington st.

## ROOMS—With or Without Board.

ANY LOCATION, prices to suit. We save you time and trouble; information free. Atlanta Board and Room Renting Agency, 28 Grant building. 8-1-tf

## FOR RENT—Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT—Three unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping, upstairs; all conveniences. No. 166 Courtland avenue.

FOR LEASE—Lot corner Southern railroad and Moore st.; just the thing for factory or warehouse; will build to suit tenant. Mrs. Elizabeth Sheehan, 419 Piedmont avenue.

## FOR RENT—Stores.

FOR RENT—Store on Marietta street, suitable for saloon. Address C. F. B., Constitution office.

## FOR RENT—Offices.

FOR RENT—Very disirable offices for rent, furnished or unfurnished; also desk room. Address C. J., this office.

## LOST.

LOST—Saturday, pocket book containing about $4 in money, 3 rings and card with name of Miss Louise Jones on it. Liberal reward. Return to Miss R. C. Nall, Marietta, Ga.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—A pug puppy seven months old; name Romeo; a reward paid if returned to No. 152 Elliott street, corner Magnolia.

LOST—A pair of spectacles, nickel frame, gold nose piece. Return to Mr. T. Forbes, Jr., Atlanta Gas Company, and receive reward.

LOST—Three keys with metal tag (Neal L. & B. Co., 90) attached; return to Neal's bank and get reward. 8-3-4t

## WANTED—To Exchange.

WANTED—To exchange a No. 2 Remington typewriter for a bicycle. Address, stating make and model, H. F., Constitution.

## REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Truck farm, Flat Shoals road; 20 acres; good dwelling, stable and outhouses; water ram, 10,000-gallon tank, mounted on stone wall, all necessary pipes to water the farm; thoroughly fertilized; call and get price. 130x600, Ponce De Leon, will exchange for renting property, $6,500, or will sell half or a fourth of it. 45x200 on Peachtree street, $3,250; 12 3-room houses on lot; all new; waterworks; rents for $60 per month; ask for price; close in. Seven-room, Austin avenue, 75x220, $3,000; 5½ acres, Johnson road, 3½ miles out, $700; 3 2-r houses near W. Fair street, $500. J. B. Roberts, 37 Marietta street.

THOSE wishing to sell or wishing to buy Atlanta homes or Georgia farms or to sell the same will find H. H. Jackson, 37 N. Broad, well posted and square dealer. He has twenty years' experience and knows the city and property well, and his customers are all pleased, which is the best evidence of his ability. He has homes from Peachtree street to homes on any other in city or suburbs. He has associated with him Mr. R. C. Eve who is known all over Georgia, and is a well posted man on farms in all sections, and being thoroughly practical, never fails to suit and please. If you wish homes, lots, truck farms or farms, call and see the above, 37 N. Broad.

FOR SALE—My residence, corner Boulevard and North avenue. This is one of the most beautiful homes in the city, commanding a splendid situation on large corner lot. The residence is of modern design with every convenience and comfort; has 12 rooms consisting of large reception hall, parlor, library, den, dining room, kitchen with large pantries, storerooms, etc., below, and five bedrooms, bathroom and lavatory and sewing room above. The first floor is finished in hard woods and artistic frescoes and art glass. Wire screens throughout the house. The place is complete in all its appointments. Apply J. F. Beck, 38 North Forsyth street, or 531 Boulevard. 7-30—4t sun

320 ACRES unimproved in Chattooga valley, Chattooga county, Georgia, for $3,500 or exchange for good renting property here; 880 acres on Georgia railroad, Oconee river, 200 acres bottom, fine burma and stock farm, $3,500; 50-acre truck farm, 25 of which is fine bottom and suited for irrigation, near Hapeville, only $3,000; 80 acres improved, near Smyrna, $1,600. In addition to above we have many others and are receiving calls from many who wish to sell and many that are offered for loans made. All wishing to buy, sell or trade farms call and see us regarding same. H. H. Jackson & R. C. Eve, 37 N. Broad.

FOR SALE—1,000 acres of the finest land in Georgia. (This is broad but true). Located within 65 miles of Atlanta, near two fine railroads. Place has elegant 10-room dwelling with nine tenant houses, three barns, all in good condition, fine orchard, good ginery and mill. The entire tract is nearly level, no waste land, and lies along a river that never overflows. There is no finer plantation in the southern states. The present crops will show what the land is. Call and let me tell you all about it, will give you a big bargain. Young A. Gresham, No. 8 South Broad street.

BARGAIN INVESTMENTS—$750, 2- 4-r. hs., corner lot, rent $10; $1,000, 2 4-r. cottages, corner lot, rent $13; $1,300, 2 4-r. cottages, renting $16; $1,300, 1 4 and 1 3-r. cottage, corner lot, renting $16; $1,500, 2 4-r. cottages, renting $16, with vacant lot big enough to build two more houses; $1,750, 1 5-r. cottage and 2 2-r. hs., renting $21; $2,000, store and 3 houses, renting $23; $2,500, 2 nice 6-r. cottages, renting $25; $5,000, 12 3-r. hs., renting $60. If your ideas and pocketbook are not covered by any of the above call anyhow. I have others that will. L. C. Stacy, 709 Temple Court.

$6,500 BUYS one of the best situated and most desirable 2-story, 9-room modern homes in Atlanta, including $1,200 worth of handsome furniture and carpets; beautifully finished interior, furniture, house and grounds in perfect condition; lot 76x200. Will sell without furniture if preferred. L. C. Stacy, 709 Temple Court.

FOR SALE—One of the finest 7-room cottages in West End. Has water, gas and sewer connections. House just finished, a beauty in every respect, built for a home. Will give you a bargain in this, owner leaving city. Young A. Gresham, No. 8 South Broad street.

HOUSE, lot and barber shop for sale at a bargain. For particulars, address H. T. Rozell, Columbia, Ala.

FOR SALE—New 8-room house, Inman park, special bargain, $5,500. Fitzhugh Knox, 20 Grant building.

FARM FOR SALE—88 acres of land near College Park, one and threee-quarter miles from Atlanta and West Point R. R., with 38 acres fine bottom land, $1,200 for this week by J. R. Mell with Girardeau & Black, 8 East Wall street, Kimball house.

WE WANT a nice cheap lot for from $500 to $1,500 in neighborhood of Washington, South Pryor, Pulliam or Ormond streets, or Dodd or Hendrix avenues; must be bargain for spot cash. Cliff & Will Ansley, 21½ East Alabama street.

$2,100, 8-r., two story, sliding doors, beautiful mantels, fine art glass, porcelain bath, heavy bronze hardware, open nickel plumbing, east front, corner lot. George Ware, 37 Marietta street.

$4,500, NORTH SIDE, walking distance, corner lot on which there is an especially attractive new modern 2-story 8-room residence, having every convenience, full-sized lot. Terms $750 cash, balance monthly or yearly. L. C. Stacy, 709 Temple Court.

$1,400—8-r. residence, water, gas and sewer; nicely finished; good locality; rents for $16.66 per month. George Ware.

THE BEST vineyard in Fulton county for sale; six acres of Niagara grapes, three acres of Yates apples and three acres of garden, with a new 10-room house. B. L. Giddings, 9 South Broad street.

FOR SALE—Improved farm in Worth county in heart of fruit belt. Address McCleery, Norcross building, Atlanta, Ga.

$1,200—The finest vacant lot in West End, 50x227; will build house and sell on terms to suit. George Ware, 37 Marietta street.

$1,750 WILL BUY a beautiful new 7-room cottage in fine neighborhood on south side of city; all modern improvements and pretty east front lot. Will rent for $17.50 per month. Cliff & Will Ansley, 21½ East Alabama street.

FOR SALE—A modern 6-room house on car line; garden, fruit and flowers; good neighborhood. Call at 439 East Fair street, city.

FOR $2,250 we can sell you a 6-room cottage in one block of Peachtree street that is the cheapest home we have ever had in that select part of the city. In easy walking distance and splendid neighborhood. Lot alone is worth the money. Cliff & Will Ansley, 21½ East Alabama street.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY, sell or exchange real estate of any kind consult L. C. Stacy, 709 Temple Court.

FOR SALE—Beautiful home, furnished, in Inman Park. Apply to room 300 Lowndes building.

7-ROOM COTTAGE, situated on very desirable street, corner lot 50x190, never been occupied, modern in design, finish and conveniences. Only $2,500. Will make any kind of terms to suit responsible purchaser. L. C. Stacy, 709 Temple Court.

BEING OFFERED good position in another city, will sell my home and two other pieces of property at less than cost. "At Once," care Constitution.

FOR SALE—Vacant lot 50x216 on Capitol avenue, near in, at bargain. Apply 19 Peachtree street.

FOR SALE—Can offer some more real estate, well located, paying 14 to 20 per cent. Have large and small places. Young A. Gresham, No. 8 South Broad Street.

PEACHTREE STREET—I have a big bargain at present close in on this beautiful street. Call for particulars. L. C. Stacy, 709 Temple Court.

$1,300—Two of the choicest vacant lots on Georgia avenue, 50x150 each; nothing like it. George Ware, 37 Marietta street.

GET yourself a good home on easy payments, long time. Interest 6 per cent. Houses and lots in various parts of the city. George S. May, 212 Prudential.

FOR $2,000 we can sell you the very cheapest lot on Washington street from one end to the other; large and beautifully located. Cliff & Will Ansley, 21½ East Alabama street.

$1,000—Good 5-r. cottage on leading street and car line; will take small cash payment and balance at $15 per month. George Ware.

REAL ESTATE—Improved city property for sale or exchange for a good farm; describe and give location. XX, care Constitution.

WHY PAY rent, when you can buy one of those beautiful new six-room Highland ave. houses for $20 monthly. Fitzhugh Knox, 20 Grant building. 6-24-tf

## REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A FEW renting properties: $800, 5-r. cottage, rents to whites at $10; two 4-r. cottages rent for $16, only $1,200; good 4-r. cottage, rents for $6, $450; good 3r. side hill, rents for $4, only $275. George Ware, 37 Marietta street.

$5,000—If you want a "tiptop" bargain in a first-class, close in renting property come and see us at once. Fine brick and first-class condition; rents for $50. George Ware.

IF YOU WANT to buy or rent a house, call or write for my new real estate bulletin, free. D. Morrison, 47 E. Hunter St.

FOR SALE—An ideal summer home; new, modern two-story house; all conveniences; sixty acres land; large lake stocked with black bass; surrounded by beautiful grove, large stable and outhouses; about 3,000 fruit trees in bearing, besides grapes and berries; plenty fresh, pure water in nice suburban town. Address W. M. J., care Constitution.

LAND FOR SALE—791 acres in Jefferson county, Ga. $6 per acre, in 2 or 3 payments; one mile of Louisville. S. M. Clark, SACRIFICE SALE—Prettiest lot on Irwin st.; also beautiful Jackson st. lot. Liberal terms. Address box 322, Cedartown, Ga. 7-16 8t sun

## Real Estate for Sale by D. Morrison, 47 E. Hunter Street.

NEW 7-r. h., with all modern improvements, lot 50x190 to a 20-foot alley; fronts east on South Boulevard, which is the widest paved street in this city. The neighborhood is of the best. Terms very easy. Assume a mortgage of $1,400, pay $250 cash, the balance of $750 can be paid at $20 per month, without interest. Reader this is the best offer you have ever had or will have—only 2,400.

THE BEST LOT on Gordon street, West End, for sale at 20 per cent less than its value. Fronts north 50x160 to an alley, all improvements down and paid for. If you want the creme de la creme, do not miss this, for it is truly a gem. Terms one-third cash, balance easy—$1,650.

THREE room house and hall, nearly new, north front, on nice lot 67x190, on Oglethorpe avenue. City water in front yard and sewer in rear of lot. The owner has just moved to another city and has authorized me to sell cheap in order to make quick sale. Terms $100 or more cash, balance $15 per month. Price down to $1,000.

CALL or send your address and I will mail you my new sale and rent bulletin; they are free. D. Morrison real estate, loan and renting agent. 47 East Hunter.

## For Sale by E. P. Ansley, No. 12 E. Alabama Street.

BEAUTIFUL cottage home of 6 rooms, park ave; large shaded lt; price, $2,350; small cash payment and $25 per month.

FOREST AVE., two blocks from Peachtree, fine lot on which I will build house to suit purchaser.

VACANT LOTS close in:
Loyd street, close in, $2,400.
South Pryor s.t. 57x140, 12,750.
Ellis st., 2 blocks from Aragon, 50x150, $2,000. E. P. Ansley, 12 E. Alabama.

## Treadwell, Randall & Carson, Real Estate and Loans, 14 1-2 S. Broad.

ELEGANT north side home, 2 story 12 room, all modern, only $7,500.
NEW 2-story 7-r. h., Forrest ave., $4,500.
FINE SUBURBAN home, 8-r., 2-story, slate roof, outbuildings, 18 acres, 4½ miles out, choice section. Will subdivide nicely into 82 lots, $12,000. Would exchange in part for good renting, paying city property.
LOOK AT THIS! Finest manufacturing or business plant in the city, 139x200; central, on R. R., and two streets; will sell at a great bargain. See us.
CHOICE Boulevard, corner lot, 65x185, $2,250.
GOOD 5-r. h., Crew st., renting for $13; nice community; cheap for only $1,400.
NICE 4-r. h., Tatnall st., $1,250.
GOOD 5-r. h., Ira st., $1,900.
CHEAP South Boulevard lot, $1,000.
23 ACRES Ga., R. R., 9 mile to trade.
3-r.h., Strong st., $600.
4-r. h., Gartrell, easy terms, $1,100.
6 FINE lots, Edgewood—all, $525.
6-r. h., Fraser st., only, $1,250.
5-r. h., Pulliam st., renting $10, $900.
BARGAIN SPECIAL—4 2-room houses, renting $14 month, or 20 per cent, $825.
OVER 18 PER CENT—7 houses renting for $39 month; cheap at only $2,500.
THREE neat 4-r. cottages, renting for $18 Will take Monday $1,000.
STORE leased five years $35 month, $3,150.
COME see us for bargains in real estate. Treadwell, Randall & Carson.

## For Sale by G. J. Dallas, 19 S. Broad

| | |
|---|---|
| 132 Acres a fine small farm, 13 miles from city ¾ mile from Stone Mountain, 2 good springs, 13 acres fine bottom land; can be irrigated. Good house and outbuildings, orchard, a great bargain for this place | $2,000 |
| 16 acres on Douglassville road, lays level and nice, come and see me. | |
| 10-r. h., new and nice, Washington street, fine lot | $7,500 |
| Vacant lot, Ashby sreet, 50x185 | $600 |
| 7-r. h., South Pryor street 40x175 | $3,500 |

## For Sale by S. B. Turman & Co., Real Estate Agents.

$10,500 will take a new brick store on corner lot, prominent business street, that rents for $100 per month, with 3-year lease from October 1st.

$1,550 will take a new 6-room cottage, on good street; nice neighborhood; water, gas, sewer and car line.

$1,800 will take the best built new 6-room cottage in the city; good neighborhood; hot and cold water; cabinet mantels and a bargain.

$10,550 will take three new brick stores, on corner lot 100x125 feet, north side, inside ¼ mile circle, all street improvements down and rents for $100 per month.

$3,000 will take 5-room house, north side, inside ¼ mile circle, all street improvements, lot 100x100 feet; room to build two more houses; this will pay 15 per cent if improved.

$1,900 will take three 3-room houses, paved street, and room enough to build another house; it is now rented for $18 per month.

$3,600 will take an acre of land, with 10 houses that are rented for $44, and room to build 15 more houses; 450 feet street frontage; this is a bargain right.

$550 for two 2-room houses; good location; rent for $8 per month.

$1,500 will take 5 acres of land on the 3-mile circle, paved road, in front of car line, nicely shaded, two springs on the rear part of this land, lays nicely; it is worth $3,000.

$2,100 will take 8-room new two-story Washington street house, corner lot, modern in every respect and a bargain; you can't afford to miss this chance for a home; come at once.

I have a cash customer who wishes to buy a cottage in five or six blocks of the corner of Irwin St. and the Boulevard from $1,500 to $3,000; also a lot 100x200 feet on Piedmont avenue, Gilmer, Pratt or Bell streets; corner lot preferred; see me quick.

For the above places please call for Mr. Faver.

S. B. TURMAN & CO., Real Estate Agents, 'Phone 674, No. 12 W. Alabama street.

## EDUCATIONAL.

WE MUST HAVE a few more teachers at once; a large number of good places yet to fill. Inclose stamp. International Teachers' Agency, Newton, N. C. 8-2—wed-thur

## MEDICAL.

WANTED—Parties to learn the "Weltmer method" of magnetic healing; complete course, with diplomas, $25. Chronic diseases cured and habits changed quickly. Write for 24-page register. Lone Star School of Magnetic Healing, Sherman, Tex. 7-23-3t sun

LADIES! Chichester's English Pennyroyal Pills are the best. Safe, reliable; take no other. Send 4c stamps for particulars. "Relief for Ladies" in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Company, Philadelphia, Pa. 7-9 sun tues thur

## INSTRUCTION.

PIANO, mandolin, banjo, guitar; highest order of instruction; pupils carefully taught. Studio, 116 Luckie street.

MILLINERY SCHOLL—Classes forming now; French millinery taught in detail; also to make wire and buckram frames; terms reasonable. Address Millinery School, care Constitution.

LEARN PHOTOGRAPHY — Retouchers always in demand; instructions given; special inducements to few pupils during August. McDannell Gallery, 83½ Whitehall St.

# REWARD OFFERED BY A MOTHER SENDS HER SON TO PENITENTIARY

## Murder of William Campbell in Jasper County, Ga., About Two Years Ago.

## WAS A MYSTERY ABOUT IT

### His Mother Engaged Detective To Work Up the Case.

## CRIME FASTENED ON HER OTHER SON

### Story of a Depraved Family—Sarah's Illicit Love and the Worthlessness of Her Offspring—A Story Stranger Than Any Fiction.

Monticello, Ga., August 5.—(Special.)—Mrs. Sarah Campbell, the mother of a murdered son, offered a reward for the capture of his murderer only to find that the culprit was her other son.

She offered the reward under the impression that the murderer was a negro desperado who lived in the neighborhood, only to discover later, through the evidence of a broken piece of cork, that the blood money had fastened the crime upon her only remaining boy. She demurred from the payment, but the supreme court of the state has decreed that her estate must meet the charge.

### The Woman's Early Life.

In her youth, Sarah Campbell must have been a woman of rare physical charms. Even now, at the age of seventy, traces of a once voluptuous form and bewitching face are discernible in her. She was of humble origin, her early educational advantages were nil, and being reared in the backwoods of a sparsely settled community, she grew to woman's estate with simple wants, without aspirations and utterly lacking in knowledge of the ways of the world. In this community there lived a young man a few years older than Sarah by the name of J. G. Lazenby. He was of better social standing than the humble Sarah, was possessed of some wealth and had the advantage of a fairly good common school education. These two met often at the neighborhood gatherings. Both were young, both had red blood in their veins. To come in contact was to be attracted the one to the other. Neither was strong enough to resist temptation; yet neither was wholly innately wicked. In short, these two enacted over again the old, old story of loving not wisely but too well. They sinned and the birth of James M. Campbell, the bastard, in due course followed. The mother became, by this lapse from virtue, an outcast. The father soon after this entered the confederate service as a soldier. There came along a man by the name of Waits, who became enamored of the comely Sarah.

Now, the first unchaste act of this woman's life was from heat of blood, infatuation, indiscretion. Her intimacy with Waits is not to be palliated by like excuses. But even in this, charity may truthfully say this: "Her first wrong act had banished her from all good influences into the realm where all who enter must leave all hope behind." She was very poor; she was very human. She must have bread for the body of herself and child. She could not earn enough by her labor. Her soul cried out for sympathy, for love, but found it not in all the earth. The world about her was too much a part of the rest of the Christian(?) world to relieve her wants, yet must needs busy itself with proclaiming her shame, and in giving her, not bread, but tracts. And so again she sinned. The issue of this illicit intimacy with Waits was William C. Campbell.

Waits went off to the war and was either killed or died there of disease. In due course the war ended and Lazenby came back to his home. Whether moved by unholy desires or contrition for past wrong is not known, but certain it is that from this time until 1898 Lazenby gave the humble Sarah a home, and dying, left her by his will all his property. This will has been recently probated.

### The Two Brothers.

These bastard brothers of the half-blood grew up into industrious, quiet, peaceable, debt-paying men. Jim, the older, was given a fairly good education. William was not so fortunate. The world had faith in both as to all matters of business, but the world would not forget nor forgive their lineage and their illicit and unhallowed entrance into the world. Both inherited the weakness and the criminal bent of licentious indulgence; neither ever married; each had his kept mistress. While ordinarily sober and temperate, these brothers got on occasional sprees, William's lapses being more frequent than Jim's, but Jim's being prolonged when once he had yielded. Barring their disregard for the laws of virtue and their occasional indulgence in the cup, both were good citizens and none spoke evil of them.

After these two brothers were grown they bought and paid for adjoining farms. They lived many years close together, each on his own land in his own bachelor's establishment. Rarely a day passed that they were not together more or less. They loaned each other money, indorsed each other at the bank for money and appeared to love each other tenderly, being drawn more closely together by reason of the fact that society would not admit them into its charmed circle.

In the fall of 1895 each of these brothers insured his own life in two companies for the sum of $9,000, the policies being payable to the estate of the insured. About this time William executed his last will and testament bequeathing and devising all his property to his mother, Sarah, now grown old, and nominating his only brother, Jim, his sole executor. Jim knew of the execution of this will and its provisions at the time of its execution.

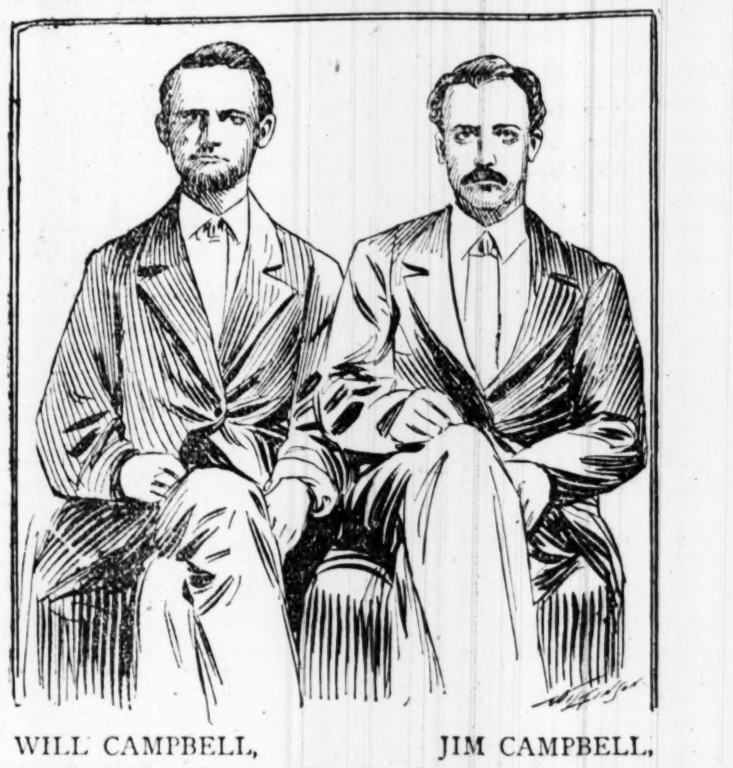
### The Tragedy Culminates.

For some two weeks during the latter part of June and first part of July, 1896, Jim was on a continued spree. William remonstrated with his brother for his intemperance and threatened to whip Jim's mistress, one Adeline Gray, for not taking better care of his brother during this debauch. While William's solicitude was for the benefit and good of Jim, the latter resented this interference with his affairs, and is said to have made threats against William. On the morning of July 5, 1896, Jim was seen to leave his home in a road cart, carrying a winchester rifle and going in the direction of a bottom about a mile distant, where William, with his negroes, was plowing corn. About noon Jim returned home, but did not bring the rifle. Jim had been informed the night before that William would be plowing in this bottom on that day. On one side of the piece of land where William was plowing was a small branch, whose banks were deep and precipitous and covered with a thick growth of small trees, overgrown with vines. This branch separated the corn field from a dense forest. Running through this forest on its opposite side from this place was another branch that took its source from a spring near Jim's horse lot. These two branches emptied in Wolf creek, the one just below, the other just above the place where the homicide was committed.

After dinner on the afternoon of July 5th, Jim was seen to walk out into his horse lot. This was about 2 o'clock. He was not seen again until after the homicide. It is possible to go through Jim's lot, down the spring branch near by to its mouth, thence down Wolf creek to the mouth of the branch separating the corn field from the dense woods, thence up this branch to the place of the homicide, and keep under cover of woods and thickets all the way. It is possible for a vigorous, fast walker to make this circuitous trip in twenty-five minutes. About 2:30 o'clock on the afternoon of July 5, 1896, William C. Campbell, while plowing in his field of corn, drove his mule up to the branch with precipitous banks and was just in the act of turning round to begin another furrow when the peaceful stillness of this summer's day and the quiet labor of husbandry was suddenly broken by the sharp report of a rifle. William fell, pierced through by a rifle bullet, and in a few moments was dead, doubtless never knowing upon what missile and from what source the dread messenger had ridden. At the crack of the rifle smoke was seen to rise from within this little branch with the deep bush and vine-covered banks. An alarm was immediately given by the negroes working in the field with William—farm bells were rung, messengers hurried to neighboring farms, and soon all the people of the community, white and black, were assembled at the place where Campbell lay cold in death. Excitement ran high. A foul murder had been committed and every man in that vast crowd, as he looked upon the pallid countenance of William Campbell, vowed that the perpetrator of this base and cowardly deed should be brought to feel the grip of the law.

### The Search for the Murderer.

A search for some clew to the murderer was instituted. One track only was found in the little branch where the smoke was seen to rise at the report of the rifle. It indicated that the murderer had come through the woods to the place of the killing. On the side of the precipitous bank was an indentation in the soft, moist earth, as of the knee print of a man. Just here, beneath some wild clover, was picked up a small piece of cork—a part of a bottle stopper, that gave off a strong odor of whiskey. This was all that could then be found, and pointed to no one particularly. Next day an inquest was held by the coroner, and his jury returned a verdict declaring that Campbell had come to his death by means of a gun shot wound inflicted by some party to the jury unknown. Soon after the governor offered a reward for the apprehension of the assassin, with evidence to convict. Jim offered for probate, in common form, the will of William, and qualified as executor. Jim then offered a reward of $500, in addition to the reward by the governor, for the arrest of the assassin, with evidence to convict, and signed the same as the executor of his brother. Detectives were lured by these rewards to undertake to solve the mystery, but accomplished nothing up to July 27th. In the meantime B. E. and C. J. Goolsby and L. A. Mercer, who lived near by, assisted by others, were assiduously following up the clew of the broken cork and the knee print, doing their work quietly and creating no suspicion as their purposes. Their theory was that the knee print was made by the assassin as he fired the fatal shot, and that to steady his nerve for so dastardly a deed, while waiting in readiness for his victim at the place to which the latter was approaching, he uncorked a bottle, took a deep drink, and that in uncorking the bottle the murderer broke the cork, dropping a piece at his feet.



WILL CAMPBELL,
Who Was Slain While Plowing His Field, by His Brother, Jim Campbell.

JIM CAMPBELL,
Now Serving a Term in Penitentiary for the Murder of His Brother.

### The Tell-Tale Piece of Cork.

When William was shot, Jack Jordan, a mulatto, was sent to Jim's home to inform him of the tragedy. Jack was Jim's tenant and had been for years. Jack lived only a short distance from the scene of the tragedy and was among the first to reach the dead man and among the first to give the alarm to the neighbors. As Jack approached Jim's home, he claims to have seen Adaline Gray sitting at a window, intently looking in the direction whence he came, and that Jim was coming up from the lot toward the house. He testified at the trial of Jim and Adaline that Jim was wet with perspiration, his shoes were muddy and that there was mud on his left knee; that when he informed Jim of the tragedy, Jim had in his hand a flask partly filled with whisky, and that he immediately threw the bottle to the ground, breaking it into small fragments, and that at this time he was drunk. Jack, although sworn, did not tell these things at the inquest. Some days after the inquest, Jack informed the Messrs. Goolsby and Mr. Mercer of these things. They sent him to the place where the bottle was thrown down and broken, with instructions to gather up the fragments and procure the bottle stopper. This Jack claims to have done. Certain it is that he returned with a piece of cork that was the exact counterpart of that piece of cork that had been picked up at the scene of the tragedy. The two pieces, when put together, exactly fit. In a trial of over a thousand corks, the writer has not been able to break any two corks in such a manner as to make the piece of one fit the piece of another exactly, although he is assured by a friend, a druggist, that this can be done. The Messrs. Goolsby found a witness that claimed to have seen Jim Campbell, about 12 o'clock in the night immediately after the tragedy, carry his rifle into the house, give it to Adaline Gray, and hold a whispered conference with her. They found another witness that claimed to have seen Jim give the pair of shoes he had worn on the day of the murder to a negro although these shoes had been but little worn. With this evidence in their possession they determined to arrest Jim Campbell for the murder of his brother.

### The Mother Guarantees the Reward.

But before doing so, and to make sure of the reward, Mr. Mercer procured from Sarah Campbell, the mother of Jim and William, a written guarantee agreeing, as the sole legatee under the will of William, to ratify the offer of reward, as made by Jim, as executor. This guarantee is dated July 29, 1896. That very night they swore out a warrant charging Jim M. Campbell with the murder, and Adaline Gray as an accessory thereto, and arrested both these parties and lodged them in jail. Feeling against the accused was intense. While many killings had occurred in the county before this, yet they had always occurred in open and fair combat. No unarmed man had ever before been shot down without an opportunity for defending himself, and without knowing whom it was he had to face in deadly strife. The fact of near relationship between the deceased and the accused added horror to the indignation of the people. Ominous hints at lynching were heard. Jim had a thousand acres of land and other property. His father, now grown old and feeble, owned considerable property, and had the manhood in this trying hour of his bastard son's life, to acknowledge the relationship existing between himself and the accused. The father and son employed counsel to defend, and a day was set for the commitment trial.

When the appointed day came, more people had congregated in Monticello than had ever been seen there at one time before. The crowd was orderly and quiet, but the very stillness of the multitude was oppressive. One could readily see that a volcano was burning, and that eruptions might begin at any moment. The counsel for the defense held a consultation with their client. It is said that some advised that commitment be waived and indictment demanded, and that the defendant and others of his attorneys objected to this. After the consultation, defendants and lawyers repaired to the courtroom, and the case was sounded. The room was so crowded that it was impossible to find a place for the stenographer to sit, or for the attorneys interested to stand. A motion for a continuance for thirty minutes, in which to consult, was granted. The defendants, their attorneys, the sheriff and his deputies retired to a safe and convenient office, when one of the attorneys, facing Campbell, is said to have declared that under no circumstances would he consent to proceed with the trial at this time, and advised the sheriff to quietly take Campbell out the back way to jail for safety. It was a hot August day. Campbell was all limp and nerveless, but when this advice was given, Campbell straightened himself up, every nerve was immediately strung to the utmost tension, and he said to the officer:

"I am your prisoner, and will obey any command that you may give. But if you will permit me to have my way in this matter, we will go down the front way, and go through that crowd. I am an innocent man, and if they want to lynch me, let them do it."

This little scene convinced at least one person who saw it that the defendant was not guilty. He did not believe that a man weighted with a guilty conscience for a crime so black and shocking could show such courage. By all odds, it was the bravest act he ever saw. The sheriff let him have his way.

Campbell went back to jail, there to remain until the fourth Monday in September, some six weeks. During his confinement, on one occasion the sheriff permitted the defendant to have a razor with which to shave. After shaving and bathing, he deliberately tried to cut his throat, almost severing his head from his body; but he was very fleshy, and in some way missed the carotid artery. He was overpowered and the razor taken from him before he could finish his terrible designs upon his own life.

### The Case on Trial.

When court met the grand jury promptly returned an indictment. This was demurred to and the demurrer sustained. The jury promptly preferred another indictment. A continuance was asked on several grounds, among which was the excited condition of the public mind and prejudice against the accused. This was refused. The trial proceeded, and the state introduced the evidence above indicated. On cross-examination, the defense drew from the state's witnesses the following evidence: "That Jack Jordan entertained enmity against the defendant; that Jack was offered $150 to help get up evidence against these defendants, and that he himself had a rifle like the one with which the killing is supposed to have been done, and that next day after the killing Campbell's rifle was corroded and had the appearance of not having been shot recently. Campbell denied the killing or any knowledge thereof; professed love for his brother and anxiety to find the guilty man, and claimed to have been in his pasture fixing a water gate and looking after his hogs at the time of the killing. The defense introduced no evidence. The case was ably argued for the state by that eloquent, forceful, fair and persuasive lawyer, H. G. Lewis, for these many years solicitor general of the Ocmulgee circuit. The case rested solely on circumstantial evidence. The two pieces of cork that exactly fit formed the strongest link in that evidence. There could be no doubt that one piece of this cork was found at the place the assassin stood when the fatal shot was fired. This fact was testified to by witnesses whose words could not be doubted. But this piece of cork was found some considerable time after the killing, and after the defendant, with many others, had been to the place of the homicide. The defense argued that it was a reasonable hypothesis to suppose, granting that Jim Campbell dropped this piece of cork there, that he dropped it there, not at the time of the killing, but later, when he went down with many others to where the dead body of his brother lay, which was in three feet of where this piece of cork was found. Now one piece of this cork, by itself, proved nothing. The finding of the other piece, and at the place where Campbell was seen to throw a bottle partially filled with whisky, rested on the sole testimony of the negro witness, Jack Jordan. The defense sought to show that the evidence of this witness was inspired both by malice and by hope of reward. The jury, by right of the power vested in them by law, saw fit to accept the testimony of this witness, and to reject as unreasonable the hypothesis of the defense that the cork was found near the dead body was dropped there, not at the time of the killing, but later when the friends and kindred of William Campbell met at the place where he had been murdered. In the argument of the case Adaline Gray, although jointly indicted and on trial with Campbell, was lost sight of. There was absolutely no evidence against her. After considerable deliberation the jury returned a verdict finding both the defendants guilty, and fixing their punishment at imprisonment in the penitentiary for life. A new trial was asked for each defendant. One was promptly granted to Adaline Gray, and was as promptly refused Campbell. His case was taken to the supreme court, and there the decision of the court below was affirmed. In March, 1897, James M. Campbell was carried to the penitentiary and is now paying the penalty for the offense of fraticide.

### The Mother Contests the Reward.

After Campbell's final conviction, the Messrs. Goolsby and Mr. Mercer could not agree upon a division of the rewards. Sarah Campbell refused to permit the administrator to pay the reward offered. Jim had resigned the administration of his trust, and H. C. Hill, brother of the new chancellor of the state university, had been appointed administrator de bonis non, cum testamento annexo, of the estate of W. C. Campbell. Mercer filed his bill asking an accounting from the Messrs. Goolsby, and asking that Hill, administrator, and Sarah Campbell be compelled to pay the reward offered and guaranteed as above told. Sarah Campbell filed her plea to this suit setting up the defense that her written guarantee of the reward offered by the executor of her son was procured from her by fraud. She swore most positively that one Mercer, when he requested her to guarantee this reward, told her that one Edenboro Marks, a negro of unsavory reputation in the community, was the person upon whom he and his confederates expected to fasten and rivet the guilt of this assassination. Mercer denied this under oath, but admitted that one party suspected this negro, another party suspected one J. N. Layson and that he suspected still another whose name was not hinted at. He further admitted that at the time he went for this guarantee, he and his associates were certain that Campbell was the guilty man, and that he did not do or say anything to lead the old mother to suspect that fact. Mercer was corroborated by one witness touching these matters, and Mrs. Campbell was corroborated by one witness. The jury trying the case saw fit to accept as true the testimony of Mercer and his witness and to reject the testimony of Mrs. Campbell and her witness, returning a verdict requiring Mrs. Campbell to pay a reward for the conviction of one son for the offense of murder committed upon another son. This case was carried to the supreme court and there the judgment of the court below was affirmed.

### The Old Mother Talks.

Mrs. Campbell is old, feeble, ignorant. She cannot clothe her thoughts in polite language. But when asked what she had to say about being required to pay this price of blood for the conviction of her only living child, she says that she does not so much care for the money, but that she feels that it is unhuman, cruel, villianously wrong. While she mourns the loss of her murdered boy, her heart still clings to her other boy, although he stands convicted of his murder, and she refuses to belive him guilty. She yields to the judgment of the court because she must. She would give the last drop of her heart's blood, and all she has inherited, to see her first born, her child of love and love-child, free again. To hear her tell of her cares and sorrows is enough to make the cruel relent and the heartless sympathize.

Within a few days, and in obedience to the judgment of the supreme court, Mr. Hill will pay the reward to the parties entitled thereto under this judgment. When this is done the curtain will fall at the close of the last act of one of the most peculiar, pathetic and heart-rending tragedies ever enacted in this state. When we think of all that has befallen this humble woman and her children, we are constrained to believe that "Whosoever soweth the wind shall reap the whirlwind."

---

### His Life Was Saved.

Mr. J. E. Lilly, a prominent citizen of Hannibal, Mo., lately had a wonderful deliverance from a frightful death. In telling of it he says: "I was taken with Typhoid Fever, that ran into Pneumonia. My lungs became hardened. I was so weak I couldn't even sit up in bed. Nothing helped me. I expected to soon die of Consumption, when I heard of Dr. King's New Discovery. One bottle gave great relief. I continued to use it, and now am well and strong. I can't say too much in its praise." This marvelous medicine is the surest and quickest cure in the world for all Throat and Lung Trouble. Regular sizes 50 cents and $1.00. Trial bottles 10c at all drug stores; every bottle guaranteed.

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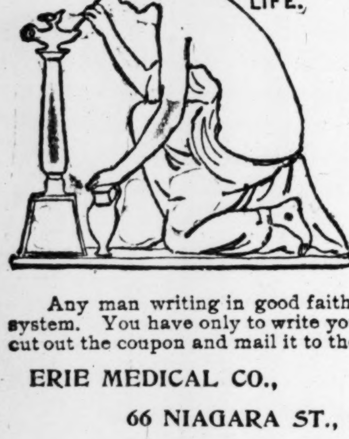
Free Medical Treatment On Trial and Approval.

NO MONEY IN ADVANCE.



SCIENCE TRIMMING THE LAMP OF LIFE.

A course of remedies—the marvel of medical science—and Apparatus indorsed by physicians will be sent ON APPROVAL WITHOUT ADVANCE PAYMENT to any honest man who is suffering from weakness peculiar to men. Use them a reasonable time and if not all you expect—all you wish—pack apparatus and remainder of Remedies into same box and send them back—that ends it—pay nothing!

MEN WHO ARE WEAK, BROKEN DOWN, DISCOURAGED, men who suffer from the effects of disease, overwork, worry, from the follies of youth or excesses of manhood, failure of vital forces, unfitness for marriage—all such men should "go to the fountain head" for a scientific method of marvelous power to vitalize, develop, restore and sustain.

Any man writing in good faith may obtain full account of this astonishing system. You have only to write your name and address in the blank form below, cut out the coupon and mail it to the Erie Medical Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

ERIE MEDICAL CO.,
66 NIAGARA ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Sirs:—As per statement in Atlanta Constitution you may mail to me, under plain letter seal, postage paid, full explanation of your new system of furnishing your Appliances and Remedies to reliable men on trial and approval without expense—no payment to be made in advance—no cost of any kind unless treatment proves successful and entirely satisfactory. Also mail sealed free, your new medical book for men. Respectfully,

Give Name and Address in full ..........................................................
..........................................................
Please write very plainly. ..........................................................
AGE.......................MARRIED OR SINGLE..........................

---

STIR IT UP.

That's what we want to do, and to start the ball rolling, we are offering some extra good values in

Bed Room Suits, Dining Chairs, Hall Furnishings, Couches, Lounges, Chiffoniers, Mattings.

Combination Book Cases, Ladies' Writing Desks, China Presses, Iron enameled Bedsteads, Extension Tables, Hat Racks, Rockers

And many beautiful and new patterns in odd Pieces. We will furnish your home from cellar to garret for a small cash payment and so much a week or month, whichever suits you best. We want your business and if prices, good goods and honest dealings will have any consideration with you, we will get it.

NEW STORE. NEW GOODS. LOW PRICES.

Rhudy Furniture Co., 79 Whitehall Street and 66 S. Broad Street.

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Jacobs' Pharmacy | Jacobs' Pharmacy

Neal's Enamels and Ready Mixed Paints.

Neal's Furniture Enamel

Enameling is one of the handsomest and most artistic methods in vogue for finishing furniture and woodwork of all kinds, as well as metal and earthenware of every description. An endless variety of pleasing effects may be secured with the delicate tints and handsome colors in which Neal's Enamels, which we offer for this purpose, are presented. Tints may be selected to match draperies, upholstery, wall paper, frescoing or other decorations of a room, or the entire woodwork of a room, together with the furniture, may be finished in a dainty pale blue, green, pink, ivory, white, or other tint. The hard, lustrous surface which Neal's Enamel imparts may very readily be kept bright and clean by simply wiping off, or dusting, with a soft cloth.

½ pints . . 35c; pints . . 60c

Bath-Tubs, Foot-Baths, Sinks, Woodwork of Bath-Rooms, Etc.

For the purpose of protecting such surfaces, a special Enamel that will effectually resist hot and cold water, steam and moisture, should be used in order to secure satisfactorry results. Our Neal's Bath-Tub Enamels will fully satisfy the most exacting in these particulars. This enamel WILL RESIST BOILING WATER, which is a most severe test, and one which they alone can withstand. An extremely durable, hard, lustrous surface is imparted by their use, that may be easily kept bright and clean by simply wiping off with a sponge or rag moistened with clear water. It prevents the accumulation of impurities, and insures a clean, healthful, attractive bath-tub. It is desirable for the woodwork, walls, and ceilings of bath-rooms, as steam and moisture are particularly detrimental to ordinary finishes. Plaster surfaces, such as walls and ceilings, should be prepared with a coating of common glue size before applying the Enamel.

½ pints . . 35c; pints . . 60c

Various Articles About the Home.

There are a "thousand and one" articles about a home that are constantly becoming worn and shabby, and which should occasionally be "touched up" with paint or enamel, in order to keep them in presentable condition. For such purposes we offer our Acme Household Paint, made in a variety of pleasing and appropriate colors, and particularly adapted for painting shelves, benches, cupboards, kitchen tables and chairs, and innumerable articles of similar character. Household Paint is put up in cans provided with extra slip covers, so as to keep such part of contents as may not be used in good condition for future requirements. It costs but a few cents per can, and may be applied successfully by any inexperienced person. A can or two of the most useful colors should be kept on hand for use whenever required.

Pints . . . . . . . . . . 18c

Staining and Varnishing.

Our Davies' Varnish Stains will secure handsome and correct imitations of expensive woods, such as cherry, mahogany, rosewood, bog moss, walnut, oak, etc., when applied upon painted, varnished or unpainted surfaces. They varnish and stain at a single application, and may be used successfully by any inexperienced person. Davies' Varnish Stains impart a clear, handsome and brilliant finish that cannot be secured by the use of the many so-called varnish stains that are simply an opaque paint with the addition of a small amount of varnish. Such goods produce only a murky, cloudy effect, that mars rather than improves the appearance of articles upon which applied. Handsome effects are produced by finishing in imitation of various expensive woods, and frequently the entire woodwork of different rooms can be finished to advantage in this way.

½ pints . . 20c • Pints . . 35c

Jacobs' Pharmacy,

Three Stores } 6 and 8 Marietta Street, 23 Whitehall Street.

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THE GREAT Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co

We Are Offering

The finest pear Tapico at .................... 5c pound
Green Label Tomato Ketchup .................... 15c pint
Courtenay's Genuine Worcestershire Sauce, 12c
Extra Carolina Rice, 16 pounds .................... $1.00
Best Carolina Head Rice, 12 pounds .................... $1.00
Corn Starch .................... 7c per pound
Baker's Gelatine, per package .................... 10c
A. & P. Gelatine, per package .................... 5c
Huyler's Breakfast Cocoa, per box .................... 25c
Walter Baker's Breakfast Cocoa, per box ... 25c
Runkel Bros'. Breakfast Cocoa, per box ...... 22c
Fresh Roasted Rio Coffee, per pound .......... 12c
Fresh Roasted Java and Mocha Coffee, lb ... 25c
Eight O'clock Breakfast Coffee, granulated, 25c
Ceylonia for Iced Tea .................... 50 and 70c

Imperial, Oolong, Gunpowder, Young Hyson, Basket Fired Japan, Green Japan, English Breakfast, Ceylon and all other Teas at prices ranging from 35c to $1.00 a pound.

PURE FLAVORING EXTRACTS

Lemon, full 2 ounce bottles .................... 25c
Vanilla, full 2 ounce bottles .................... 25c

The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company.

75 Whitehall Street, 116 Peachtree Street.

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A Fifteen Thousand Dollar Stock of Men's Hats and Furnishings, damaged by fire, will be sold regardless of cost for cash. Law Bros., 10 Whitehall street.

ASTHMA HAY FEVER AND CATARRH

Oppression, Suffocation, Neuralgia, etc. CURED BY Espic's Cigarettes, or Powder

Paris, J. ESPIC; New York, E. FOUGERA & CO. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

30 PAGES. **THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.** PART 2. 11-20.

VOL. XXXII ATLANTA, GA. SUNDAY. MORNING. AUGUST 6 1899 PRICE FIVE CENTS.

# Keely's

**SALES of Desirable August Dry Goods Combined with advance showings of new Autumn Styles are attracting shoppers. In consequence of enormous sales of desirable goods we are inevitably left with many odd pieces, short lengths and solitary lots. These are being positively closed without slightest reference to former prices.**

## A Visit Here Will Repay You.

The great Wash Goods Department will show all of the printed Wash Goods at one price for Monday and Tuesday . . . .

## Ten Cents a Yard for Choice.

Every inch of Foreign and Domestic Wash Goods which have been popular this season is included in this one price sale—Swisses, Batistes, Lawns, Tissues, French Organdies, all are put into this week's sale at . . **10c Yd**

## Our Bargain Annex.

Is conveniently arranged for the handling of the large crowds attending these sales. Plenty of room, excellent ventilation, prompt and efficient attention. The goods are conveniently arranged in sections, each section devoted to a special price.

**3½c YARD** For fine Dress Ginghams, best Summer Prints, fine checked Nainsooks, remnants of fine Washables and Cheviot Skirtings.

**5c YARD** Evening Organdies, (were 12 1-2c,) Summer Dimities, Roman Percales, Cotton Honey Comb Towels, fancy woven Piques, remnants Foreign Wash Goods.

**7½c YARD** Fine Wash Goods, broken assortments French Organdies, fine Zephyr Ginghams (were 15c) best American Madras and Galatea Cloths.

**10c** Large size Towels, Linen Skirting Crashes, fine Dotted Swisses, Silk Stripe Ginghams, fine Cotton Covert Cloths.

## WAIST AND SKIRT CHANCES

For next few Days our Cloak room will be specially attractive to the Shrewd Woman who takes advantage of trade chances. 4 tables of

## Specially Priced Waists and Skirts

**69c** The whole stock of White Waists which were priced $2.00 and $2.50, including India Linon and Pique Waists elaborately tucked and embroidery trimmed.

**79c** All of our Colored Waists which were $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75 of Corded Lawns, Corded Madras, French Percales. These are Tailor made styles and less than Half.

**$1.49** The whole stock of White Waists which were up to $4.50 in price, embroidered fronts, tucked fronts; materials, India Linons, Mulls, Madras and Piques.

**$1.98** Your choice of the whole stock of Denim, Linen and Pique Skirts, some are embroidered, others trimmed with bands, all worth twice the price.

## The Great Silk Department

Will close out all Summer Stuffs for the next three days regardless of former price marks. Here is an opportunity for smart buyers to get materials that can be used for evening and dinner Waists and Tea Gowns for fall and winter wear. Here are four special chances for you:

**25c** China Silks, India Silks, American Foulards, Gauze Chiffons, Printed Mousseline de Soie, hand painted Liberties.

**49c** Printed Satin Liberty, French Foulard Satin faced, fancy Grenadines, Handsome Sewing Silk in black, Embroidered Dot Satins.

**75c** Fine 24 inch black Taffetas, Corded and satin stripe Taffetas, plain Glaces, fancy Swiss Silks. Most of this line were marked $1.50.

**25c** The bargain of the season—our latest stock of French Challies which have heretofore been 50c and 60c a yard, your choice 25c.

## The First Half of This Week

Will be a bargain occasion. Remember we will give you your choice of Foreign and Domestic Printed Wash Goods as one price for choice, some of them were 30c, 40c and 50c.

## Ten Cents a Yard for Choice.

**Keely's**

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# M'CLURE'S
## REMOVAL SALE

**September 1st, we will occupy the four story building on the corner of Whitehall and Hunter. On account of the immense breakage in moving we will close out our entire stock of Glass and Crockery. It's bargains all over the store to avoid removal. Extra salesladies, extra delivery wagons employed for this sale. . .**

### China

| | |
|---|---|
| English Decorated Dinner Sets, 100 pieces | $4.84 |
| Chamber Sets, our $5.00 kind | $3.99 |
| English Semi Porcelain Plates | 3c |
| Decorated Plates | 7c |
| White Semi Porcelain Desserts | 3c |
| Decorated Bowl and Pitcher | 49c |
| Odd China Basins | 49c |
| Chambers | 25c |
| Odd Slop Jars, worth $2.25 | 98c |
| Meat Platters, big 15c values | 5c |

### Glass

| | |
|---|---|
| Glass Desserts | 1c |
| 10c Glass Vases | 5c |
| 25c Glass Dishes, choice of all | 10c |
| Glass Decanter | 10c |
| Glass Dishes, 10c value, | 5c |
| Glass Tumblers, the 5c kind | 2c |

ATTEND
McCLURE'S
REMOVAL SALE.

| | |
|---|---|
| 75c and 98c Work Baskets | 39c |
| Choice of our fine $3.49 Pictures | $1.98 |

### Granite

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 8 Granite Tea Kettle | 25c |
| Granite Tea or Coffee Pots the 39c kind | 24c |
| Granite 1 gallon Pudding Pan | 9c |
| Granite Frying Pan, 19c value | 10c |
| Japanese Chamber Pails | 10c |
| Lids for same | 3c |
| Wooden Spoons | 1c |
| Tin Spoons, 12 inch | 1c |
| 1 quart Coffee Pots | 4c |
| Wash Basins | 3c |
| Cake Turners | 2c |
| Egg Beaters 2 for | 1c |
| Brittannia Tea Spoons each | 1c |

**All over the store is afire with bargains. We want your secret testimonials.**

**McCLURE 10c. CO.**

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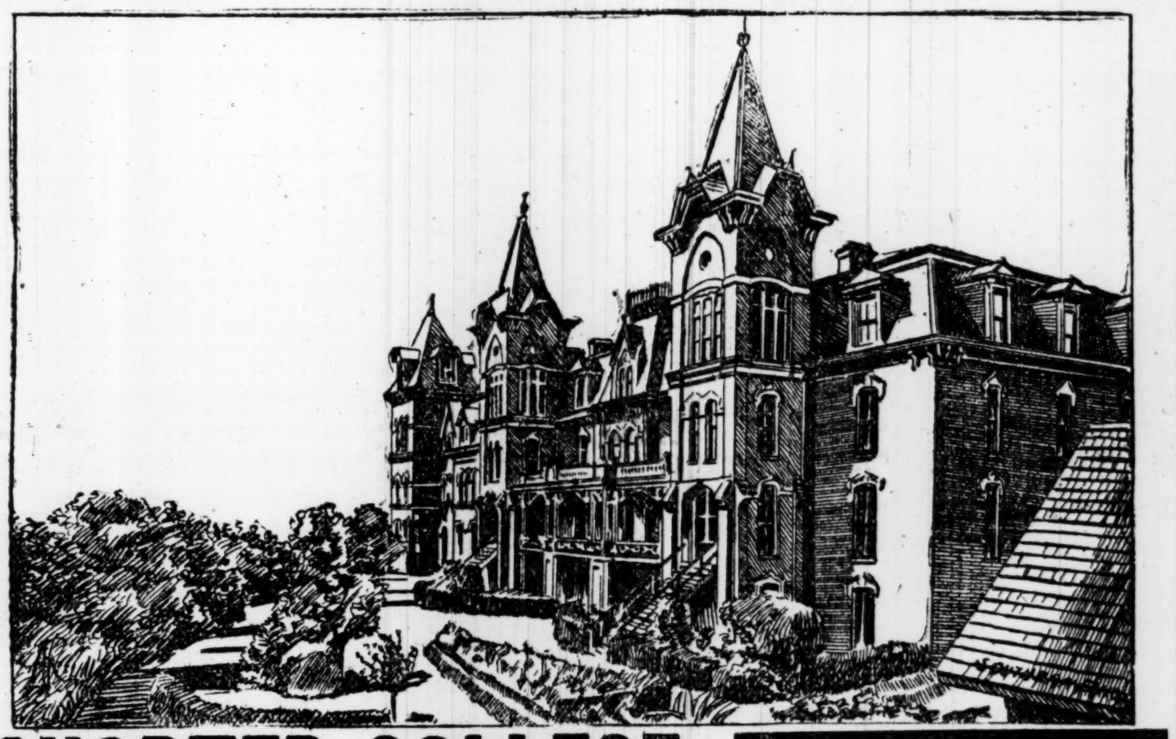

# SHORTER COLLEGE, ROME, GA.

Unequaled in point of health, climate, location, buildings, equipment, or faculty. Offers the highest grade of instruction in all of its departments, which include fourteen distinct Schools, Music and Art specialties. By virtue of being an ENDOWED institution (the only Female College in Georgia which has the use of an endowment) Shorter College is enabled to expend, in providing splendid advantages for its students, much more than the total received from tuition fees. What it offers is in every way THE BEST. A limited number of scholarships available. Handsome catalogue free.

**T. J. SIMMONS, A. M., President.**

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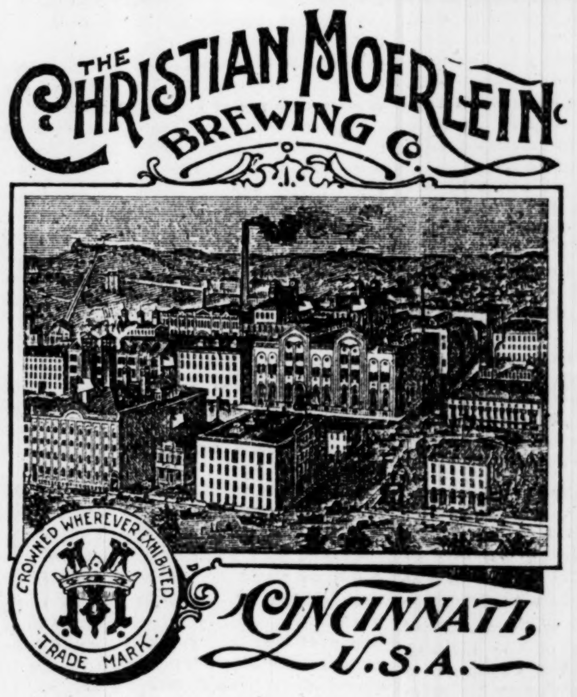
# THE "MOERLEIN BEERS"


THE CHRISTIAN MOERLEIN BREWING Co.
CROWNED WHEREVER EXHIBITED.
TRADE MARK
CINCINNATI, U.S.A.

Are brewed from the Choicest and Most Select "Malt" and "Hops"—are Guaranteed to be GENUINE **"OLD LAGERS,"** And for "PURITY," "TASTE," "BRILLIANCY," and "AROMA," cannot be excelled.

The **"MOERLEIN BEERS"** have a world-wide reputation, and are pronounced, without exaggeration, **"THE MOST WHOLESOME AND INVIGORATING BEVERAGES IN THE MARKET"**

☞All orders for both Keg and Bottle Beers receive prompt attention.

## The Christian Moerlein Brewing Co.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, U. S. A.

**THOMAS BRADLEY,**

**WHOLESALE DEALER. 42 West Alabama St., ATLANTA, GA. Telephone 348.**

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# Phillips, Wellborn, Baker & Co.

Today we tell you that for the past week salespeople, throughout the entire store, have been measuring, ticketing and marking every yard, every piece, of merchandise that we own in short lengths, and

TOMORROW AND TUESDAY
—WILL BE—

## Remnant Days With Us.

In further explanation of this great sale, permit us to remark that it most eloquently and economically appeals to the purse of every woman hereabouts, as we purpose making this Remnant Sale memorable in the way of great reductions and price cutting.

### THREE THOUSAND REMNANTS IN THE SALE.

**Note Well These Descriptions of Style and Quality.**

**Remnants of Fine Dress Goods** Possibly the most excellent assortment of Fine Black and Colored Dress Goods lengths that were ever put on Bargain or Remnant Counters, and to be sold at, and less than, Import Cost. Here is the buying opportunity for Suits, Skirts, Waists and School Dresses, and to wearers of Black or Mourning Fabrics, we urgently solicit your inspection of Skirt and Suit Lengths of Priestley's, Lubin's and other famous Black Goods, which will be offered in patterns for Skirts or Suits, from three and a half on up to seven yards each.

Also in this beautiful and stylish assortment of

### BLACK and COLORED DRESS GOODS REMNANTS

which we shall sell at prices that will easily convert you into a purchaser, will be found:

Camel's Hairs,
Silk Soleils,
Silk Eudoras,
Silk Crepons,
Colored Suit'gs
French Foules,
Blister Cloths,
Impe'al Serges,
Surah Twills,
Fancy Cheviots,
Etamines,
Sicilians,
Henriettas,
Crepe Cloths,
Plaid Skirtings,
Diagonals,
Whipcords,
Broches,
Poplins,
Brilliants.

**Remnants Black and Colored Silks** If style and price will interest you we are sure that you will be one among the many who will attend this great Remnant Sale of fine Black and Colored Silks. Do you contemplate purchasing a Skirt, Suit or Waist? If so, take an early look over these stylish and beautiful Remnants that will find fast selling as long as a yard is left—as the prices are lower than such high qualities were ever offered.

**Remnants Wash Goods and Linens** Like the above, these too are spread out in almost countless numbers on many center counters and marked to go for almost any price, and we caution you that to wait your coming is to miss buying of these almost wantonly sacrificed materials. Here are Dress Lengths, Waist Lengths and hundreds of other lengths which any smart woman can use in many ways, and then there are many fine Table Linen Remnants, in most any length, left from last week's great Linen Sale and now marked to move out at once.

**Remnants Embroideries and Ribbons** Many choice and needy kinds are to be found in these always useful things. We have made a great display of every Remnant in these departments, and cut the prices away under your expectations. Early comers secure best pickings.

**Closing Out Odds and Ends of Ladies' Shirt Waists** One lot of White and Fancy Colored Shirt Waists that sold up to one dollar, marked now, each . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 29c

Another lot in Fancy Colors and Black and White, that sold up to one fifty, marked now, each . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 44c

A small lot of Ladies' beautifully embroidered White Waists that sold up to two fifty, marked now, each . . . . . . . 89c

**Closing Out Odds and Ends of Ladies' Fine Muslin Underwear** Gowns, Chemise, Drawers and Corset Covers are here in a multitude of pretty styles and beautiful trimmings. They represent broken lots and are marked for immediate selling. Gowns and Chemise at Thirty-nine, Fifty, Seventy-five and Eighty-nine cents, that are absolutely the best values we ever sold.

Drawers at Forty-nine and Sixty-nine cents that are by far the best offerings ever shown in this city.

Corset Covers at Fifty, Seventy-five and Ninety-eight cents that are made of best Cambric and most handsomely trimmed in laces and embroideries.

**Phillips, Wellborn, Baker & Co.**

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# FIRE! FIRE!

**We have had no fire, but if you will price Shoes at the fire sales and come across to the place of cheap rents, we will discount their prices ten per cent or give you a free hack ride back to the fire sale district.**

**Empire Shoe Store, 30 Peachtree St.**

---

**Sam Walker**
MAKER OF
PICTURE FRAMES
No10 MARIETTA ST.

**Pictures Given Away**
For the cost of the moulding made and framed, ready for hanging
25c, 35c, 39c.
**Must Clear Out My Stock**
SEE MY WINDOW.

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the most useful colors
be kept on hand for use
ver required.
. . . . . . . . . . 18c

ing and Varnishing.

Davies' Varnish Stains
cure handsome and cor-
mitations of expensive
such as cherry, mahog-
sewood, bog moss, wal-
ak, etc., when applied
painted, varnished or un-
surfaces. They varnish
in at a single application,
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inexperienced person.
Varnish Stains impart a
handsome and brilliant
that cannot be secured
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AT
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| | 5c pound |
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| tershire Sauce, | 12c |
| nds | $1.00 |
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| | 7c per pound |
| e | 10c |
| ge | 5c |
| er box | 25c |
| ocoa, per box | 25c |
| oa, per box | 22c |
| er pound | 12c |
| cha Coffee, lb | 25c |
| ee, granulated, | 25c |
| | 50 and 70c |

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een Japan, English
ther Teas at prices
pound.

EXTRACTS

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|---|---|
| | 25c |
| | 25c |

ific Tea Company,
Peachtree Street.

STHMA HAY FEVER AND CATARRH
ession, Suffocation, Neuralgia, etc.
CURED BY
c's Cigarettes, or Powder
J. ESPIC; New York, E. FOUGERA & CO.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

# A BLOODLESS WAR IN FASHION'S REALM BETWEEN THE TAILOR AND MERCHANT

## The Mid-Summer Girl and Her Gray Skirt. Comments on the Cakewalk.

CALVIN WELBORN PRESCOTT,
Son of Mr. and Mrs. William de R. Prescott.

JOHN P. ATKINSON, JR.,
Son of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Atkinson, and Grandson of Former Governor and Mrs W. Y. Atkinson.

LEWISE MARIE ROBERTS,
Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. M. Roberts.

LUCY DOUGHERTY DAVIS,
Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Davis.

## LONDON LETTER FROM MRS. VALERIA M'LAREN

### Something on Southern Literature—Social Gossip of More Than Passing Interest.

**Conducted by Isma Dooly.**

THOSE who appreciate that now when the season of organdie and muslin is at its height, that the dry goods merchant, the importer, the tailor and the modiste, are thinking of the heaviest winter materials, and the way to make them, will be interested to learn that there is nothing less than a little war "on" between the tailor and the dry goods merchant. Fashion always an uncertain quantity may be looked to to bring about the protocol of peace, and it remains to be seen as yet what the terms of that peace will be.

For many seasons especially the winter seasons, the prevailing fashion of the tailor gown, and the monopoly enjoyed by the fashionable tailor both in the sale and make-up of these gowns, has most visibly injured the trade of the dry goods merchant in the sale of his fancy woolen materials, while the manufacturer of woolen goods, especially of the fancier grades, is beginning to feel that the demand for such fabrics has been on the wane for the past three or four years.

The tailor gown has proved itself such a useful and essential part of a woman's trousseau that far from remaining her walking gown for shopping or similar occasions, as was intended in its inauguration, it has become the gown for all occasions.

The tailor-made woman, regardless of the demand for a dressier toilet, has made herself conspicuous at the afternoon teas, luncheons, and the theater, at church, when visiting, and in fact at any function that does not call for full evening dress.

This very adaptability of the tailor gown has established its popularity, and madame's tailor, conscious of that fact, has become the tyrant of the hour who never condescends to lower his prices but rather carries them higher each day. He will no longer use the materials that madame may buy and bring to him, but insists that his work is such that only the materials he imports will hold it, and his silk linings, his whalebones, his findings of all kinds he likewise imports. This forces his fair customers, when they appreciate the necessity of the well-made tailor gown, to accept it as the terms upon which "Mi Lord" Tailor decides.

He buys his goods direct from the importer, and is as independent of the local or even wholesale merchant as he is of the lady dressmaker who certainly cannot "press the seams" as he can, though she may be an artiste in every other line of her profession. The tailor who is an expert can get a tailor gown out of far less material than the dry goods merchant would sell, if a lady customer asked: "Give me enough off that piece for a tailor gown." Yet, when her bill comes home, far from having saved the price of the two yards by having the dress made by the tailor, she finds that only about one-third of the bill can be accounted for in the actual materials used.

It will be seen, therefore, that the profit made by the average expert tailor of ladies' gowns is enormous, and that the manufacturer and the importer alike are beginning to realize that whereas the tailor gown has a right to its supremacy, the handsomer woolen materials such as the merchant places upon his counters and advertises must be protected, and that some medium must be secured by which this can be done.

The surest way seems to make the heavy woolen materials of all kinds so beautiful and attractive this season that they will tempt womankind to that extent where she will make them the fashion by purchasing them.

Whereas, she will never give up the always stylish and appropriate tailor gown, she will have to keep it more, as it were, in its place, and to be ultra fashionable she will compel her tailor gown to share honors with one of the new handsome woolen materials not so severely plain as the tailor gown.

This fashion will bring joy to the heart of the modiste, who will have to use her skill in making dressy the waists of these woolen gowns, so that they may hold their own at the afternoon reception, luncheon, visiting, or at the theater, thus usurping the places where the strictly tailor gown has reigned supreme for several seasons.

To write of this matter seriously may seem to many people a mere matter of filling space, and pandering to the taste of the frivolous readers of the woman's page, but in reality the question under discussion has a great deal of weight in the commercial world, and there are many who are very apprehensive as to whether the tailor will still rule the woman of fashion this season or whether she will consign him to his former position of making only gowns suitable for walking, street and morning wear, traveling and shopping, or whether she will prove the old adage "that verily her ways are divine." and buy her one or more of the heavy woolen gowns that are not altogether adaptable to the uses of the tailor gown.

An importer in Atlanta during the past week showed me samples of the materials in wool that he declared will be sold to every woman of fashion in the country this fall, and he related to me many incidents relative to the rivalry that these particular goods will bring about between the tailor and the merchant.

On some materials, however, he said they can agree, and that is upon this all-wool reversible suiting, and he showed me samples of it. An Atlanta merchant subsequently purchasing some sixty pieces of goods from the materials he displayed.

This all-wool reversible suiting will be sold by the tailor and the merchant alike for although an expensive material, its durability is most evident to any woman who looks upon it.

As the name implies, the material is reversible—that is, either side may be accepted as the right side, the one showing the dark solid coloring or the other having broad plaids on the dark background. It is predicted that the majority of the suits made of this material will have their skirts of the plaid, while the jaunty coat to be worn with it will be reversed and of the solid coloring having the plaid to show as its lining.

For instance, a dress pattern or suit I saw in sample only was of a dark, rich blue with a dark red narrow cross stripe, giving the plaid to it. "A skirt of the plaid," the importer suggested, "a coat of the solid side in blue and then a dark red vest would make of this material a beautiful suit."

Incidentally I learned while viewing these samples that the dark rich colored plaids will be very much worn this season, and that in lighter materials very many of them will be worn. Brown in various shades seems to prevail in them, and I noticed, too, a preference there seems to be for garnet and the old-fashioned plum colors.

But returning to the subject of the tailor and the merchant, I interviewed both in the alleged little war between them, and both of course denied that there was any trouble. Te tailor declared that he never feared that women would for one instant be content to go even one season without the handsome tailor gown, for it had proved itself too essential to her toilet.

"It is all bosh," he said, "that we tailors are tyrants, and that we make an immense profit. People forget that to make expert gowns we must have expert hands, and that the latter must be paid expert prices."

The dry goods merchant had a kind of victorious ring in his voice, I thought, when he showed me several pieces of his heavy wool materials and remarked that their heavy texture was especially adaptable to the new fashioned skirt which this fall and winter would still hang long and clinging.

He then showed me samples from which he had sold several gowns to a well known Atlanta belle going north in the fall. One piece was of the Scotch homespun suiting, or called sometimes illuminated tweed suiting, since it had various colors tufted here and there through its tannish brown background. Another suiting was of what is called sheepsgray brown and was the reversible material, a solid color on one side and on the other a plaid shown in dull yellow crossed stripes.

A well known society woman writing me recently from New York confirms my belief that the merchant and the importer were not fooling me with their samples of reversible suitings and fancy wools, for she assures me they are all the rage. She predicts, too, that the gray homespun skirts, all the rage now at the seaside and the mountains, will make gray homespun suitings all the rage for the early fall suits. It will be so easy, she suggests for one to have a little jacket made for the skirt which in its endurance will stand easily two seasons' wear. These gray skirts have become the rage in the past few weeks and at the fashionable resorts the women seem almost in uniform in their gray skirts.

They happily look light and cool and yet have sufficient body to make them to be adaptable to both rainy and windy weather.

They are made in the long clinging fashion for the most part opening on the left side near the front, and as the season advances they become more popular.

With them now when the wind is high at seaside and elsewhere is worn by women who wear smart clothes, short black coats, though that as yet seem more of a fad than a fashion.

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WOMAN, lovely woman, what would she do without a fad! Since the day when our first mother, although certain sorrow stared her in the face as she approached the fatal apple tree, was unable to resist the desire to finish her collection of the fruits of the garden of Eden by the addition of the forbiden fruit, weak woman has continued to tempt the hands of creation to the practice of profanity and other unholy amusements because of her unceasing requests for contributions to large and varied assortments of articles that cannot possibly do anybody any good.

The worst feature of the matter is, that while her whole mind seems to be absorbed in the effort to think of where she may obtain the next addition to her "collection," all her friends and acquaintances being exhausted, she must somehow find a few moments to decide what her next fad will be, for hardly has one collection been finished or one popular amusement begun to pall, when, wonderful to relate, another, even more delightful, is pursued with equal frenzy.

The two fads which she seems to find most interesting at present are "cakewalks" and "ragtime" music, both unique as objects of feminine favor, yet wonderfully attractive to her who would be up to date.

It is a remarkable fact that the cake walk is probably the only fad on record indulged in by woman that shows her in an unbecoming light—that is, any but the most graceful woman. The remarkable part is not that she has never before popularized an amusement in which it is next to impossible to look pretty; but the wonder is that she has permitted herself at last willingly to be seen at a disadvantage.

Probably the first presentation of this elegant dance participated in by women who value so highly the reputation of the American woman as one of the most attractive types of beauty and grace, was the ball given several years ago by Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes, of New York, whose novel dancing party in the "palatial barn" of her country home in Kentucky was the talk of the country at the time. The idea was so entirely startling and unheard of that for awhile it was not followed by like entertainments. Such dances were presented, it is true, by parties of men who supplied the places of their female partners from their own number, and the "ladies" on these occasions performed "feats of grace" that were never equaled before or since. So remarkable were the figures they introduced it would sem that even "woman with a fad" might be satisfied to look on and not desire to emulate. Naturally, with the women it was the unexpected that happened, however, and one day—they must have been unusually forgetful of their vanity, of the faculty of their minds that suggests fads was exhausted by the continuous demand for ideas—one day they joined the ranks of the cake walkers.

It is hard to decide whether the popularity of rag time music as the only inspiring form of the art of music began before this time or whether it was brought into constant requisition simultaneously with the cake walk, since it is an essential feature of the success of this much sought after form of amusement.

If women would only stop to consider the subject from a standpoint that excludes the fun that lies in the dance, however, it would seem that they would hesitate longer before their initial performance as contestants for the big cake. A woman, as a rule, values very highly a first impression, whether it be that experienced by herself on meeting a stranger or the sentiment with which she inspires a man the first time he is introduced to her. You who think you know woman, can you understand, then, her failure to realize the kind of effect an introduction to a female cake walker would produce upon the average man, especially if he had never seen the dance before?

Again, although woman is rightly tenacious of her dignity on all occasions, she can maintain even in undignified predicaments (a seeming paradox), is it not true that the prettiest effects she can produce, those that her gentlest moments of repose or thought suggest, is it not true that such an impression would be irrevocably erased by a treacherous little remembrance of how comical she looked in that cake walk the other day?

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MR. and Mrs. Robert Hemphill and the Misses Hemphill have returned from a delightful trip of three weeks spent traveling in the west. Among the most interesting incidents of their trip was a three days' visit to the Yellowstone park, which they describe as beyond expression in its wondrous beauty and interest. Although the youngest member of the party, it is probable that little Miss Cora Hemphill saw more of the picturesque west than did the others and than do most little girls of her age, since she was her father's constant companion and accompanied him on all the perilous jaunts and tramps taken by the American traveler in the west.

While at Yellowstone Park the party were delightfully entertained by Captain Oscar J. Brown, now commanding officer of the troops there, and Lieutenant William Yates, first lieutenant of the First cavalry, and his charming bride, who was Miss Powell, of Macon.

Mrs. Hemphill gave a charming and interesting account of her visit to the great park, and from her description of the home over which he presides and the little dinner party given in honor of the Atlanta friends at his home, Captain Brown is as typically a splendid host as he was the gallant soldier in command of the Second Georgia regiment.

Although enjoying the picturesque beauty of their present retreat and the ideal climate, Mrs. Hemphill states that both Captain Brown and Lieutenant Yates are anxious for an opportunity to go to the Philippines, and that they are restless to get to the field of action.

Social life among the army people in the section in which the great park is centered is very charming, and at present seems a retreat for the wives of the officers who are in service at Manila.

At Salt Lake city the party enjoyed two delightful days, among other pleasures attending a brilliant carnival ball given in the famous casino on the lake. Although two thousand people were dancing at once, there was never the suggestion of crowding that might be supposed, while the music and charming environment made the occasion one long to be remembered.

In San Francisco the party was closely associated with that in which were General Wheeler and his daughters. They accompanied the distinguished couple to the vessel, waving au revoir to the gallant old soldier as he sailed away to Manila.

In reference to the amount that can be seen and studied in a three weeks' visit through the west, Mrs. Hemphill aptly remarked that Americans could see just about as much of the real beauties of that section of the west in a three weeks' visit as could be seen in that length of time in Europe. It would take as many months, she stated, to see and appreciate all the interesting points and marvelous scenery of which her party had a glance during their recent trip.

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MR. and Mrs. William B. Lowe, Mrs. Charles Read and Master Herbert Read leave today for New York, and expect to sail for Europe Saturday. The party will spend most of the time in France, and according to the latest and most approved method of locomotion, they expect to adopt the automobile as their mode of conveyance to the various points of interest around the great French capitol.

Mrs. Lowe has received invitations to visit several of the most distinguished women leaders in Paris and will visit London before her return home, having there a number of prominent women friends.

It will be a source of pleasure to the readers of The Constitution to learn that while abroad Mrs. Read will contribute a series of letters to the paper relative to the places of interest she visits, and her impressions of that part of the foreign world she may visit. She is one of the most gifted women in the south and a deep thinker as well as able writer.

## Georgia Woman Hunts For Byron's Tomb

London, July 19.—(Special Correspondence.)—London life, instead of exhausting its resources to us, assumes newer and even more beguiling ones as we become familiar with its roads. They open up devious places of interest and pursuits. Perhaps the pleasantest of all of its outdoor accessories are the strains of fugitive music one hears in the quiet by-streets, from foreign vagrants—sweets born under the skill of Italian and German vagrants, who are wandering artists. Oft do I linger at my window in the sweet, long twilights and listen to the violin, harp and flute, whose entrancing strains soothe my soul with exquisite melody. To be sure, it is apt to be interrupted by the harsh and monotonous hand organ, which, fearing competition in the division of pennies, begins to grind out its unvarying and distracting strains.

An Englishman must have some music in his soul, though it has been so often disputed, or he would not encourage these strollers around his doorway. He not only encourages them, but frequently opens his purse to remunerate them. Nature is said to be full of compensation. If she fails to endow a soul with the highest faculty of enjoyment, she at least bestows a certain degree of appreciation for a lower grade of the same art. A Londoner goes to the opera through a sense of duty, but he listens to the street music with actual pleasure.

To me this grows to be insufferable. About the time I feel like falling into a soft slumber, and the flutelike voice of some dusky singer is floating through my dreaming senses, the hurdy-gurdy starts up, and only ceases to give place to a concert of screetchy voices, who are singing in the "wee sma' hours," for money to buy bread or ale. Almost distracted, I give up all ideas of sleep, as well as the small change in my pocketbook. I will give anything to purchase rest, but this never comes. The clamor of London never ceases. The hackney coaches and the trot of the cabs on the hard pavement, to say nothing of the omnibus, as it passes the house and shakes its walls with its excruciating reverberations. After a while old mother nature asserts herself and our tired minds and bodies fall into a profound sleep, to wake up the next morning to new experiences and pleasures.

Westminster Abbey still holds its subtle fascination for me. Though I often traverse its long, shadowy aisles again and again, something impells me to revisit it. Maybe 'tis the spirits of the dead, who yearn for the companionship of mortality, and the tribute of a tear.

I have been looking in vain all over the stately edifice for the tomb or statue of Lord Byron. It was not until I made the inquiry that I discovered that the dean of Westminster had refused admission to this heir of poetical fame. I almost cried out in pity at this cruel decree. Why was Byron not laid among the illustrious dead of England? Is there a poet in poet's corner who has a better rightt o be there? With all of his errors in faith and practice his pulseless heart now sleeps, and only the dead and beautiful live—the existence of his poetical fervor. The carelessness of his life and the freedom of his poems should be forgotten. The charnel house of genius should be his last resting place, and the eloquence of his poems his epitaph. Alas! It seems to me that England has made this error too often with talent living as well as dead talent. Look at the pathetic life of Chatterton,

"The sleeping soul
That perished in its pride."

They denied him bread for his body, as they now deprive Byron of rest for his bones.

The English girl, outside of the roses on her cheeks and firm and elastic steps, is also easily distinguishable by the peculiarity of her expressions. Her conversation—if conversation it can be called—consists almost wholly of an interjection—"Fancy!"—which she pronounces invariably in a monotonous voice, without a shadow of emotion. Relate to her the most startling occurrence and she will gaze into your countenance with the blankest air, and that irritating word, "Fancy!" will fall in honeyed accents from her ruby lips. It makes her appear silly, and at the same time very English, I presume. After all, the poor creature is not to be censured. All nationalities have their inane and absurd expressions. There is something she could change to her betterment, however; that is her dentist.

It is not uncommon to see a young and beautiful girl with the coloring of a rose leaf and the dimples of Hebe w great cavity in her mouth, caused b missing tooth and the rest of them in need of a dentist's pullers. This is but true.

Leaving London for a few days, w down to the south of England and seaside resorts, Brighton, Hastings, Isle of Wight, where we catch a gli of lovely rural scenery and the su sea beyond.

For years Brighton was a famous sort under the fostering patronage of gorgeous majesty George IV. It has ever since overflowing with the cre la creme of English society.

But time, like monarchs, change no longer the celebrated summer In the winter it is at its best. The tocracy, and even the queen her spends the months of November and cember here. The tradesmen at this (summer) bring their wives and ones and ensconce them in cottages hotels for the hot season. Every Sat day night brings down fathers, bands and brothers from shops and ing house to take a dip into the waves.

The Isle of Wight is a vast garden beautiful verdure. There is nothing in all England. It abounds in every species of flowers and the [illegible] a degree of perfection. The queen her midsummer home at Osborne the center of the island, and at which she always spends Christmas as well island is only sixty miles in area every particle of it is in the highest tivation. Coaches run from Ryde to mouth and the fare being quite able, every tourist avails himself mode of viewing the country.

It abounds in wayside inns, which my delight. You see them smiling than elsewhere, with their trellised low windows and overhanging vines roses and honeysuckles, all a twitter swallows. A little way off a dusty road behind a group of hawthorns lilac trees. The porch is blooming the privet hedge running along a wall covered with ivy shuts out a nary garden filled with vegetables fruit and sweet smelling herbs; a at the end of the graveled walk tea or toddy is sipped to refresh weary cyclist. Here the traveler can dulge in reveries.

"The world forgetting,
And by the world forgot."

Right opposite you see the bar and pretty bar maid and you hear her clamation "fancy!" [illegible] she is so and fair to look at that you can her for being a typical English girl in tone and manner. Far ahead of through an opening of the vines and nodding roses, I catch a view of the and the warships anchored near shore. I hear the gurgling murmur the waves as they dash against the bles and lave them with their milk spray. I am lulled by the sound

Continued on Thirteenth Page

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are responsible for dry, scrawny and variable colored hair. Many people have a goodly supply of hair, and it would be beautiful were it not that dandruff had destroyed its life and made it lustreless. Everyone's head should be shampooed once a week with some non-injurious and health-giving wash.
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OUR BUYERS are now on their way to the East, and with the reputation it is safe to say that Atlanta people will see the most quisite stock of Fine Millinery and Infants' Goods ever imported the special requirements of the South. We must have room for new goods which will soon arrive daily, and will therefore conti the sale of last week's specials in connection with the following bargains for this week:
BOYS' BLOUSES, made of fine sheer linen, cambric and pique, beautifully embroidered, never sold for less than 75 and 85c.
Sale price . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 48c
CHILDREN'S WASH DRESSES—They must go, all styles and sizes, beautifully trimmed in braids, laces and embroidery; all worth from 85c to $1.25.
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FANCY RIBBONS—Every piece of ribbon in our case will be put in one close out. Fancy Taffetas, Stripe Gauze Effects, all extra, well worth to 60c.
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CHILDREN'S WASH DRESSES, of good wash fabric, neatly trimmed, colors, sizes 2 to 6 years, worth 50 and
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SWEEPING REDUCTIONS OF TRIMMED HA
Imported English Hats, Trimmed Street Hats, Carriage Trimmed Sailors. The price will sell every hat in the case. Monday and get the choice of this lot. They are worth $3.00, $3.50, 4.00, $4.50, $5.00. No reserve; they all go at.......... $1.

## SOCIAL

Continued from Twelfth Page.

catch myself falling into a mood that is almost as soothing as a dream; when I am aroused by the clear notes of the postilion's bugle and the sweet voice of my child, who announces that "the coach is ready! Come, let's get our places."

Soon I am in an animated conversation with the driver. He tells me, in the course of his conversation, that the "Americans is epperrently going to take Hengland by storm this season jedging from the number on the his'and! But it will be a deal of money for we. Hi don't hobject." Why these men, to say nothing of cabmen, do not die rich and leave legacies behind them is a wonder to me. They possess the faculty of getting out of a person that which they most need—their last shilling. They first coax, persuade and beguile, and if that is not effective they demand it.

My own experience leads me to say that the cabman charges an American, especially a woman, at least 30 per cent more than the regular tariff.

There is no use expostulating with him. He is going to carry his point, and a squabble is just a drain upon my nerves and good nature. I alone am the sufferer. He comes out victorious. His language is as difficult to understand as if he were a foreigner. I attempted to get tickets a few days ago from Victoria Station to Crystal Palace. Every window where I would ask for them I was greeted by this question:

"To the eye level, madam?"

I would look into his face inquiringly and he would repeat his puzzling question.

"Do you wish the eye level?" I would then seek another window and nervously ask for tickets to Crystal Palace. Again the same question would be propounded by the railroad official. "An eye level, madam?"

Finally a well dressed and refined Englishman courteously stepped to my side and said: "I beg pardon, madam, but there are two ways of entering the palace. The high level or low level. This station is for the low level." I took the high level, so as to avoid the steep stairway leading to it.

There is certainly an influx into Europe of Americans this season. Not less than forty thousand came over on the steamers during the months of May and June, and still they come.

In my walks and wanderings through London I have observed very few signs of abject poverty and the usual grime and starvation in the slums. It is obvious that the white robed angel of charity has passed through these dens and mitigated its sufferings and crime. In the White Chapel precincts, side by side with a taproom or bar, is a charitable institution of some kind, pleading with its upright purpose to the sinful, sorrowful soul hovering around it. There is something unselfish in the Englishman. His better nature, to which he responds, prompts him to set aside from his income, through the means of benevolent institutions, which, if they do not extend their benefits to all, at least greatly lessen the amount of actual sufferings. What is nobler and purer than the effort to relieve the destitute, feed the hungry and reclaim the erring? The very act is a prayer of the faithful and is heard beyond the stars.

VALERIA LAMAR McLAREN.

### Southern Literature.

A country without a literature is like a creature that is dumb, living, working, but not speaking. With a civilized nation its literature is its very apotheosis of glory; its shows the height to which its civilization has attained.

Under the magic pen of Scott the gray barren hills of Scotland glow with romance and poesy. High and low, rich and poor, gentle and simple all march before us, springing into life under the wand of the enchanter.

For the first time the English peasant lives and moves and has his being as Dickens, with the pen of genius, sketches him before us; while the brush of Thackeray throws upon his canvas men and women that breathe, while that brush, like a surgeon's knife, dissects them, and shows the good, the ill in each and all. Thus the three sketch the English people from every standpoint.

Let our writers strive to follow the example of these giants of the English tongue. Like Thackeray, in the Virginians, endeavor to sketch the lives of our early colonists. Vie with Dickens in depicting our rural people. And imitate Scott, when in martial mood, in recounting the valor of our confederate soldiers. Their love of honor and country, their bravery in maintaining their rights, their courage in reverses; all should live in song and story.

Let the women of the south see to it that they do.

This is the career open to our writers—could they ask a greater?

M. P. G.

### Summer School of Methods

The proposed plan of establishing a school of methods near Atlanta is meeting with the heartiest approval. The school will occupy a desirable site on car line near the city, and will be conducted during the year by able teachers in every branch of up-to-date learning. During the three summer months the school will be opened free to teachers from all schools throughout the south.

Under the management outlined, the school of methods will supply a long felt need, as it will give to the public advantages now found only at great expense and away from home. The school will include a public art gallery, a natatorium, music hall, public gymnasium and other attractions. The grounds will be laid off for outdoor games and will be attractive and pretty.

Already much enthusiastic interest has been manifested by the thinking people of Atlanta, and the following prominent people have engaged in furthering the scheme of establishing the school: Major W. F. Slaton, Governor A. D. Candler, Major R. J. Guinn, Judge R. T. Dorsey, Hamilton Douglas, Commissioner G. R. Glenn, Mrs. Rebecca Douglas Lowe, Mrs. Passie Fenton Ottley, Mrs. Lollie Belle Wylie, Mrs. Elsas, Mrs. Robert J. Maddox, Mrs. Henry Jackson, Mrs. W. W. Landrum and many others.

There will be an important meeting of the citizens of Atlanta at the Young Men's Christian Association hall on Tuesday evening, August 15th, at which time a board of directors will be elected and the plan of future work be agreed upon. This will be the initiative step of a broad and beautiful work.

### Season at Battery Park, Asheville, N. C.

MRS. WILLIAM HOLT WILLIAMSON,
As Miss Sadie Tucker, of Raleigh, N. C., She Was a Belle and Beauty.
She Is Spending the Summer at Battery Park, Asheville, N. C.

Asheville, N. C., August 5.—(Special Correspondence.)—The fourteenth summer season at the Battery Park Hotel has been launched and it is sailing on the high waves of success that has made the Battery Park famous. August and September at this delightful resort will mark the high tide of all the brilliant seasons that the hotel has experienced in fourteen years.

As usual, Atlanta and Georgia have the largest representation. The splendid schedules that obtain at present from all points in the south, and more especially in Georgia, and more particularly from Atlanta, has afforded an opportunity to Atlantians and southerners generally of visiting Asheville. Under the wise management of the Southern railway people along the line from Macon to Atlanta have most excellent opportunities of visiting the mountains of western North Carolina. You can leave Atlanta about midnight and breakfast at the Battery Park hotel. By this means a daylight ride in the hot weather is avoided and the comfort of a Pullman sleeper is obtained. The rates are extraordinarily cheap from Atlanta to Asheville. But these are not the forces which make the Battery Park hotel famous and the most sought after resorts in North Carolina. Not an hour in the day or night passes but that a most delicious and invigorating breeze blows through porticos and piazzas and hallways and promenades. The scenery, as every one knows, is perfect, and the comfort and convenience to be obtained at the Battery Park are proverbial.

The young people are especially delighted this season with the numerous entertainments that have been afforded them. Dances are given three times a week, with morning germans once in a while. The bowling parties, tallyho parties and various other amusements are always on the programme.

On Wednesday morning Mr. Turner Fitten, of Atlanta, gave a most delightful bowling party and the prizes were won by Miss Douglass, of Knoxville, and Mr. Mitler, of New York. Thursday morning a bowling party was given by Mr. McKissick and the prizes were won by Miss Douglass, of Knoxville, Tenn., and Mr. W. C. Flenniken, of Columbia, S. C. Thursday night one of the largest dances of the season was given at the hotel. Fully two hundred people participated in the dance.

On Wednesday Mr. P. H. Adams, of Atlanta, gave a luncheon to a party of friends consisting of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Carter, Judge W. T. Newman, Walter T. Colquitt, Miss Margaret Newman, Miss Belle Newman, Miss Iza Glenn, Miss Fannie Newman, Miss H. Glenn and Walter Howard. Afterwards the party drove over the Vanderbilt estate and then returned to their country home at Arden.

Among the well known people who are now spending a while at the Battery Park hotel are:

Colonel and Mrs. T. B. Neal, Mr. E. H. Inman, Mr. Willis E. Ragan, Jr., James Ragan, Ralph Ragan, Mrs. E. B. Cox, Milton Dargan, Charles Matthews, Jr., Charles A. Collier, Miss Inman, Mr. J. T. Fitten, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Middleton, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Reynolds, Mr. John S. Raine, Mr. R. S. Nash, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Oglesby, Miss Susan Calhoun, Miss Johnson, Mr. George W. Scott, Miss Scott, Mr. Thomas L. Cooper and wife, Miss Eleanor Scott, Mr. W. A. Doody, of Macon; Miss Hack, of Winchester, Va.; Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Morbin, Danville, Va.; Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Bright and family, of New Orleans; Colonel and Mrs. Frank Coxe and Miss Maud Coxe, of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Hunter, Miss Martha Glover, Atlanta; Dr. Sanford E. Chaille, of New Orleans; T. W. Brander, Richmond; John W. Welch, Athens, Ga.; Mrs. M. R. Welch, Miss Lizzie Burrow, Athens, Ga.; Mr. John M. Chisolm, Marion Whaley, Charleston; Mrs. Joseph Trotter, Miss Dudley, Miss Nettock, Mrs. George Thompson, New Jersey; S. T. Everett, Cleveland, O.; W. W. Starr, Savannah, Ga.; J. R. Alexander, New Orleans; Edward Steel Jones, New York; Mrs. G. A. Whitehead, Savannah; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Cumming, Augusta; W. B. Halderman, the Misses Halderman, Louisville, Ky.; Mr. James Jackson, Miss Lena Jackson, New Orleans; F. M. Chisolm, Savannah; Mrs. H. M. Branch, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Sexton, Savannah, Ga.; Mrs. A. J. Douglass, Miss May Douglass, Knoxville, Tenn.; E. T. Carrington, Michigan; W. C. Flenniken, Columbia; A. C. Thompson, Chicago; ex-Governor Henry D. McDaniel and Mrs. McDaniel, Monroe, Ga.; Judge and Mrs. E. B. Gary, South Carolina; Mrs. T. B. Morris, the Misses Morris, Mobile, Ala.; Norman Bestor, Washington, D. C.; W. W. Andrews, Cleveland, O.; Holmes Cummings, Memphis; Mrs. John Denham, Key West; Miss Bethel, Key West; A. A. Wilcox, Columbus, Ga.; W. C. Denis, Savannah; Miss Isabelle Bryan, Newbern, N. C.; Miss May Rossell, Mobile, Ala.; Dr. David T. Day, Washington, D. C.; Lieutenant Colonel A. H. Bainbridge, United States army; Mrs. Bainbridge, Miss Bainbridge, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Robert McI. Friend, Atlanta, Ga.; Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Paine, Knoxville, Tenn.; Mrs. Mary S. Barrett Mrs. Seaton, Louisville, Ky.; William Porter Cart, Gilbert Smith, Atlanta; Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Dargan, Louisville; Mrs. Walker Edwards, Miss Annie Walker Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Corson; Nashville; C. L. Hopkins, Philadelphia; Dr. and Mrs. J. Knott Moore, Spartanburg, S. C.; Mrs. Barrett, Augusta, Ga.; Clark Howell and children, Atlanta, and others.

The great feature of the August dances will be a german to be given by Mr. McKissick on the 16th of August. It will be a prize german and both the ballroom and dining room, which adjoin, will be put into service. Two germans will be in progress at the same time, and the arrangements that are being made for the entertainment of guests for this especial german are extensive and expensive. The determination is to make this german the most noted that has ever taken place in the history of the hotel. Special invitations are now being printed and will be out in a few days.

### Social Items.

Mrs. George Tenney, who has been spending the winter in Atlanta, has gone north to join her husband and little daughter, Alida, and to spend the summer with her sister, the Countess Krocker of Germany, who has a cottage at Narragansett. The story of Countess Krocker is full of romance. She was Miss Alida Schoonmaker, of one of the oldest and most aristocrtic families on the Hudson river, and completed her education in Germany. While in one of the parks in a German city, where she had hired one of the maids in the school to take her, she lost the maid, and in her fright was so distressed that a lady called to her, and soothing her, took her back to the school in her carriage. She explained the coincidence to the teachers and asked that the young girl be permitted to spend a day with her. To the young girl's amazement she found that her deliverer was the Countess Krocker, who lived in a magnificent castle.

Afterwards many times did Miss Schoonmaker visit the Countess Krocker, and they became devoted friends. The countess became violently ill and sent for the beautiful young American girl to bid her a last farewell. She told her that the physician said she must die. Placing the young girl's hand in that of the count, she asked them both to promise her that they would marry. They gave her a solemn promise, and in a year the count came to America and claimed Miss Schoonmaker for his bride. The present Countess Krocker is quite literary, and under a nom de plume contributes, as one of her greatest pleasures, to magazines. Her husband is one of the most influential and wealthy counts at court, and has his various estates and castles. They have one young son and for the sea voyage his countess mother has brought him to America to spend this summer. Mrs. Tenney and her young daughter, Alida, will return to Germany with the countess and her son to spend winter with them.

MRS. GEORGE O. TENNEY,
Who Spent the Winter in Atlanta—She Is a Sister of Countess Krocker.

Notwithstanding the fact we call them snobs and condemn our American millionaires and "million heiresses" for their seeking of positions in British society, there is no denying the fact that there is a kind of fascination about their social triumphs and that there is a certain fascination about those American women who have captured or bought foreign titles and husbands.

In Lady Randolph Churchill a great deal of interest centers, and notwithstanding the rumors to the effect that she might marry William Waldorf Astor, the announcement of her engagement is told in a dispatch to The New York World as follows:

"London, August 3.—Society circles were thrown into a flutter of excitement today by a report freely circulated of the engagement of Lady Randolph Churchill to a young military officer, George Frederick Cornwallis West.

"The Wests are a collateral branch of the family of which the earl of Delaware is the head.

"The father of the reported prospective bridegroom was until a few years ago a member of parliament and is now lord lieutenant for Denbighshire, Wales, where he owns some 10,000 acres, which Lady Randolph's reported fiance, being an only son, will inherit.

"Young West is only twenty-five years old. Hitherto he has been known chiefly in connection with sports of various kinds.

"His sister married some years ago Prince Henry XV of Pless.

"The reported engagement has caused much comment because the ages of the parties are widely apart."

MRS. A. J. BURR, OF GRIFFIN, GA.

She was Miss Genie Speer, daughter of the late Eugene Speer. Mrs. Burr inherits that brilliant personality which characterized her father. She is a leader of the Young Matrons of Griffin, and much sought as a social leader over the entire state. She is both beautiful and accomplished.

The same letter contains the following bit of royal news from Cowes:

"Count and Countess Boni de Castellane entertained the prince of Wales at dinner this evening on board their steel yacht Valhalla. Covers were laid for twenty. Among the guests were Lady Randolph Churchill, Duchess de Luynes, Mme. de Gallifet, Mrs. Arthur Paget and the Hon. Sidney Robert Greville, private secretary to the marquis of Salisbury."

* * *

Dr. and Mrs. W. S. Elkin have returned home after an absence of four weeks. They have had a delightful time on the lakes in the northwest.

* * *

Miss Carrie Maude Henderson entertained a party of her friends at her home, 160 Crew street, on the eleventh anniversary of her birthday, last Thursday, August 3d.

* * *

Mrs. W. J. Roberts and daughter, Miss Bert, have returned from Lithia, where they spent several days.

* * *

Mrs. J. C. Newman has returned from Savannah.

* * *

The Misses Marion and Ethel May are the guests of a small house party being entertained today by Miss Elizabeth May.

* * *

Misses Ret Dargan, Nell O'Donnelly, Louise Todd, Mary Brown Connally and Mary Burt Howard are among the Atlanta belles at Tate Springs.

* * *

Misses Emily MacDougald, Julia Taylor, Julia Porter and Laura Adair are spending the day at Lithia.

* * *

Mr. Beaumont Davidson is visiting at Saratoga.

* * *

Miss Irene Lovejoy is spending August at Lookout.

* * *

Mr. W. H. Hunter, of Milledgeville, is visiting in the city.

* * *

Miss M. Beaky Sharpe, of the faculty of Randolph Macon Woman's college of Lynchburg, Va., is visiting her sister, Mrs. R. J. Scott, 75 Forest avenue.

* * *

Mrs. Heber Reed and Miss Constance Reed sail on the 15th for several months in Europe.

* * *

Mr. Milton Saloshin, who has been visiting relatives and friends in Cincinnati for the past four weeks, has returned home.

* * *

Mrs. E. N. Wootten, of New Orleans, and little Miss Marian Wootten are visiting Mrs. Wootten's mother, Mrs. Mary Tripod, at 454 South Pryor street.

* * *

Miss Nellie Wood has returned to the city, after a visit of several weeks to Detroit, where she was delightfully entertained by Mrs. H. G. Saunders and Miss Eveline Cree.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. L. DeGive are at Asheville.

* * *

Mademoiselle Nina de Riva-Berni leaves on September 12th for Nashville, Tenn., where she will occupy the chair of French at Belmont college.

* * *

Mrs. G. G. Roy has returned from Afton and Green Brier White, where she spent some time, accompanied by little Miss Margaret Shepard Fauntleroy Webb, of Bowling Green, Va.

* * *

Mr. Houston T. Force, of St. Louis, Mo., is the guest of his mother, Mrs. J. A. Force, at her residence, 44 Crew street, for the next ten days.

* * *

Mr. Frank Purnell and Miss Mamie and Miss Jennie Purnell are at the Aragon hotel on a visit to Mr. Frank Hawkins. They leave tomorrow night for Asheville, N. C.

* * *

One of the prettiest mid-summer weddings ever seen in Rome, Ga., was that of Miss Martha Rowell and Mr. Edwin Stanton, which occurred at noon Tuesday at the home of Captain and Mrs. Christopher Rowell, on Second avenue. More than a hundred guests were present to witness the beautiful ceremony. The different apartments were darkened and the gas light lent a soft radiance to the flowers and lovely gowns. Promptly at 12 o'clock the bridal party descended the stairway and entered the parlor through a beribboned aisle made by Misses Stanton and Rowell. Rev. C. B. Hudgins, rector of St. Peter's, came first and was followed by the groom, with his brother, Mr. Carl Stanton, as best man, Miss Minnie Rowell, sister of the bride, maid of honor, and then the bride on the arm of her father. Standing in front of the mantel, banked with asparagus ferns and lotus lilies and surrounded with palms, the ceremony was performed according to the rites of the Episcopal church. "Then You'll Remember Me" was played during the ceremony. At the conclusion congratulations were tendered the happy couple. After the ceremony an elegant and elaborate luncheon was served in the large dining room. The bride's table, which seated eighteen, was most beautifully arranged, and smaller tables encircled it. All the decorations in this apartment were pink, and only candles were used in lighting it. The bride wore a rich gown of liberty satin en train, with veil, and carried white roses. Her traveling gown was of slate blue cloth, tailor made. Miss Minnie Rowell wore organdie over pink taffeta and carried bridesmaid roses. The presents were numerous and very beautiful. They came from all parts of the country, as also did good wishes and congratulations by wire and cable. Both parties are of prominent old southern families and number their friends by the score. The bride is dainty and gifted. The groom is cultured and possessed of most gracious manners. Mr. Stanton is connected with the largest coffee importers in the world and for the past five years has represented them in several foreign countries. His parents reside here, and they, with his sister, Miss Carrie Stanton, and brothers, Messrs. Carl H. and Harry B. Stanton, attended the wedding. Also his cousins, Mrs. Robert Lee Jackson, of Savannah, and Mrs. Thomas Maynard Reed, of Marietta were present.

* * *

Mr. C. C. Wallace, wife and family are spending a week at St. Simons.

* * *

Mr. W. L. Simmons and wife are spending a few days at Cumberland.

* * *

Mr. O. C. Simmons is on a pleasure trip to Cumberland.

* * *

Captain and Mrs. Frank Minis Myers have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter Mary Fairlie to Mr. Charles Colyer, the wedding to occur Tuesday evening, August 15th.

* * *

Mrs. George M. Traylor and her little girls will take a cottage at Warm Springs for the next few weeks after Tuesday.

* * *

Mrs. Dr. A. G. Hobbs will return on Monday from the east, where she and her children have been during the past two months. They will all go at once to Warm Springs and probably spend the month of August there before returning to their home on Ponce de Leon avenue.

* * *

Mrs. and Miss Simpson, wife and daughter of Lieutenant Colonel John Simpson, United States army, who have been spending some time at Sullivans island and the Isle of Palms, have returned to this city.

* * *

Miss Kate O'Brian has returned home.

* * *

Miss Carrie Neal is at Tallulah Falls.

* * *

Miss Ruth Stevens has returned home.

* * *

Miss Linnie Tyns, of Milner, Ga., who has been visiting Mrs. Sam R. Weems, 174 Gordon street, has returned to her home.

* * *

Dr. C. A. Stiles and family have returned to the city after a very pleasant sojourn on their island home near Savannah.

Miss Elizabeth Morton, an attractive and accomplished young lady from South Carolina, a recent graduate of the Due West Female college, is visiting Mrs. D. H. Shields on Woodward avenue.

* * *

L. W. Thomas is attending Spalding superior court at Griffin, Ga.

* * *

The dance given by the younger society set Friday evening was one of the most enjoyable of the outdoor dances of the season. Among those present were: Misses Daisy Holliday, Lucile Atkinson, Birda Patterson, Allie Trippe, Carrie Neal, Jean Austin, Lillian King, Willie Singer, Lella McCall, Mona Clarke, Carrie Dunlap and Sadie Adams, Messrs.

Continued on Seventeenth Page.

M. Rich & Bros | M. Rich & Bros

Closing Out of Many Odd Lots

**Preparatory to the reception of Fall Goods. Buyers now in the market—in fact, we have already commenced to get in merchandise for the coming season. All summer goods must go at some price within the next three weeks. Tomorrow we offer:**

Big lot remnants and short ends Woolen Dress Goods, black and colors, very desirable skirt and suit lengths . . Half Price

Lot of remnants of black and fancy Silks, some exceptionally pretty ones, now at about . . . . . . . . . . . . Half Price

5 pieces plain Black Taffeta Silk, regular $1 kind at . 69c yard

The remainder of our stripe and plaid Habutai Wash Silks, were 35c, now at . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 15c yard

Lot of Ladies' Linen Skirts, were $1.75, to close at $1.00 each

Ladies' Lawn and Dimity House Wrappers, were $1.75 and $2.00, at . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 98c each

Lot of Ladies' Pique and Madras Waists, worth up to $2.50, to close at only . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 75c each

Lot of Ladies' White Lawn Waists, worth $1.25 to $2.00, at . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 75c each

Ladies' White Pique Suits and Skirts, at less than Half Original Price.

Real French Printed Organdies, were 39c and 45c yd., at 12½c

Printed Irish Dimities, been selling at 25c yard, now 12½c yd

Big lot remnants Table Damask, lengths of 1½ to 4 yards, at about one third off.

A table of Damask and Huck Towels, worth up to 35c each, to close at . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 21c each

Our own brand No. 500 English Long Cloth, 12 yard bolts at only . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 98c bolt

Special counter of White Check Nainsook and plain Lawns, worth 8½c, to go at . . . . . . . . . . . . . 5c yard

Another lot of those Verona Serge Umbrellas, the best ever offered to the trade at . . . . . . . . . . . 83c each

Special lot of Ladies' Colored Umbrellas, some worth as much as $6.50, to close now at . . . . . . . . . $2.98 each

Lot of Japanese Fans, some 10c and 15c ones, now at 3c each

Big lot of figured Lawns and Muslins, were 10c and 12½c, to close now at . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 7½c yard

Lot of White and Colored Piques, values up to 35c, at 18c yard

43 dozen Linen Huck Towels, good generous size, worth 22½c, to close at . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 14c each

100 Marseilles Pattern Bed Spreads, 11-4 size, worth $1.50 and $1.75, to go now at . . . . . . . . . . . . . 98c each

Lot of Children's Sun Bonnets, Lawn and Dimity, lace trimmed, were $1.00, at only . . . . . . . . . . . 50c each

Lot of Ladies' Muslin Gowns, Skirts, Drawers, Chemise and Corset Covers, regular $1.00 goods, now . . . . . 69c each

Infants' Silk and Mull Caps, now at about one third off.

Ladies' Colored Leather Belts, worth up to 50c, choice Monday . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10c each

New and select lot of Cyrano Fan Chains, at only . 25c each

Choice of a lot of Belt Buckles worth up to $1.50, only 25c each

Closing out a lot of Children's Fancy Plaid Hose, were 50c, now only . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10c pair

Silk and Satin String Ties, some in lot worth 25c, to close now at . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 5c each

Lot of Ladies' bleached lisle thread Vests, worth 25c, at only . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 15c each

Lot of Nainsook and Cambric Embroideries, worth 15c and 25c yard, now . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10c yard

Misses' and Boys' fast black Ribbed Hose, our 25c leader, Monday . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 17c pair

Carpets, Rugs, and Draperies

**Prices were never lower than now. Our new stock will soon be ready for your inspection. Many odd lots of Curtains, Matting, Rugs, etc., you can buy now at a big saving.**

Fine Bedroom Furniture

**We make a specialty of Bedroom Furniture, not the plain every-day sort, but novel, artistic Furniture any one would feel proud to own. See our line of Brass and Iron Beds, Mahogany, and Oak Dressers, Chiffoniers and Wash Stands. Some pretty styles in Leather Couches, Chairs, etc.**

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CLARK HOWELL.............................Editor
W. A. HEMPHILL....Pres't and Bus. M'g'r

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MR. GEO. M. S. HORTON

is the London representative of this paper.

ATLANTA, GA., August 6, 1889.

### A Democratic Republic.

The London Saturday Review, in the course of an article on republicanism and democracy, remarks that "the fact that republicanism does not necessarily include democracy is important, especially as it is so generally ignored," and it concludes that, "after all, government for the people is better democracy than government by the people."

This is the same as saying that whiggery is better than toryism, or that toryism is better than whiggery. With this sort of logic things go on just as well with the cart before the horse as if the horse were before the cart. The conclusion depends altogether upon the meaning which republicanism presents to the minds of those who employ the term. We are accustomed, for instance, to regard England as a constitutional monarchy; but it must be clear to those who read history that the monarch in that country is a social plaything, a doll set up by force of habit; and though the average Briton takes the doll very seriously, it is plain to be seen that the whole game is one of make-believe. Apart from its employment as a sort of social apparatus, nobody in England seems to take royalty for other than what it is except such hopelessly distraught Americans as poor Mr. Astor, whose sad case appeals to sensible people precisely as if he had some incurable disease.

The Saturday Review will have to look to this country for an example of a democratic republic, and when it has studied the history of the various so-called republics that have made their appearance, and compared their governments with that of the United States, it will perceive how necessary to the success of republicanism democracy is. The one is the complement of the other, and neither is complete when the other is absent. In the beginning of this republic the democrats called themselves republicans, while their opponents figured as federalists; and in the very structure of our government, republican forms give play to democratic practices and methods.

The great discussion over state rights originated in the convention which drew up the organic law; in fact, the constitution is a combination of compromises between those who desired to preserve local rights and those who were anxious to promote the power of the general government. The importance of that discussion (in so far as it may be separated from the issues that led to the war) was to familiarize the people with the character of their government, its checks and balances.

Democracy is as necessary to a genuine republic as breath is to the vitality of the human organism. It is an easy matter to talk of government for the people, but, as a matter of fact and experience, there is no real government for the people, unless it is by the people and of the people. Such a government is inconceivable except as a pretense. In France today, the army is the government; in England, the London interests that go by the name of "The City." France seems to be upon the verge of another collision with herself as the result of army government; whereas in England "The City" is conservative and gentle to the last degree, knowing that its rule is perpetual.

In this country, there is considerable irritation as the result of party friction, but it doesn't amount to anything. Behind the parties are the people, and the people are the government. Gross abuses arise, but they are corrected as soon as the facts are brought home to the people. Partisanship plays very queer pranks at times, and cuts high didoes; but always when its gayety becomes offensive it is sent to the rear.

In fine, no matter what party is in power, its representatives know that it is but a step or two from the highest station to the obscurity of private life. They know that the eyes of millions of voters are fixed upon them, and they are never certain whether they are to be indorsed or repudiated until the votes are counted. What are called the "spoils" are inseparable from any government; and the object of civil service reformers is to engraft upon our system a privileged class of office holders whose hold upon the spoils shall be perpetual. It is the chief merit of a democratic republic that classes, as such, have no official existence. Men with money may form themselves into social cliques, but nobody pays any attention to them. They are respected according to their individual merits, and their money cuts no figure except so far as it is the result of their ability.

Thus it happens that a class which has nothing but money to commend it, is driven back upon itself, and soon discovers the hopelessness of any ambition not congenial with republican institutions and traditions.

### Why Dodge?

The Maryland democrats do not seem to be certain of anything in this world except the fact that the situation is full of certainties which they do not like and uncertainties which they are afraid to cope with.

They have forgotten that the Chicago platform is the constitution of the democratic party, and have never heard anything about the issue of expansion. We judge from their declarations that these democrats, having permitted themselves to be divided by the manipulations of the republicans, are now preparing to retire to the jungle, or are considering the wild possibility that Maryland will in some way become a pivotal state.

It seems to be a pity that Mr. Gorman should have been taking his vacation when the convention met and proceeded to ignore instead of announcing. This reminds us of the meeting of a convention shortly after the war in the southwestern part of a southwestern state. The delegates assembled and effected a permanent organization. When the chairman announced ready for business a member arose. "We're democrats ain't we? Well I move we adjourn and get our guns." The motion was carried unanimously. But in this case the convention knew its mind, while the Maryland convention had no mind.

It is to be presumed, of course, that the Maryland democrats deem it best to remain innocuous to issues of importance, but, sooner or later, they and all other democrats will have to make up their minds and act accordingly. The gold democrats will have to act with their party or with the republicans. They will have to indorse everything the republicans have done and propose to do, or they will have to accept the conditions made necessary by democratic principles, or they will have to give up politics altogether and become spectators of the campaign.

We are not criticising the Maryland democrats, nor complaining at their lack of action; we are simply pointing out to them the fact that they are merely postponing the inevitable. At last they will have to make their choice as to issues, and they will have to say whether they will accept the Chicago platform. They cannot continue to steer clear of what the party stands for. Events will smoke them out, as it were.

### Strong Religious Figures.

In the death of Right Reverend Thomas A. Becker, bishop of the Roman Catholic diocese of Savannah, there has passed away one of those strong religious figures whose influence will be felt through coming generations.

That history of a state which deals only with politicians is an incomplete one as would be one which dealt only with its business men. While the duty of the politician is to compose the demands of opposing factions, and to weld factionalism into statesmanship, that of the commercial man is to develop the material interests which are necessary for self sustenance. But it is to the great religious leader that we must look for the building up of character which makes men who will afterwards become either statesmen or business men. Without the principles of self-denial, of faith, of integrity, men would soon degenerate into mere ravening beasts, who would war with each other until nothing but destruction would be seen. Therefore it may well be said, as already intimated, that that history of a community which fails to deal with the great leaders of thought and of conscience fails to deal with the most important element of progress.

In leaders of this class Georgia has been singularly happy. The chaplain of the first colony established within the limits of what is now the state of Georgia, was John Wesley, who was destined later on to lead that great Protestant revival against officialism which has so stirred up the people and given virility to popular religion. In the development of the state it has been given to Georgia that she should have great leaders, men, it is true, who may be surpassed in later history by those more eloquent or more learned, but men whom it was given to hold the sentinel's post in critical periods, and who had the fortitude and the rugged manly qualities which were necessary to mark the head-waters of that great stream which, in following times, should flow on and spread out over the plain of futurity. The first in this quartet of great religious leaders must be reckoned Jesse Mercer, the great Baptist apostle, whose name and fame is held in greater reverence by the people of his denomination as time passes. Born and living in a crude age, amid the discomforts of frontier life, he was, indeed, as "one crying in the wilderness," like John of old, and he left behind him in spiritual force and in educative power an influence which lives and finds strength in the Baptist hosts of Georgia today.

Following closely upon the days of Mercer came George F. Pierce, the brilliant bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, at once a statesman, as well as an ecclesiastic, eloquent in the pulpit and inspiring in his zeal. He was cast in a mold which would have attained greatness in no matter what avocation he had chosen. Perhaps no man who has ever held position in the Methodist church has done more in molding his impress upon it than did George F. Pierce. He was also a man who looked upon education as being the handmaid of religion, and it is singular that in the city where Mercer university stands as the monument of the Baptist leader, Wesleyan Female college proclaims today some of the earliest and the best work of Bishop Pierce.

Cast in somewhat of a different mold from these two and placed in a different environment, was John W. Beckwith, bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church of the diocese of Georgia. A man of highly developed physical and intellectual character, he was equally prominent whether considered from the one plane or the other. A mind of high and noble impulse, gifted with an eloquence which has been but seldom equaled, with voice and gesture which made him a king upon the platform, he has relieved many a wearisome occasion of its oppressive monotone and lifted it up among the clouds. As an illustration of this fact many remember his participation in the funeral services of one of Georgia's greatest sons. The congregation felt a sense of depression almost impossible of description, until Bishop Beckwith, stepping to the front, with his first gesture and his first word, lifted the occasion out of the lamentable mediocrity into which it had been thrown, and spoke as one equal to the grand masters. The influence of Bishop Beckwith is one of a high and elevated churchmanship calling for high models and high ideals.

The late Bishop Becker was different from all three in that, while gifted with an education probably superior to that of all three, he was yet so retiring that during his lifetime he did not get credit for his attainments. While this retiracy of his position kept him more secluded from view, yet he was a man of such strong and lofty convictions, so resolute in defense of his opinions, that he has left to those whom he led a legacy which will grow into a platform. With him there was neither compromise nor policy, but an adherence to what was believed to be right, let come what would. Pure in life, without a single questionable controversy left behind him, he well deserves to stand as one of those great religous leaders whose lives will form a part of the history of the people when it is written hereafter.

It is fortunate for Georgia that she has had for the leadership of the various elements into which her population is divided, men of such purity of purpose and integrity of will, that those who follow after them can find no better models and that examples have been left which cannot fail to inspire and direct their followers.

### Home Subjects for Discussion.

It is notable that whenever local subjects of interest give out, newspapers look abroad for something upon which to while the hours of discussion away.

There is Boston, for instance, so assured in her integrity that she can find no spots upon her own escutcheon that she must hold up the south for criticism. A recent issue of The Boston Globe has this to say:

> Of the 157 negro victims of mob violence in the south last year, 124 were lynched for offenses which, with white men, are punished by simply a fine or imprisonment, or both. Such figures make it plainly evident that race prejudice rather than the offenses themselves were at the bottom of the lynchings.

Of course, there are differences of opinion upon many questions. If the people of the south think their women worth fighting for, while Boston is satisfied with a fine—why—that is merely a matter of environment!

Since Boston editors are at a loss for subjects of discussion and since they want to remove abuse, why do they not take up this assertion made by The New York Journal:

> As people improve in their material condition they never have as many children as when they were poor. This is a fact, no matter what the reason is—whether it is simply prudence or actually constitutional. Look at some plain facts. In old New England families there were commonly a dozen children in one household; now their rich, refined descendants have rarely more than two children to each family. At present it is the poor Irish and French Canadians who raise large broods of children.

The Constitution does not know how strong the facts are upon which the New York Journal makes such an assertion, but if the statement is true, it follows that there is a good deal of child-murder somewhere, and child-murder is a crime which should be removed as well as lynching.

No doubt General Miles feels better now.

The Carter case is still clinging to the administration's skirts.

"Governor Candler is trying to stop lynchings by proclamations," says The Mail and Express. Oh, no; he isn't. He is merely impressing on the public mind the fact that the governor of Georgia is not taking any vacation this year.

The Mazet committee should discover why Teddy smiles and pats his left foot when Platt scratches him on the back.

It is said that Booker T. Washington advises the negroes to vote the democratic ticket. We think, however, that Washington's original plan is better than this. The negroes will vote the democratic ticket fast enough when they come to understand the political situation.

Itseems that General Funston doesn't want to come home till the war's over. Evidently the Manila censorship has no authority over newspaper fakes.

### Reaches Out to London.

From The Darien, Ga., Gazette.

The Atlanta Constitution has opened up an office in London. The great Atlanta daily continues to reach out.

### How Triplett Sizes Up the Issue.

From The Savannah, Ga., Press.

The issue in Atlanta appears to The Thomasville Times to be whether Joel Hurt and Edward Atkinson's son owns the town.

## JUST FROM GEORGIA.

### The Shining Other Side.

It's life, my dear, is weary, but not long
shall we abide;
For the lights of Canaan woo us to the
shinin' other side.
The thorns are in the reaping, and stormy
is the tide,
But the lights of Canaan woo us to the
shining other side.

It's life, my dear, is weary, but soon the
song and sigh
Will melt away in music; for heaven's
not so high
But the wings of Faith can reach it—for
Love shall be our guide
Till we sight the lights of Canaan on the
shining other side.

It's life, my dear, is weary, in every
stormy way,
But it leads us to the glory of the ever-
lasting day;
There's rest and joy before us—across the
foaming tide
Where we'll sight the lights of Canaan
on the shining other side!

* * * * *

### A Change of Base.

Saint Paul, he sorter left 'em—these wo-
men—in the lurch;
He said that they should never rise, or
speak a word in church;
An' that wuz to my thinkin'—an' I helt
it to the day
Elvira led the meetin', an' I hearn her
preach an' pray!

I went thar unbeknowin', an' up I seen
her rise,
An' tried to read our titles clear to man-
sions in the skies;
She "lined" the ol' campmeetin' hymns—
twuz "Glory in your soul,"
"On the other side of Jordan whar the
surges cease to roll!"

She says: "Good friends, I'm callin' of
sinners up to grace;
An' in this here congregation I see my
husband's face.
You needn't beat the timbrels, or sound
the gospel drum;
Fer when I tell 'em, 'Come along!' Jo-
siah's shore to come!"

Of course, I reckernized her, an' knowed
at once that I
Must put in a petition for a home up in
the sky;
An' so, I had to travel to the altar-rail
whilst she
Put up a prayer fer mercy on the poor
ol' head o' me!

She hollered out in' meetin' about my
sins an' all,
Till I wished the ground would open, or
the roof would reel an' fall!
An' 'fore she quit an' ended I started for
the street,
An' jumped clean through the winder, an'
fell 'bout fifty feet!

They picked me up an' brung me home,
an' called a doctor in,
To prescribe thar' fer a feller as original
as sin!
An' when I sorter rallied, Elvira sings—
sings she:—
"Amazin grace, how sweet the sound,
that saved a wretch (like me!)"

* * * * *

### Dear Little Hands.

Dear little lovely hands—
Hands of faith and trust;
I miss your clasp in the lonesome lands,
Under the dreamless dust.

Under the dreamless dust,
Your love, and your faith and trust;
Dear little hands!
In the lonesome lands,
Under the dreamless dust.

Dear little hands, so true,
That I shall not clasp or see;
That through the years with their tears
but knew
Only to necklace me!

Where is your faith and trust?
Under the dreamless dust!
Dear little hands!
In the lonesome lands,
Under the dreamless dust!

F. L. S.

## TALKS ABOUT ATLANTA.

Brunswick, Ga., Times: Atlanta's new depot has unquestionably proved to be Atlanta's jonah.

Ringgold, Ga., New South: Atlanta's soap bubble union depot has bursted. Every railroad will have to build its own separate depot.

Savannah, Ga., Press: Atlanta has joined in the auditorium craze. Possibly she might erect a new passenger station with an auditorium attached.

Savannah, Ga., Press: Since the railway commission of Georgia has ordered each line leading into Atlanta to build its own passenger station the Gate City may have the union station in a short time.

Knoxville, Tenn., Sentinel: Atlanta is to have a war of the roses in its next municipal election. Two brothers-in-law, who are now aldermen, have announced for mayor against one another.

Fort Worth, Tex., Telegram: The Atlanta Constitution is strongly in favor of municipal ownership. It urges the Atlanta city council to take action in the matter. This is a growing question.

Thomasville, Ga., Enterprise: Atlanta, instead of having one grand union station, convenient of egress and ingress, will probably have half a dozen little one-horse apologies for the use of the public. This is not like Atlanta.

Americus, Ga., Times-Recorder: Atlanta may continue to get the earth all right enough, but she will never have a depot to land in it. Georgia weeps with Atlanta at her humiliation and Marthasville depot.

Woodbury, Ga., Messenger: Say, the flies in Atlanta's mudshack, as The Constitution calls the carshed, are just terrible under the electric lights. If you don't think so, try catching a nap there between trains.

Cedartown, Ga., Standard: The state railroad commission has grown tired of the dilatory tactics pursued by the railroads in reference to a new union depot in Atlanta, and has ordered the roads to submit plans within sixty days for separate depots in that city. The roads will now probably find it to their interest to come together on some plan for building a union depot.

## STATE POLITICAL GOSSIP.

Athens Banner: The candidacy of Major H. H. Carlton to succeed the late Hon. Alex S. Erwin, Jr., as representative from Clarke county in the legislature is being favorably received by the citizens of Clarke county.

Quite a number have expressed themselves as being highly pleased to learn of his candidacy, and are satisfied that he would make the county a very valuable legislator, especially touching university and educational affairs, with which he has always been quite familiar.

Georgia Reporter: Colonel H. F. Colley has been asked by a number of his friends to run for the judgeship of the nothern circuit. Colonel Colley, no doubt, appreciates the kind offers of his friends, but our opinion is that he is too successful a lawyer to be tied up on the bench, and that the judicial ermine has no charms for him.

## ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

### Almonds.

Editor Constitution—Can you tell me where almonds came from, and how many are used in the United States annually?
P. H. M.
Atlanta, Ga.

There are, roughly speaking, 21,000,000 pounds of almonds consumed in the United States each year, some eaten with raisins, some used in the manufacture of candy, some ground for cream and flavoring extracts, and some, of an inferior quality, used for perfumery and soap. The state of California produces about 14,000,000 pounds of almonds in a year, or two-thirds of the amount required for domestic consumption, and the other almonds are imported from European countries, from which, until a few years ago, all the almonds were sent. The figures of almond importations for the fiscal year 1898 show importations of about 7,000,000 pounds. Of this amount 4,500,000 came from Spain, 1,500,000 from Italy, chiefly Sicily, and the balance from Greece and Portugal.

### Elizabeth Zane.

Editor Constitution—Who was Elizabeth Zane, and what part did she take in the war of the American revolution?
Fort Worth, Tex. ENQUIRER.

During the revolution Fort Henry, in the western part of Virginia, was besieged by the Indians in 1777. The commander of the fort was Colonel Zane. During the afternoon of the first day of the attack the supply of gunpowder gave out. The colonel had a keg of powder at his cabin, sixty yards from the fort, and he called for volunteers to go for it. Several men offered, but Elizabeth Zane, a young sister of the colonel, insisted that she should be allowed to go, as the enfeebled garrison could better spare her than any of the men. She opened the heavy gate and ran to the cabin. The Indians watched her; when she came out with the keg of powder in her arms and toward the fort, they sent heavy volleys of bullets after her, but not a ball touched her. The gates were opened, and she entered safely with the prize.

### "Big Ben."

Editor Constitution—Is it true that "Big Ben," in the tower of London, was ever silenced out of consideration for an American woman? If so, who was she?
Atlanta, Ga. MISS H.

"Big Ben" was silenced for ten hours out of consideration for an American woman, the wife of William George Cavendish-Bentick, who was Elizabeth Livingston.

Mr. Bentick's residence is 5 Richmond terrace, a delightful house to the right of Whitehall. There on Friday the surgeons performed a serous operation on Mrs. Bentick, which was successful, and from the effects of which she is now recovering. But on Sunday Mrs. Bentick's condition was extremely critical. Her surgeons feared the worst should she not sleep well on Saturday night. The air in her sick room vibrated when "Big Ben" nearby tolled the hours, and its deep sound racked her nerves, already at utmost tension. So Mr. Bentick sent a message to the sergeant-at-arms of the house of commons, of which he was for some time a member, asking him to silence the bell. "Else the sound of the bell may cause my wife's death," wrote Mr. Bentick.

So for ten hours "Big Ben" spoke not. Mrs. Bentick went to sleep, and passed the crisis.

Mrs. William George Cavendish-Bentick is the daughter of Maturin Livingston, of New York. She is a great favorite in London society. She and her husband are of the "prince of wales' set." She is of slight figure, of medium height. She has large blue eyes, a happy expression, and is most amiable. She was married nineteen years ago at Newport. Her husband was long a conservative member of the house of commons for Penekyn, Falmouth, and Flushing, but he was beaten by a liberal at the last election.

### "The Wants of Man."

Editor Constitution—Will you publish the poem entitled "The Wants of Men," written by President John Quincy Adams?
R. M. B.
Chattanooga, Tenn.

"Man wants but little here below,
Nor wants that little long."
'Tis not with me exactly so;
But 'tis so in the song.
My wants are many, and, if told,
Would muster many a score;
And were each wish a mint of gold
I still should long for more.

What first I want is daily bread—
And canvas-backs—and wine—
And all the realms of nature spread
Before me, when I dine.
Four courses scarcely can provide
My appetite to quell;
With four choice cooks from France, be-
side,
To dress my dinner well.

I want (who does not want?) a wife—
Affectionate and fair,
To solace all the woes of life,
And all its joys to share;
Of temper sweet, of yielding will,
Of firm, yet placid mind—
With all my faults to love me still
With sentiments refined.

And as Time's car incessant runs,
And Fortune fills my store,
I want of daughters and of sons
From eight to half a score.
I want (alas! can mortal dare
Such bliss on earth to crave?)
That all the girls be chaste and fair—
The boys all wise and brave.

I want a warm and faithful friend,
To cheer the adverse hour;
Who ne'er to flattery will descend,
Nor bend the knee to power—
A friend to chide me when I'm wrong,
My immortal soul to see;
And that my friendship proves as strong
For him, as his for me.

I want the seals of power and place,
The ensigns of command;
Charged by the people's unbought grace
To rule my native land.
Nor crown nor scepter would I ask
But from my country's will,
By day, by night, to ply the task
Her cup of bliss to fill.

I want the voice of honest praise
To follow me behind,
And to be thought in future days
The friend of human kind,
That after ages, as they rise,
Exulting, may proclaim,
In choral union to the skies,
Their blessings on my name.

These are the wants of mortal man—
I cannot want them long,
For life itself is but a span,
And earthly bliss a song.
My last great want, absorbing all—
Is, when beneath the sod,
And summoned to my final call,
The mercy of my God.

## GOLDEN THOUGHTS FROM GREAT THINKERS

Use temporal things and desire eternal. —Thomas a Kempis.

Riches and strength lift up the heart, but the fear of the Lord is above them both.—Jesus, Son of Sirach.

If, wearied by the world of pleasure or of toil, I wish to find my soul again and live a deeper life, I can accept no other Guide and Master than Jesus Christ, because in Him alone optimism is without frivolity and seriousness without despair. —Sabatier.

He who knows wherefore God has given him great possessions, he shall die the death of Lazarus, without leading his life, and rest in the bosom of Abraham, though he never stretched forth his wounds to the dogs nor gathered up the crumbs of the table for his food.—Sydney Smith.

## TOPICS ABOUT WHICH THE PEOPLE ARE TALKING

### In the Wrong Church.

The New York Journal is responsible for the following comedy of errors:

"They said they would send some one to meet me," soliloquized the Rev. Philip M. Kerridge on the station platform at Hempstead.

It was Sunday morning. Mr. Kerridge is at home in Grace chapel, New York, He had been sent for to take the place of the Rev. Creighton Spencer, rector of St. George's, Hempstead, absent in Europe. It happened that Mr. Kerridge had never been in the village, and had forgotten the name of the church.

A lone hackman appeared and said: "Kerridge?"

"Oh, they've sent this man for me," said the clergyman, relieved. "Drive me to the church."

"Which?"

"The Protestant Episcopal church. (Some new coachman, I fancy.)"

The hack left Mr. Kerridge in front of a church with a cross on it. Some parishioners stood in the porch, and seeing the newcomer's strictly clerical waistcoat and Roman collar, addressed him as "father."

"Must be high church," said Mr. Kerridge. "What time," he asked, "does the service begin?"

"The service?" echoed the young woman whom he addressed. "Ah, yes. At 11 o'clock."

Mr. Kerridge went into the vestry room and took his neat, plain white surplice and black cassock from his bag. He saw some vestments in a closet that made him remark to himself: "Oh, yes, very high church. These villages do put it on a little thick sometimes."

Just then appeared a clerical man, smoothly shaven and portly. "Are you to assist me today?" inquired the New Yorker blandly.

"I am the pastor," said the other simply. "May I ask who you are?"

With the word "pastor" came a flood of light to Mr. Kerridge. "Then what church is this?" he demanded.

"Our Lady of Loretto."

"And the Protestant Episcopal church in which I am expected?"

"Oh—ho! You'll be late. Didn't I hear their bells ringing this quarter of an hour beyond their time? Go quick and I'll send this little boy with you. And I'm glad to have met you, very."

In the vestibule at St. George's, not far away, the verger had been tearing his hair since 10:30. A vestryman was gnawing his mustache and trying to appear unconscious of the verger's unspoken reproaches. The vestryman had slept too late, had driven like Jehu to the station, but had found no one there. The two rejoiced greatly as Mr. Kerridge came into sight and hustled him into his place.

The congregation has been making the vestryman explain, but Mr. Kerridge dined, by appointment, with the pastor of Our Lady of Loretto's."

### No Interference with Religion.

Archbishop Chappelle, of New Orleans, apostolic delegate to Cuba and Porto Rico, called upon the president Saturday and made a report as to the conditions in the islands.

The report of the commissioners to Porto Rico was also discussed, especially the recommendation that a proclamation be issued announcing that all persons on that island who considered themselves bound by vows of celibacy were free to marry under the civil law of the United States. This recommendation has caused a storm of indignation from the Catholic press.

Archbishop Chappelle was told that nobody regretted the bad taste of this recommendation more than did the president, and that it was not the policy of the United States, by proclamation or otherwise, to interfere with the customs of any religious body either in Porto Rico or Cuba.

### Making Artificial Cotton.

Consul Mahin, of Reichenberg, Austria, under date of April 21, 1899, quotes an account in a local newspaper of a process for making artificial cotton from the wood of the fir tree. It appears that the wood is reduced to thin shavings, which are placed in a washing apparatus, exposed to the influence of steam for ten hours. They are then subjected to a strong preparation of sodium lye and are heated under great pressure for thirty-six hours. The wood is now changed to pure cellulose, and to give this a greater resisting power some castor oil, caffeine and gelatin are added. The substance is then put into an apparatus and made into threads.

### Virginian Slain in Japan.

The family of George Ward, Jr., of Winchester, Va., have received a cable message from Yokohama, Japan, announcing that the young man had been murdered in that city. He acquired a great deal of notoriety in New York city in 1897, when he was committed to Bellevue hospital for treatment of alcoholism. It was charged at the time that he was a victim of the absinthe and opium habits. His mother had him held for examination as to his mental capacity. Young Ward went back to New York in 1898, after he had been pronounced sane, and was arrested and held upon a charge of forging checks for small amounts. He was a son of a well known Virginian, and it was said that he had been led into evil ways by his drinking habits and fast companions.

### Fourteen Times Wedded.

Queer matrimonial records have been discovered in Indiana. One of the most remarkable of these is the fourteenth marriage of Aunt Polly Owens, of White River township, Hamilton county. She probably holds the Mississippi valley multi-marriage belt. She is only fifty years of age, and looks as though she might outlive a dozen more husbands. Aunt Polly was married the first time when she was fifteen years old, and was left a widow two years later. Since then she has averaged a new husband every two years. She has procured eight or nine divorces. The rest of her husbands have died. She has only six children as the result of her multi-marriage career, but those six have as many different names.

Edward Dorsey, residing at No. 1218 Northwest street, Indianapolis, has not only one of the best matrimonial records in Indiana, but he lays claim to the largest family in the state. His family number forty-nine children, the result of six marriages. Twenty-nine of them are stepchildren, but they are all claimed by him as his family.

A combined marriage and family record which probably stands without a parallel in the Mississippi valley is that of John Griggsby and Dycia Clark, of Anderson. He is sixty-seven and she is ten years his junior. It is his sixth and her fifth matrimonial venture. Both have large families. There are fifteen different family names.

New matrimonial age limits have been recorded in the last month. Pearl Cates, age eleven, married Louis Cates, at Hadley Station, Hendricks county. Conrad White, age seventy-six, and Margaret J. Sheets, of Morris, Ill., age fifty-six eloped to Valparaiso recently and were married.

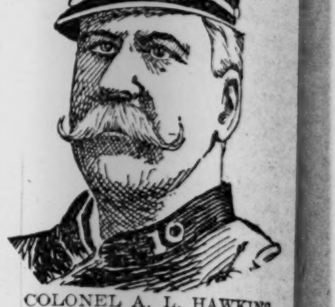
### Entertainment at Convent.

At the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, on Loyd street, next Wednesday afternoon, beginning at 4 o'clock, will be an entertainment for the children. A peanut hunt and other childish amusements have been arranged for the delight and pleasure of all the little folks who attend. Refreshments will be served. At 8:30 o'clock the same evening there will be a concert in the music halls of the academy. Mrs. Mary O'Brien and other leading musicians of the city will assist. The entertainment is for the benefit of the sisters.

## IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

There is something unusually pathetic in the return home of the Tenth regiment of Pennsylvania troops, bringing with them the dead body of their beloved commander, Colonel Alexander L. Hawkins who died on shipboard on July 18th last. Colonel Hawkins had spent more than twelve months in the Philippines gallantly upholding the honor of the stars and stripes despite the fact the grim clutch of disease was already remorselessly fastened upon him. On embarking for Manila in the summer of last year Colonel Hawkins seemed to be in robust health but scarcely had he entered actively upon his military duties in that quarter before the signs of disease became apparent. Nevertheless he led his gallant regiment to victory in more than one encounter. When the time came for him to return home he was greatly reduced in health but he tried to keep up his spirits and to share with his men the enthusiasm with which they thought of crossing the Pacific back to San Francisco again. But in spite of his brave fight he died two days after leaving Yokohama. From [illegible] pounds he fell off to 160 pounds before death. Cancer of the bowels is supposed to have been the cause of his illness. This greatly weakened him and made him a prey to malarial troubles. More than once he arose from his sick bed to lead his regiment. Speaking of his career prior to leaving for the Philippines The Philadelphia Times says:

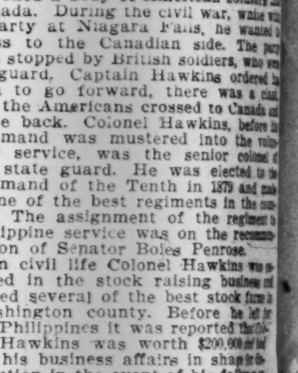
"Colonel Alexander L. Hawkins was fifty-eight years old and was the senior colonel of the Pennsylvania national guard before his command was mustered into the volunteer service. He was affectionately known as 'Pop' Hawkins and had two sons in the service. They are Frank B. and Clyde L. Hawkins. The former was promoted to second lieutenant in the regular service for meritorious service, he having been very prominent at the battle at the Chinese church, in the Tonda district. Clyde is a graduate of West Point and is now on his way to the Philippines. The other members of the family are Mrs. Hawkins and Miss Jennie Hawkins, the latter being a well-known belle of Washington county. The family lived in a beautiful home on Wade avenue, Washington, Pa. Colonel Hawkins had a good civil war record. He enlisted as a private, was promoted for bravery and at the close of the war was captain of a colored company of fighters. There is an old story in Washington county that Captain Hawkins was the only man that marched a body of American soldiers into Canada. During the civil war, while with a party at Niagara Falls, he wanted to cross to the Canadian side. The party was stopped by British soldiers, who were on guard. Captain Hawkins ordered his men to go forward, there was a clash, but the Americans crossed to Canada and came back. Colonel Hawkins, before his command was mustered into the volunteer service, was the senior colonel of the state guard. He was elected to the command of the Tenth in 1879 and made it one of the best regiments in the country. The assignment of the regiment to Philippine service was on the recommendation of Senator Boies Penrose.



COLONEL A. L. HAWKINS.

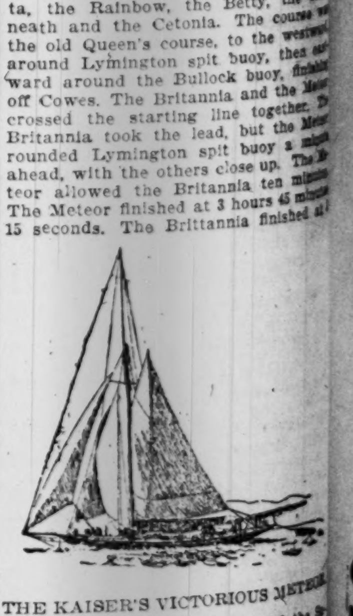
"In civil life Colonel Hawkins was engaged in the stock raising business and owned several of the best stock farms in Washington county. Before he left for the Philippines it was reported that Colonel Hawkins was worth $200,000 and had put his business affairs in shape for distribution in the event of his failure to return alive. He had been ill for a long time."

Following the adoption of the old age pension scheme in Australia the announcement is made that the British government has taken the first step toward a similar measure. The select committee of the house of commons which is arranging the details of the proposed bill is headed by the Right Hon. Henry Chaplin, president of the local government board and member of parliament for Lincolnshire. Mr. Chaplin, who is the son of a clergyman, married a daughter of the duke of Sutherland. He has served as chancellor of the agricultural board. The plan of providing state pensions for the aged and dependent finds one of its chief advocates in the person of Joseph Chamberlain.



RT. HON. HENRY CHAPLIN.

As the dispatches have already shown the race for the queen's cup at Cowes several days ago resulted in favor of Emperor William's yacht, the Meteor. The starters in the race were: The prince of Wales' yacht, the Britannia; the Emperor William's yacht, the Meteor; the Satanita, the Rainbow, the Betty, the [illegible]neath and the Cetonia. The course was the old Queen's course, to the westward around Lymington spit buoy, then eastward around the Bullock buoy, finishing off Cowes. The Britannia and the Meteor crossed the starting line together. The Britannia took the lead, but the Meteor rounded Lymington spit buoy a minute ahead, with the others close up. The Meteor allowed the Britannia ten minutes. The Meteor finished at 3 hours 45 minutes [illegible] 15 seconds. The Brittannia finished at [illegible] hours 56 minutes 50 seconds, and the Satanita finished at 4 hours 13 minutes [illegible] seconds. The Meteor's fine race is attributed to her change since last year from cutter to yawl rig, and a prominent yachtsman expressed the opinion that she would now prove a formidable rival to the Shamrock. The prince of Wales presided at the banquet of the Royal Yacht Club immediately after the race. [illegible] guests were present, including the duke of York, the duke of Connaught, Lord Dunraven and Admiral Von Eisendecker who represented Emperor William on board the Meteor. The prince of Wales on behalf of the club, commissioned Admiral von Eisendecker to compliment the emperor upon his victory in the race.



THE KAISER'S VICTORIOUS METEOR.

# ATLANTIANS ENJOY OUTING IN WESTERN WONDERLAND

When a busy Atlantian wants a summer tour of three or four weeks, a tour combining rest, recreation and sightseeing, where shall he go?

I found myself considering this question about a month ago, and as my family would accompany me, it struck me that the most satisfactory thing would be to map out a journey which would meet the wishes of all.

This was not difficult. The various members of my little household have an idea that Americans should become acquainted with their own country before roaming through foreign lands, and they were not long in coming to the conclusion that it would be a delightful July trip to take a run through the great northwest; spend a few days in Yellowstone Park; get a glimpse of the Pacific coast, and then, on our return, stop at Salt Lake City and Pike's Peak.

It turned out to be an ideal arrangement.

Nothing of special interest characterized the first part of our journey. In these days of almost perfect transportation facilities, travelers are whirled with wonderful speed over a vast expanse of territory in a few hours, and with the regular train schedules and connections, and the comfortable and even luxurious equipment of the passenger coaches and Pullman sleepers the tourists find themselves transported from one end of the country to the other almost before they know it.

From Atlanta to Chattanooga and Cincinnati by the Southern and the Queen and Crescent railways we traveled without any incident of note. The Big Four route rushed us from Cincinnati to Cleveland, where we boarded a splendid steamer of the Detroit and Cleveland Navigation Company, and spent a pleasant night on Lake Erie.

Landing in Detroit, we found much that was picturesque and interesting, and it was evident at a glance that a stay of a few days would have been thoroughly enjoyable, but our programme had been otherwise arranged.

The commonplace details of travel are of no interest, and it is well enough to skip them in this sketchy article.

It is enough to say that we went over the Grand Trunk line to Chicago, and there took the Northwestern to Duluth, traversing sections of Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin.

Duluth interested us because it differed in many respects from every city that we had ever seen. It is one of the greatest wheat centers of the world, and the big elevators and other features of industrial equipment were new and strange to Atlantians.

Here we had the good fortune to meet Mr. Charles S. Fee, the general passenger and ticket agent of the Northern Pacific. Few railway men in the country are his equals in courtesy, accommodation and the peculiar ability required for such positions. To be a successful general passenger agent of a great railway system a man must have the natural gifts and extensive experience. He must be a man of tact, firmness, quick decision and familiar with the details of his business, and he must also be a good judge of human nature.

Mr. Fee possesses all of these qualifications, and he is one of the most popular and efficient general passenger agents in America. He is recognized as one of the strong factors of the Northern Pacific, and few men in such a responsible and difficult position ever won such a host of friends.

The Northern Pacific is well equipped in an up to date fashion, and we found our trip of two days and nights from Duluth to Cinnabar very comfortable and enjoyable. We passed through some of the great wheat fields of the northwest. It was harvest time and these vast fields seemed to fly past us in an endless procession. The apparently boundless expanse of yellow, with long lines of reapers cutting and binding the golden sheaves, made a picture for an artist.

Throughout this region of North Dakota and Montana wheat is practically the only crop, and the tourist wonders how it is possible for the railways to move it. The summer aspect of this grain belt is attractive beyond description, but the blizzards of winter make it a hard country for both man and beast.

From Livingston, Mon., a point on the Northern Pacific, a branch line of that railway fifty-one miles long runs to Cinnabar, seven miles by stage from Yellowstone Park.

It is a picturesque run over this short line, but I must hurry on to the heart of Wonderland.

The Yellowstone National Park is in the northwest corner of Wyoming, in the Rocky mountains. Its boundaries run over into Montana on the north and Idaho and Montana on the west. The reservation is about sixty-five miles from east to west, and seventy-five miles from north to south. No valley within its limits has an elevation of less than 6,000 feet, and many of the mountain peaks are from 10,000 to 14,000 feet above sea level.

Some of the features of the park are known to all magazine and newspaper readers. Yellowstone lake, 15 by 20 miles in size, is the largest body of water in America, at an altitude of 8,000 feet. Three of the largest rivers in the United States, the Missouri, Yellowstone and Columbia, have their source in the park.

The geysers are world-famous. Over fifty of them throw columns of hot water into the air thirty to 250 feet in height, at intervals of from one minute to fourteen days. The Grand Canyon, ten miles long, with an average depth of 1,200 feet, is counted by all travelers to be the most brilliantly colored landscape in the world. The Mammoth Hot Springs are wonderful terrace-building springs of surpassing beauty and magnitude. Their cliffs of volcanic glass, waterfalls, mountains of petrifactions, lovely valleys, brimstone hills, perpetual snow-clad peaks and other natural curiosities make this indeed the wonderland of the world.

THE GIANT GEYSER—OVER TWO HUNDRED FEET HIGH.
(From Kodak Picture Taken by Mr. R. A. Hemphill.)

During the ride from Cinnabar we saw hundreds of objects of interest, but they were simply so many hints of the greater attractions to follow.

Shortly after entering the northern boundary of the park, we passed into the Gardiner Canyon and rode within sight of the Boiling river, the terminus of the Mammoth Hot Springs, two and a half miles distant. The water is hot enough to temper the Gardiner river so that ice never forms below, even when the thermometer is 40 degrees below zero. Frequently one may see anglers catching fish in the Gardiner and cooking them in the Boiling river without changing position.

We were delighted after our seven-mile ride to reach the hotel plateau of Fort Yellowstone. Captain Oscar J. Brown, commanding the fort, and Lieutenant Yates and his charming wife met us, and after their cordial greeting we felt at home. They left nothing undone to add to our comfort and pleasure during our sojourn in the park, and much of our enjoyment was due to their thoughtfulness and care.

My Atlanta readers do not need to have Captain Brown introduced to them. They have known this gallant soldier for years, but they will be glad to learn that he has made a fine record as commander of his important post, Fort Yellowstone. It is a part of the captain's duty to preserve order and enforce the regulations of the park. The troops patrol the roads, and see that no game is destroyed. In the winter the duties of the soldiers are hard and dangerous. Altogether, Captain Brown has his hands full.

Mammoth Hot Springs is in full view of the fort on the same plateau. Two fine hotels are here, the Mammoth and the Cottage. About 150 yards east of the former may be seen McCartney's Cave, of unknown depth, with an irregular opening of about fifty feet in circumference. In winter volumes of steam issue from its mouth, and this is an evidence of its communication with the subterranean river which carries the waters from the Hot Springs to Gardiner river.

It would be the easiest thing in the world to fill columns with an enthusiastic description of the matchless scenery of the park, but the most vivid word-pictures would fail to give anything like an adequate idea of the beauty and sublimity of nature's work in this wild corner of our continent.

I do not believe that many tourists will be satisfied with Rudyard Kipling's two chapters on Yellowstone Park in his book entitled "From Sea to Sea." The brilliant Englishman must have been in one of his worst moods when he wrote those bits of description. He managed to put in a word or two for two of the geysers, "Old Faithful" and "the Giantess,' but in the main his pen pictures are mere fragments and they present the most unfavorable aspects of the park. He fills page after page with comments on the visitors and with scraps of their conversation, but the wonderful natural curiosities around him did not appear to impress him.

OLD GROWLER GEYSER,
Viewed by Misses Eme and Cora.

In common with the majority of readers, I admire Mr. Kipling's writings, but no man is always at his best, and in my opinion the author of "From Sea to Sea" was almost at his worst when he wrote those chapters.

I spent three days in the park with my wife and daughters. We had a comfortable conveyance and a good driver who knew all about the place, and we planned our route and disposed of our time to suit ourselves.

Among the points of interest visited by our little party were the Golden Gate, Willow Park, Apollinaris Spring, furnishing some of the finest and most refreshing water in the world; Roaring Mountain, with smoke or steam issuing from a number of points near its summit; the "Devil's Frying Pan, a big, sizzling hot pool; the Norris geyser basin, with its notable "Black Growler," and Hurricane, prodigious steam vents, whose roar can be heard miles away. I took a good picture of the Growler, with children standing in the foreground.

Of course, we visited the Gibbon Canyon, Beryl Spring, Gibbon Falls, the Falls of Fire Hole River, Lower Geyser basin, Mammoth Paint Pots, the Great Mountain geyser, the Fire Hole, the Excelsior geyser, Prismatic Lake, Turquoise Spring, Biscuit basin, the Upper Geyser basin, the Grotto geyser, the Giant geyser, the Oblong geyser, the Punch Bowl, the Black Sand basin, the Castle geyser, the Bee Hive geyser, Old Faithful geyser, the Upper Falls of the Yellowstone, the Grand Canyon, Cascade Falls, Point Lookout, the Canyon and Great Falls, Needles of the Grand Canyon, Inspiration Point, the Canyon hotel and Virginia Cascade.

We spent three days studying these bewildering and unequaled beauties and wonders of the Almighty's handiwork, and I do not propose to attempt a description of any of them. No painter, no writer has ever yet succeeded. This wonderland is on such a grand scale that it baffles the efforts of pen and brush to picture it.

Some of the smaller geysers interested me greatly, for instance, those of the Norris basin, where I took a picture of the Black Growler. Passing through this locality one hears a rumbling noise and the hissing of escaping steam, and he is inclined to feel some alarm. The pathways, however, are perfectly safe, and the noise and unpleasant odors are the worst features.

The Grotto is a curious geyser. Its name was given to it on account of the various cave-like openings in its peculiarly-shaped cone. The eruptions occur about four times a day, each display lasting about thirty minutes. Immense volumes of steam escape with great force, but the water is not thrown higher than about twelve feet.

The Giant is near Firehole river, with a cone about twelve feet high. It plays about twice a week for a period of from one and a half to two hours, throwing an immense column of water 250 feet into the air. Before an eruption it rumbles like an approaching train of cars.

Old Faithful is true to her name. She may be a few minutes late, but she always throws out a column of water once in sixty-five minutes, and the display is the finest of all geyser effects.

We saw Old Faithful, the Giant and other noted geysers in their eruptive periods, and my kodak was tried very successfully upon them.

I don't wonder that Kipling wrote about the people he met and said very little about the mountains, canyons and geysers. If he had attempted to do justice to only one of the notable features of the park he would have filled his two chapters.

The animals, trees, birds and flowers in the park deserve a separate article, and I may refer to them later. Buffalo, deer, foxes and bears are here in considerable numbers. The bears are the tamest of all, walking about in sight of the tourists and feeding at night on the refuse thrown out by the hotels.

How the park impressed us can be better told in another article, which will deal with the further westward wanderings of our little group of tourists.

R. A. H.

### The Late W. T. Wall.

The unexpected death of William Thompson Wall, which occurred in Atlanta, Ga., July 15, 1899, bringing sorrow to many hearts, has elicited warm tributes of respect from the press of the city—and one who loved him feels constrained to add something in his memory.

Mr. Wall was born in Augusta, Ga., January 27, 1848. He was the son of Dr. William and Rosina Carria Wall. He was descended from a distinguished French family, his grandfather being Commodore Joseph Theodore Carria, of Bordeaux, France, the ancestry on his father's side being equally prominent in Germany. Dr. William W. Wall, the father of "Willie," as he was familiarly known among his intimate friends, was at the time of his death one of the most honored and loved physicians in north Georgia—remembered by many Atlantians of the present day, and whose remains lie buried in Calhoun. Those who knew the late Mr. Wall from his earliest boyhood speak of him as always gentle, unassuming and honorable. Truth was his motto, and he seemed incapable of uttering an unkind word. He was strongly attached to friends, and, if he had any enemies, he was silent about them. Never married, his life was devoted to an only sister and a sweet mother, to whom he was most affectionate and dutiful.

His home life was quiet and beautiful. Reading was his great pleasure, being a thorough Greek and Latin scholar, he would for hours sit and read his favorite authors. He was passionately fond of flowers and the terraces of his home are bordered with a great variety of the choicest plants and bloomers. He had one other pastime of which he was very fond, and that was the enchanting game of chess.

From the first of his illness he spoke tenderly to his loved ones of a fear that he would never recover. But he spoke ever cheerfully of death. Even months before he was ill, when riding with a friend through Westview, he remarked: "Here I could rest and dream, for it looks so calm and peaceful." To his distressed mother he said before dying: "What have I to fear?" and spoke of the constant efforts of his life to do right; in fact, all his worldly arrangements were made that everything would be in readiness when death came. He was a member of the First Methodist church, faithful in attendance and consistent in his Christian life. His body indeed rests in Westview cemetery, silently and peacefully; but he himself is in the "morning land" among flowers far brighter, and fresher, and more beautiful than those he loved on earth. ONE WHO LOVED HIM.

**$100 Reward $100.**

$100 REWARD $100 .. .. .. .. ..

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by druggists 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

**Atlanta to Chattanooga and Return $1.75 Round Trip.**

Via Western and Atlantic railroad August 12th. Tickets good returning until August 14, 1899. Special train will leave union depot 6:30 p. m. For information call on.

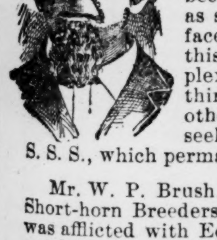
C. B. WALKER, T. A., Union Depot.
J. A. THOMAS, T. A., No. 1 Pryor St.
C. E. HARMAN, G. P. A., Atlanta, Ga.

The proof of the pudding is the eating thereof. You can buy Isaacs Pens at $1 per gross or 6 gross for $5. For sale only by John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. Samples free.

Note—These pens are warranted to be made from selected stock and are carefully examined before boxing.

**KELLAM & MOORE**

Ophthalmic opticians and leaders in scientific optical grinding. They make eyeglasses of every form and variety, simple and compound. 42 N. Broad street, Prudential building, Atlanta.



**ECZEMA**

**The Only Known Cure is Proven so in Thousands of Cases where Physicians and All Remedial Agents Failed.**

**S.S.S**

The letter from Mr. Wm. Giesz, a reputable and widely known citizen of 923 West Morgan Street, Denison, Texas, is a testimonial of gratitude. He says: "I know what I have suffered for thirty years, and I know there are so many suffering with Eczema, that I want my testimony published to the world. So intolerable had the disease become with me that at times I felt as though I would as soon be dead as alive. It afflicted me badly in the face, making it exceedingly red, but S. S. S. has driven this humiliating color entirely away and my natural complexion has returned. I have been badly afflicted for thirty years; had tried salves, ointments, washes and other external remedies and spent hundreds of dollars seeking a cure without being benefited until I used S. S. S., which permanently cured me in a short while."

Mr. W. P. Brush, Secretary of Missouri and Kansas Short-horn Breeders' Association, of Kansas City, Mo., was afflicted with Eczema, the disease breaking out in patches on the inside or palms of the hands, and he says in a letter concerning his case that his hands itched and burned, causing much discomfort, at times being more aggravated than at others. He concluded he had Eczema, and confirmed his opinion upon consulting physicians. He was in turn treated by specialists and physicians, and used several external applications, and in some instances, slight, temporary relief was secured, but it was not until he used S. S. S. that he found himself completely cured, with no sign or symptom of a return of the disease.

**S.S.S.** Has cured thousands of cases of Eczema, which is a disease of the blood finding an exit through the pores of the skin in aggravatingly irritant form, causing a continual distressing and tantalizing itch, which is highly intensified during the hot summer months. The blood once tainted with Eczema, the disease is an everlasting one unless S. S. S. (Swift's Specific) is used to extirpate it. There are as many forms of the disease as there are causes for it. In the mildest form it is annoying and disfiguring, reddening and pimpling the skin, often in the face; and in the malignant form, it is unendurable torture, in many cases wrecking the nervous system completely.

Whether you have Eczema in an incipient form, or a case deep-seated and of long standing, S. S. S. is an absolutely sure and positive cure. It is guaranteed to cure Eczema, Tetter, Scrofula, Cancer, Contagious Blood Poison and all forms of blood and skin diseases. Book on these diseases mailed free. Address SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

TO CLEAR the house of this season's Shoes we are selling them at below factory cost prices. The best, most up-to-date Foot-wear at prices to meet or beat anything known in this city.

Are you going to let the opportunity pass? Out-of-town people can order by mail with assurance of satisfaction or money back.

**Byck Bros.&Co.**

FOOTCOVERERS TO ALL MANKIND.

## CENTURY ADVANCE BY SALVATION ARMY

### Big Strides Contemplated for the End of the Century.

### NEW CITIES TO BE OPENED

### Work Undertaken in Honor of Birthday of Commander Booth.

### NEW OUTPOSTS ARE TO BE ESTABLISHED

### The Advance Movement of Salvation Army Will Include the United States, Canada and Mexico.

In commemoration of the religious and spiritual progress which has marked the closing century, the salvation army all over the world will undertake a "century" advance, contemplating a decided increase in its field of labor and the broadening of religious work in every part of the United States.

The "century" advance is also undertaken in honor of the seventieth birthday of the commander of the Salvation Army, General Booth, to whom health and activity has so far been spared in his work.

The individual target mapped out for the soldiers of the army is that each shall win at least two souls before the beginning of the new century and that each shall enroll one recruit during the campaign. Every corps cadet is expected to enroll another corps cadet and every junior soldier is expected to enroll another junior soldier.

During the coming campaign it is contemplated to hold three reckoning days, the dates of which are to be fixed later, on which it is expected that every officer and soldier shall contribute a certain amount of money and every junior a proportionate amount for the furtherance of the campaign.

Following are the "targets" to be reached during the campaign:

One hundred new cities to be opened.
Three hundred corps to be added.
Three hundred outposts to be added.
Three hundred additional halls to be secured.
Thirty thousand additional seating accommodation.
Ten thousand soldiers and recruits to be enrolled.
Five thousand field and local officers to be added, including 700 additional field officers and cadets, 1,000 corps cadets, 500 envoys, 2,300 local officers and company guards.
Ten thousand junior company attendance.
Fourteen thousand additional weekly accommodation in social institutions.
Ten thousand additional circulation of weekly papers.
Twenty new citadels, divisional headquarters and social institutions.
Fifty-thousand-dollar Century fund to be raised, the same being dedicated to work among the heathen and special branches of work in the United States of America.

#### Local Work Begins at Once.

The Salvation Army workers in Atlanta will hold a special union and solo singing tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock, to inaugurate the beginning of the "century advance" in Atlanta. The objects and plans of the movement will be fully explained by Major Parker at that meeting, and it is the earnest hope of that officer that as many as feel interested in religious work and especially in the effect begun by the army be present Monday evening.

In every city where the army now has headquarters it is proposed during the campaign to establish at least one additional outpost and hold regular meetings there. The soldiers of the army in this city are greatly aroused over the movement now on foot and every effort will be made to reach the targets before the end of the campaign.

**A Noted School.**

Eden Park School, Cincinnati, O., has for many years ranked among the foremost schools in the west, and numbers among its graduates many young women of broad culture and influence.

Madam Fredin and Miss M. F. Smith, the principals, are assisted by a corps of able teachers—specialists in their chosen departments. Madam Fredin has a wide reputation as an instructor in the French language and is a recognized authority on French literature.

The special aim of the school is to provide a sensible and thorough training for girls. Full information may be obtained by addressing Madam Fredin and Miss Mary F. Smith, Principals, 944-948 Morris street, Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, O.

**Headquarters.**

The public should bear in mind that A. K. Hawkes' is always headquarters for the finest spectacles and eye glasses manufactured. We keep constantly on hand the latest, most elegant and scientific designs. We guarantee the quality of our goods and the correct filling of oculist's formulae, also the proper adjustment of frames, which is absolutely essential.

HAWKES, 12 Whitehall Street.

**IS YOUR MIND MADE UP**

on the Diamond question? If so, don't fail to inspect our stock. We have a large and beautiful line of Solitaires, and Diamonds in every conceivable combination with other precious stones. All at reasonable prices.

**Maier & Berkele,**

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"THE BEST"

**BAKINGPOWDER**

**IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.**

Contains NO { Alum, Phosphate. Adulteration whatever

It makes light, sweet and wholesome hot breads.

**"THE BEST" Baking Powder Is Not Controlled by the Baking Powder Trust.**

Hence it is SOLD CHEAPER than other Baking Powders of equal quality.

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| 1 POUND TINS | 40c |
| 1 POUND PAPER | 35c |
| 3 POUNDS | $1.00 |

Special price in bulk to large users.

**AN ATLANTA MADE PRODUCT.**

**"YOU WILL FIND IT AT Kamper's"**

**HOT WEATHER CLOTHING......**

- Serge Coats and Vests,
- Alpaca Coats and Vests,
- Sicilian Coats and Vests,
- Serge Suits,
- Crash Suits,
- Fancy Vests,
- Negligee Shirts,
- Silk Shirts,
- Light Underwear,
- Collars,
- Cuffs,
- Straw Hats,
- Belts,
- Fancy Pants.

**BIG VARIETY, COMFORTABLE WEIGHTS, COMFORTABLE PRICES,**

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Ink Used on This Paper Made by the

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No. 20 W. Canal St., Cincinnati, O.

**FACTORY CLEARANCE SALE**

Our Factory in Baltimore has Completed the allotment to our retail stores of such summer clothing as remains unsold. These goods are now charged up to the account of the latter end of this season's business and are billed below the actual cost of manufacture. We have been for the past few days receiving, marking and placing in position the allotment made to our Atlanta house and now invite the public to an

**UNUSUAL BARGAIN FEAST.**

The factory needing every available inch of room to prosecute the "making up" of winter stock, has forced upon us a very heavy line of summer clothing, and you will consequently be greeted by the most pronounced clothing bargains ever given by a retail store. Summer clothing is most desirable to the public just now, while summer clothing is most undesirable to the merchant at this season. These facts urge us to lower prices, make a clean sweep and prepare for the fall and winter stocks now being "made up" at our factory. You can save every profit by making prompt purchase and have first choice too, if you will.

**Men's Suits.**

Cheaply priced at $10.60, $13.50, $15.00, $16.50, $18.50 and $22.50.

OUR FACTORY CLEARANCE SALE PRICE

**$5.90, $7.90, $9.90, $10.90, $12.90 and $13.90.**

**Odd Pants.**

**$1.49, $1.79 AND $2.19.**

From broken Suits. Good Variety. Worth double

**Youths' Suits.**

Worth from $5.00 to $12.00.

**Factory Clearance Sale Price $3.90, $5.90, $7.90**

**Skeleton Serge Coats.**

Double Breasted, Silk Faced, regular selling price $5.00 and $8.00, we now offer at

**$3.90 and $5.90.**

**Children's Suits.**

All Wool, worth $3.00 to $6.00.

Factory Clearance Sale Price $2.50 to $3.50.

Wash Suits worth $3.00 to $4.00.

**Factory Clearance Sale Price..........$2.90**

**We Manufacture All Clothing We Sell**

**EISEMAN BROS.,**

Stores { Atlanta, 15-17 Whitehall Street. Washington, cor. Seventh and E Streets. Baltimore, 213 W. German Street.

15-17 Whitehall Street—Our Only Store in Atlanta.

# THE MUTUAL LIFE

## Is Not Only the Largest INSURANCE COMPANY in the World, but its Financial Transactions Are Greater Than Those from Any Other Company.

### The Largest Endowment Ever Paid.

The Mutual Life has recently paid to Mr. Thomas Dolan, of Philadelphia, President of the Manufacturers Association of the United States, $120,987.25. The original endowment was $100,000. Mr. Dolan is a firm believer in the Mutual Life and holds another policy upon his life for $105,000 in this institution.

### The Largest Single Premium

**EVER RECEIVED.** The Havemeyer family paid The Mutual Life in 1890, a single premium of $578,345 for five policies of $100.000 each with guaranteed incomes beginning in ten years.

### The Largest Policy Ever Issued.

George W. Vanderbilt two years ago made the first payment of $35,000 on a life premium policy of $1,000,000 in **The Mutual Life.**

### A Railroad President's Investment.

James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railway, paid **The Mutual Life** in 1892, $136,350 for a policy of $100,000 with an annuity of $12,400.

### A Four Per Cent. Bond Issued to a Great Mine Owner.

Mr. Samuel Newhouse, who recently sold his mining interests to the Standard Oil Co. for a sum which made him several times a millionaire, has just secured a $200,000 paid up policy, payable at death, together with an annuity of $8,000 during his life. Mr. Newhouse paid in one check for this bond $233,828. In addition to $8,000 per annum Mr. Newhouse will receive a dividend each year.

### The Mutual Life's Popularity in London.

An English gentleman recently purchased an annuity of $50,000 by depositing with **The Mutual Life** £86,029-5-0, which is nearly $430,000. He purchased an annuity of £1,000 in 1896, £3,000 in 1897, £3,000 in 1898 and £3,000 in 1899, making an amount to be paid each year during his lifetime of £10,000, or $50,000. What better indorsement could a company have than the confidence of our British cousins.

### The Mutual Life Insurance Company

From its organization to December 31, 1898, received from its policy holders $687,398,730.26, and it has paid to policy holders and holds in trust for future payments, $765,266,245.42.

Thus it will be seen that this company has returned or holds in trust all the money it has received from its policy holders, paid all the expenses of conducting the business and has remaining $77,867,505.16 resulting from the investment of the money received. To make this point more clear, of the $277,517,325.36 assets owned by **The Mutual Life** today, $77,867,505.16 comprises interest received upon investments and added to the receipts from policy holders. Of a truth it may be said: The best company is the company which does the most good.

### The Mutual Life HAS OVER $1,000,000,000.00

Insurance in force, and nearly **$300,000,000.00** cash assets which belongs exclusively to its policy holders. It has already paid to policy holders nearly **$500,000,000.00.**

### The Mutual Life in Georgia

Has nearly $10,000,000.00 invested in Georgia securities—state, county, municipal and railroad bonds—more than any other company.

Investigation is respectfully invited.

Full information by mail or at the company's office, English-American building.

ROBERT F. SHEDDEN, General Agent,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

N. B.—This is the only large Company insuring Women on the same terms as men.

# BETSY HAMILTON.

## Studies in a Waiting-Room--The Little Bundle in a Crocheted Shawl.

One morning, some time ago, in the ladies' waiting room of the union depot in one of our largest southern cities, I sat waiting for a train which was two hours late. Being a stranger there, and alone, I devised a plan to while away the time—which under such circumstances always seems much longer than it really is. I would watch people coming and going, and make a study in human nature.

The waiting room is a fine place to study character, especially when there is a belated train to wait for and to talk about. Character is often well revealed in tired and disappointed people—people who have perhaps traveled all the previous night to find on arrival at their station that the train with which they had hoped to make connection had already gone, and that they must wait the schedule time for another. And who knows the nature and the extent of their disappointments?

On my entrance the seats were nearly all filled and many persons were standing around; some in groups; some in couples; some waiting to meet, with their welcomes, expected friends and loved ones; others to "speed the parting guest"—but the most of them seem to be simply waiting.

One of the conspicuous objects attracting attention is a woman with six little children; the oldest scarcely large enough to assist the mother with the younger ones. All of them are travel stained, and tired, and sleepy, and fretful. The patient, slavish mother has well nigh exhausted all of her ingenuities and energies in her efforts to make the children quiet and comfortable.

Some of the people look at the tired woman with compassion, and many of them sigh with thankful hearts that no such burdens or cares have fallen to their lot; but they do not so much as speak a word of kindness or sympathy to her, nor lend a helping hand—nor does she expect it.

There is a find blending of resignation and heroism in that mother.

There sits opposite her an aged, feeble woman all alone, silently weeping—her trouble, whatever it may be, not known to us nor ours to her. I can see her tears even before they leave her heart.

People come in, look around, not seeing any familiar face, go to the ticket window, ask about the train, turn and walk out or take a seat as the case may be.

The good agent, no matter how busy, patiently and courteously replies to every question—the same questions at different times from nearly every one in the room, and sometimes the same questions over and over again from the same person—anxious, excited, disappointed people who don't know what else to do but talk to the agent. In some, the disappointment runs to such a high degree as to make them unreasonable, and they seem actually in their minds to censure the agent, and to hold him personally responsible for their delay. Such people have very narrow minds, and small hearts—no strength of character under difficulties.

It is interesting to note the effect that disappointment has upon different temperaments. The well-dressed, high-strung young man, giving himself barely time to buy his ticket, comes in a rush, walks to the ticket window, has a word with the agent, turns away muttering something that hints of blasphemy or disgust, lights his cigar and walks out. He lets his disappointment vanish in smoke.

The impatient, fidgety school girl shuffles and stamps her feet, chews her gum faster, talks louder, expressing her indignation or regrets in emphatic popular slang phrases. Nor does she seat herself to wait. Not she! "The train is no business being late the very day that she wants to go;" she will go home and try it over again some other time. The man who marries her must look out!

Another girl, who perchance has a beau, shows no degree whatever of disappointment, secretly congratulating herself that she will be with her lover "two more blessed hours!" Nor do they take a seat, except for a moment; finding themselves in too close proximity to "eaves droppers," they quit the "stuffy place" and go up town to a soda fount or restaurant.

No comment needed in this case!

Two ladies, with packages, come hurriedly at the last moment, to find they might have had two more hours at the stores. They spend half an hour in trying to decide whether or no they shall go back and finish their shopping.

A gray-haired handsome lady sits between two younger women—evidently her daughters—who are talking in undertones trying to console her, all three silently weeping. A telegram calls her to a distant part of the state. A few hours delay may mean much disappointment to her bereaved heart. I fancied I could read on their three fine faces a gentleness of manner, a refinement of mind and heart, and in their present trouble a quiet, holy resignation to divine will.

In my further study I considered that their grief was too deep and too sacred for me to intrude upon; it was an unread chapter in their history—a hidden page between the uncut leaves of character.

In contrast to these sad faces is a gay young bridal party—the unmistakable, blushing newly-married couple—with attendants and other friends to see them safely off on a bridal tour. They are laden with the most beautiful flowers of the season; there is not a cloud in their horizon; the glorious light of the morning of life is all about them. I won't judge them—I only wish for them that they may always be as happy as they now appear to be.

When a bride and groom start on a railroad journey, as a rule they try to conceal from the passengers and the public generally the fact that they are a newly married pair. But their futile attempts at "incog," their very efforts to elude you, are "confirmation strong;" and are as patent as they are touching and amusing. Their style of dress, if no other evidence, would give them completely away.

Blessings on you, dear hearts!

The bride's entire costume is "the very latest"—new as new can be, even to all the little fads of fashion in way of trimming, ornaments, etc. And, my! that enormous bunch of bride roses! Why didn't you put them in a box, little woman?

A man's regulation dress gives him—as "one of the contracting parties"—a decided advantage over the bride when it comes to keeping "incog," though he needn't think we can't "spot" him! His gloves and cravat match her dress entirely too well. "Two and two of a kind going into the ark." And, too, his tight fitting gloves annoy him. At a glance you discover that the occasion demanded the gloves. His shoes also are spanking new, and miserably uncomfortable, but the average bridegroom wears tight shoes, don't you know?

There is a railroad proverb which reads: "To see the bride and groom is to know them." It is also a point of good railroad etiquette for passengers not to appear too wise on bridal occasions. I hope it may always be honeymoon with you, my dear young strangers!

It is the earnest business traveler, intent upon some important matter impelling him to take the very first train in a certain direction, who, finding the train late, thinks he is mostly to be pitied. Every moment seems an eternity, and each moment increases his impatience. He doesn't risk leaving the station at all lest the train should come while he is out, and leave him—his second estate worse than the first.

That man is business to the core.

While "ruminating," as my friend Major Smith says, on all these things, and watching the scores of passengers, and feeling that my disappointments, compared with those of many others also waiting, are among "the light afflictions," I observed a woman opposite me, apparently about thirty-five years of age, plainly but neatly dressed, with an attractive, sad face. She held in her lap a little bundle done up in a very white crocheted shawl.

Not until she began to arrange the folds of that shawl so tenderly and carefully, did I observe that it was anything more than merely a white wrap. I saw a very slight movement and that the shawl contained a thing of life—something so very tiny and so very delicate that it scarcely moved, yet it was attracting her earnest and serious attention. I looked again to make sure that I was not mistaken; then the little thing tried to cry. The sound was so faint and so very unnatural as to remind one of an indistinct voice over a telephone, or the low cooing of a dove in the distance.

With a spoon the woman vainly endeavored to administer something which she had poured from a bottle. She had no one to assist her, and after making several unsuccessful attempts a look of utter despair came upon her troubled face. No one had spoken to her; nor did she speak to any one. She seemed to be bearing alone some great grief burden. I went over and asked if I could render her any assistance.

What I had seen in the white shawl was the very tiniest little baby that I had ever beheld.

"Yes, indeed, ma'm," said she, "I would thank you to help me give her a little milk." An expression of gratitude shone from her sorrowful eyes, and a sad smile played around her trembling lips.

"Is your baby ill?" I asked.

"Yes," said she, "the little thing is only a month old, and she has never been well. She is not my own baby, but is the baby of my little daughter, my only child. My daughter died two weeks ago and I am taking her baby home with me."

Our train was then nearly due. I had neither time nor inclination to make inquiries about the brief specimen of human life; but the poor grateful woman, apparently anxious to return my interest with a recital of family history, began telling me something.

It was the same old story of a worthless, dissipated, but handsome man—a mere youth now dead also—and a child mother only fourteen years old—two graves, and this wee bit of humanity for the widowed grandmother to care for—and just then the porter came, yelling, "Westbound train coming in!"

I bade the unfortunate woman a sad goodby, carrying with me into the belated train going to my home another sorrowful chapter to add to the memories of my life.

I shall always remember it as the mystery enveloped in that bit of crocheted shawl.

IDORA M. MOORE.

Auburn, Ala., July, 1899.

# A SACRIFICE!

Suburban home and truck farm, consisting of about 14 acres of very productive land, good residence tenant house and outbuildings, less than four miles from the center of the city on the Humphries street road and the beautiful new road leading to Hapeville. This place is between ½ and ¾ mile from the electric car line to the barracks.

This property cost the former owner over $5,000, but was bought under foreclosure of a loan by an estate that must be wound up at once.

This place can be bought for $3,000, or will rent to an acceptable tenant.

The former owner made in strawberries alone $500 a year.

A splendid opportunity for a truck farmer. Call on

ISAAC LIEBMAN & SON,
28 Peachtree Street.

**G. W. ADAIR,**
**Real Estate and Renting Agent.**
**14 WALL STREET, KIMBALL HOUSE.**

The nicest 6-room cottage on the south side can be bought for $1,700.

This house is in a select neighborhood, is brand new, and finished elegantly in every respect. It has clubhouse grates, hot and cold water, tile hearths, cabinet mantels, porcelain bath tubs, and elegant gas fixtures; every room is papered.

I can sell for $200 cash, balance at $25 a month. This pretty cottage cannot remain unsold long, and you'd better see me about it at once if you want a bargain.

G. W. ADAIR.

**Cliff W. & Will S. Ansley,**
REAL ESTATE AND LOANS.
Office 21½ East Alabama Street.
'Phone 288. Atlanta, Ga.
Dealers in All Kinds of City and Suburban Property, Farms, Mineral and Timber Lands.
Mr. T. H. SAPPINGTON, is with us.

**EDWIN P. ANSLEY**
Successor to ANSLEY BROS.
**REAL ESTATE, RENTS AND LOANS**
AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER.
FIRE INSURANCE.
12 East Alabama St

**A. J. WEST & CO.,**
**REAL ESTATE.**

Handsome new home in Inman Park, including all the furniture in the house, for much less than cost. This lot is 75x220 feet to an alley, with a new, modern 7-room, well-built residence; also servants' house, and other outhouses.

The house is furnished with splendid new furniture, which is included.

This desirable house is in the aristocratic part of this lovely park. The owner is moving north and will sell house, lot and furniture for $4,200; easy terms.

Beautiful lot on Georgia avenue, cost $1,500; will sell for $1,000.

A. J. WEST & CO.,
Real Estate Agents,
18 Pryor St. Kimball House.

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**ST. DENIS HOTEL,**
**Broadway and Eleventh St**
Opposite Grace Church,
NEW YORK.
Conducted on European plan at moderate rates.
**WM. TAYLOR & SON,**
Proprietors.

**THE ARLINGTON,**
85 Marietta Street.
Four blocks from Union Depot; two doors from postoffice; $1 to $2 per day; $5 to $10 per week. Guests' reading room and library. Tourists and commercial men passing through Atlanta will find delightful, cool rooms and board at The Arlington. W. D. Young, Proprietor.

**Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs**
WEST VIRGINIA.
**Famous Sulphur Baths.**
LARGE ORCHESTRA.
Special rate to young men, $40 month.
HARRINGTON MILLS, Manager.
5-16-tues-thur-sun

**HOTEL EMPIRE,**
BROADWAY (Formerly Boulevard)
And 63d St., NEW YORK CITY
FURNISHED IN A BEAUTIFUL AND HOMELIKE MANNER.
NOTED FOR THE EXCELLENCE OF ITS CUISINE AND SERVICE.
ACCESSIBLE MODERN FIREPROOF
An extensive library of choice literature has just been added.
Orchestra Concerts Every Evening.
Delightfully and conveniently located, within ten minutes of the amusement and shopping centers.
RATES MODERATE.
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.
Write for our book, "The Empire Illustrated," and other particulars.
**W. JOHNSON QUINN, Proprietor.**
6-15—30t thur sun tues

# At Your Price!

Four-room house, paved street, on car line, $650. Hendrix avenue lot; must sell. Fort street, near Irwin; owner orders sale. These are snaps. Come and see me.

J. C. HENDRIX.

HOTELS AND SUMMER RESORTS

**Hotel Chamberlin,**
Old Point Comfort, Va.
All modern conveniences and luxuries. Overlooking Hampton Roads. Hot and cold, salt and fresh water baths. Good bathing within a minute's walk of the hotel. Summer rates $3 per day and upward.
ALAN F. CAMPBELL,
Manager.

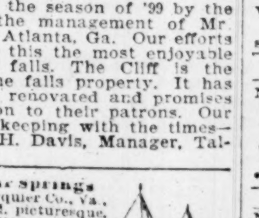
**Hotel Gerard,**
44th STREET,
Bet. Broadway and Sixth Avenue. New York.
New and Absolutely Fire-Proof Steel Construction.
Modern and Luxurious in all appointment. Conveniently situated in heart of the city, within walking distance of the principal theatres and the shopping districts. Every room outside exposure.
Restaurant, American and European Plan. Service of the Highest Order .·. .·.
C. B. GERARD, Proprietor.
T. J. MORRIS, Manager.

**Cumberland Island Hotel**
**OPEN TILL SEPTEMBER.**
Favorite Seashore resort of South Atlantic Coast. Finest Ocean Beach in the world. Excellent accommodations at reasonable rates. August is the finest month to visit this delightful island. SPECIAL RATES now made.
WARREN H. WILLIAMS, Manager,
Cumberland Island, Ga.
Also manager the Masury, Thomasville, Ga.

**TAL-LU-LAH LODGE,**
Tallulah, Georgia, opens for guests July 1st. Directly on Grand chasm, 2,000 feet above sea level. Everything new. Electric lights and bells, sanitary plumbing, hot and cold porcelain baths, music, fishing, driving, 600 feet veranda space, specially fine cuisine. Three hours from Atlanta. Tallulah Falls railway trestles rebuilt and road in splendid condition. Both midday and late dinners. For special rates, plan, views, etc., address
J. H. MACKIERNAN,
Manager, 225 Prudential Building, Atlanta.

**The Cliff House, Tallulah Falls, Ga.,**
Is now open for the season of '99 by the owners, under the management of Mr. W. H. Davis, of Atlanta, Ga. Our efforts will be to make this the most enjoyable summer at the falls. The Cliff is the only hotel on the falls property. It has been thoroughly renovated and promises entire satisfaction to their patrons. Our rates will be in keeping with the times—reasonable. W. H. Davis, Manager, Tallulah Falls, Ga.

White Sulphur Springs
near Warrenton, Fauquier Co., Va., delightfully situated, picturesque, historic, healthy. Renowned for its medicinal water. Offers natural and social inducements; easily accessible. For terms, catalogs, address E. B. Moore, Prop. White Sulphur Springs, Fauquier Co. Va., or The Savoy, Washington, D. C.



HOTELS AND SUMMER

**VIRGINIA BEACH, VA.**
**PRINCESS ANNE HOTEL**
The most popular and healthful
on the Atlantic coast, eighteen miles
of Norfolk. Hotel modern and first-c
in all its appointments, cuisine
passed.
FINEST AND SAFEST BEACH.
Bathing, Fishing, Driving, Dancing
Music by First Virginia regiment
Terms reasonable. For rates, descrip
tive booklet, etc., address.
E. J. HENDEE, Manager
7-8 sat sun tues thur

**VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS**
Open all the year.
2,500 feet elevation on the
CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAIL
Extension to the
NEW HOMESTEAD,
containing one hundred additional
of rooms, with private baths, ready
the spring season.
Hotel and bathhouse now under
roof.
Most curative baths known for rheuma
tism, gout and nervous troubles.
bath from flowing springs of natural
water.
Golf Links and Well Kept Greens
Fine livery and magnificent
surroundings.
Excursion tickets on sale at princ
railway ticket offices throughout
country.
FRED STERRY, Manager.
Hot Springs, Bath County, Va.

## RAILWAY SCHEDULES

Arrival and Departure of Passenger Trains from Union Depot.

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA RAILWAY.

| No. | Arrive From | No. | Depart To |
|---|---|---|---|
| 101 | Jonesboro..6 45 am | 102 | Hapeville.. |
| •3 | Savannah..7 25 am | •2 | Savannah.. |
| 103 | Hapeville.. 8 00 am | 104 | Hapeville.. |
| •105 | Griffin.. .. 9 00 am | 108 | Jonesboro.. |
| 109 | Hapeville.. 9 35 am | 110 | Hapeville.. |
| •11 | Macon.. ..11 20 am | •12 | Macon.. .. |
| 111 | Jonesboro.. 2 05 pm | 112 | Hapeville.. |
| 113 | Hapeville.. 5 30 pm | 114 | Hapeville.. |
| 115 | Hapeville.. 5 45 pm | •116 | Griffin.. .. |
| •1 | Savannah.. 7 35 pm | •4 | Savannah.. |
| 117 | Hapeville.. 7 50 pm | 118 | Jonesboro.. |
|  | Sunday Trains. |  | Sunday Trains. |
| 119 | Hapeville..10 45 am | 120 | Hapeville.. |
| 121 | Hapeville.. 2 05 pm | 122 | Hapeville.. |

•Daily. All other trains daily except

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

| No. | Arrive From | No. | Depart To |
|---|---|---|---|
| 13 | Nashville.....7 30 am | •2 | Nashville.. |
| 73 | Marietta.. . 8 00 am | •70 | Chattanooga |
| •71 | Chattanooga10 35 am | 72 | Marietta.... |
| •1 | Nashville.. 7 30 pm | •4 | Nashville.. |

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

| No. | Arrive From | No. | Depart To |
|---|---|---|---|
| •28 | Montgomery11 40 am | •35 | Montgomery |
| •34 | Selma.. .. 7 00 pm | •33 | Montgomery |
| •36 | Selma..... ..11 30 pm | •37 | Selma.... .. |
| 12 | College Pk. 7 05 am | 11 | College Pk. |
| 14 | LaGrange.. 8 20 am | 13 | College Pk. |
| 16 | College Pk.10 00 am | 15 | Palmetto.... |
| 18 | College Pk. 2 15 pm | 17 | College Pk. |
| 20 | Palmetto... 2 45 pm | 19 | College Pk. |
| 22 | College Pk. 3 50 pm | 21 | College Pk. |
| 24 | College Pk. 5 50 pm | 23 | LaGrange.. |
| 26 | College Pk. 7 45 pm | 25 | College Pk. |
| 28 | College Pk.12 25 am | 27 | College Pk. |
|  | Sunday Trains. |  | Sunday Trains. |
| 41 | LaGrange..10 20 am | 41 | West Point. |

Trains Nos. 12, 16, 18, 22, 24, 26, 28
Whitehall street platform.
All trains will leave from Union
station.

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

| No. | Arrive From | No. | Depart To |
|---|---|---|---|
| •3 | Augusta.... 5 00 am | •2 | Augusta.... |
| 23 | Conyers.... 6 45 am | 26 | Lithonia.... |
| 9 | Covington.. 7 45 am | •28 | Augusta.... |
| •1 | Augusta.. ..12 35 pm | 24 | Conyers.... |
| 25 | Latonia..... 3 35 pm | 10 | Conyers.. .. |
| •27 | Augusta.... 8 20 pm | •4 | Augusta.... |

SEABOARD AIR-LINE.

| No. | Arrive From | No. | Depart To |
|---|---|---|---|
| •41 | Norfolk .. 5 15 am | •402 | Washingt'n |
| •403 | Washingt'n 2 50 pm | 38 | Norfolk..... |

ATLANTA, KNOXVILLE AND NORTH
RAILWAY.
(Via W. and A. R. R. to Marietta.)

Leave Atlanta for Knoxville.. .. .. ....
Ar. Atlanta from Knoxville .. .. .. ..
•Daily.

## SOCIAL

Continued from Thirteenth Page.

Comer Moore, Harry Holliday, John Milledge, Henry Williams, Frank Clarke, Louis Grey, Will Meadow, Logan Clarke, Will Latamar, Arthur Wilson, Burke Sasnette, eGne Arnold, Hal Padget, Bacon Gresham, Tom Daniel, Corker Felder, Lowry Porter and Rob Rushton. Mr. and Mrs. Holliday chaperoned the party.

### Macon Society News.

Macon, Ga., August 5.—(Special.)—If going away for the summer is indicative of prosperity, then this city is manifestly in a prosperous condition this season, for never was it more the fashion to visit the mountains and seashore resorts. One reason of the summer flitting may be that in winter the social life of Macon is remarkably gay and charming, and it is only during the warm months that our belles can leave home without fear of missing something worth while. The people who have staid at home haven't had a bad time, either, for the Log Cabin Club, the Outing Club and Recreation Club and the suburban parks afford great pleasure to many.

Mrs. S. R. Jaques and Mrs. John T. Boifeuillet chaperoned a party of young people Wednesday night at a dance at the Log Cabin. Those present were Misses Bessie Boifeuillet, Raymond English, Rosalind Davis, Carolle English, Sepple Snowden, Bessie Reese, of Thomasville; Jennie Wilcox, Emie Lou Stratton, Lily Converse; Messrs. Randolph Jaques, I. B. English, Jr., John Peek, John Wilcox, Steve Snowden, Holland Carter, Hugh Taylor, Charles Taylor, Percy Williams, Howell Erminger, William Burt and Jack Edwards.

Mrs. D. Q. Abbott entertained a pleasant party at the Recreation Club Wednesday evening in honor of her guest, Miss Mary Rosser Kimbrough, of Hamilton, Ga. Mrs. Abbott's guests were Miss Kimbrough Williams, Houser Mumford, Messrs. Lawton Miller, Custis Guttenberger, Gordon Hardeman and Hunley Abbott.

Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Smith are now boarding with Mrs. Thomas on Orange street, the Cherokee Club having purchased their handsome residence on Mulberry street.

Miss Susie Atwater, of Thomaston, is visiting her sister, Mrs. George Turpin, Jr.

The Progress Club gave a dance Thursday night at Ocmulgee park.

Miss Kate Callaway is in Decatur.

Mr. and Mrs. John C. Eads will spend the rest of the summer in North Carolina.

Mrs. E. LeConte Turman and Mrs. J. N. Talley are at Saluda, N. C.

Mr. and Mrs. George Turpin and Miss Elizabeth Horne are at Saratoga.

Miss Eloise Turpin has returned to her home in Americus, after a visit to Miss Elizabeth Horne.

Mrs. Walter Grace and children are spending the summer in Barnesville.

Mrs. Robert H. Plant and children are at their summer home at Mt. Airy.

Mr. Mallory H. Taylor, Jr., gave an informal dance Monday night at the residence of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Mallory Taylor. His guests were Misses Maybeth Taylor, Marion Lane Peeler, Lucille Burdick, Lila Reynolds, of Augusta; Iola Baker, Alice Wright, Lucille Flanders, Emily Williams; Messrs. Lawton Miller, Fred Bush, Oliver, George Rowell, Joe Chambliss, Clifton Banks, Joe Turner, Jackson Brantley, J. B. Jemison, John Ruan, Shine Fleetwood, Carlyle Nisbet and Thomas Ross.

Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Morgan, Master Ethelbert Morgan and Miss Marion Speer are at Lincoln Lithia Springs, N. C.

Mrs. Calder B. Willingham and Miss Bertha Willingham are in North Carolina.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Neel and sons are at Asheville.

Mrs. Cleveland Smith is visiting Miss Shaw in Baltimore.

Mrs. John B. Cobb, Miss Mary Cobb and Miss Eugenia Culler are at their summer home at Monteagle, Tenn.

Mrs. Washington Dessau, Misses Geraldine and Cordelia Dessau, Mr. Washington Dessau, Jr., and Mr. Gilmer Dessau are at their Monteagle summer home.

Mrs. Marshall J. Hatcher and Miss Mamey Felton Hatcher are visiting Colonel and Mrs. W. H. Felton at Marshallville.

Miss Annie Colbert leaves Wednesday for Toronto, Canada, where she will remain two months.

Miss Mabel Davis has returned from a visit to Atlanta.

Mrs. J. O. Varnado, of Valdosta, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Rogers.

Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Loyless left Wednesday night for New York, to remain several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Willingham are in Asheville.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Reese, Mr. and Mrs. McEwen Johnston and Miss Viola Johnston are spending the summer in Ahseville.

Mrs. J. H. Timberlake and Miss Mary Redding are in Marietta.

Mrs. T. F. Reese, Misses Mary, Arnoldina and Ella Reese are in Marietta.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Cabaniss are in New York.

Mrs. James Nisbet and Miss Marie Nisbet are at White Cliff Springs, Tennessee.

Mrs. Elizabeth Johnston Cooke is at Loudon, East Tennessee.

Mrs. Willis B. Sparks and children left today for Tallulah Falls, and will spend the rest of the summer at Tallulah Lodge.

Mrs. J. M. Johnston, Miss Martha Johnston, Mr. Richard Johnston, Mr. Walter Turpin and Lieutenant Emory Winship, United States navy, are at Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs.

Miss Julia Huguenin and Mrs. Eva Wrigley are with Mrs. John Ellis at Mt. Airy.

Mr. Winship Cabaniss and Mr. Merrill Callaway leave in a few days for the mountains of North Carolina.

Miss Clare Ripley has returned from Virginia, where she visited Miss Mary Davis in Mecklenberg county. She also spent several days in Washington city as the guest of Miss Clare de Graffenreid.

Miss Isolene Wimberly and the little daughter of Mrs. Orme Campbell left Friday for Inglehurst, after spending a few days here with Mrs. Minter Wimberly.

Mrs. W. W. Wrigley and children have gone to Hendersonville, N. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Findley, Misses Martha Nutting, Margaret McEvoy and Victoria Holmes are at Black Mountain, N. C.

Miss Bessie Reese, of Thomasville, is the guest of Miss Cora Walker.

Mrs. Harry Kendall has returned from Atlanta, where she visited Mrs. Bell and Mrs. John M. Cutler.

Mrs. George Plant is at her summer home at Mt. Airy. Among the other Macon ladies at Mt. Airy are Mrs. Leroy M. Fellow, Mrs. M. L. McCaw, Mrs. Roland Ellis and Mrs. Lewis Wood.

Mr. Daniel Hughes and Miss Edith Stetson are at Tallulah Falls.

Mrs. A. O. Bacon is now at Asheville, and later in the summer will join her daughter, Mrs. Sparks, at Tallulah Falls.

Among the Macon people in Europe are Misses Lella May Sasnett, Ruth Allen, Mary Redding, Annie West, Hariet Hazlehurst, Louise Hazlehurst, Lila Cabaniss, Mrs. Valeria Lamar McLaren, Master Lamar Washington, Mrs. Lee Jordan, Mr. S. S. Dunlap, Jr., and Mrs. M. A. Lester.

Mrs. Payne and Miss Emily Carnes are at Estill Springs, Tenn.

Mrs. W. S. Payne and Miss Frances Payne are at Three Springs, Tenn.

Mrs. Tracy Baxter, Master John S. Baxter and Misses Theo Tinsley and Sarah Tinsley are at Hendersonville, N. C.

Miss Ida Mangham is visiting Mrs. McEwen Johnston in Asheville.

### Scientific Physical Culture.

The Prather Home school has secured the gifted and successful teacher, Mrs. Willa Holt Wakefield, for the departments of physical culture and elocution. Mrs. Wakefield will give a recital under the auspices of the school early in September.

Miss May Walter, of Bowman's establishment, will enjoy the sea breezes for a few days, en route to attend the early openings of French importations in the east.

### GIRLS IN ORGANDIES.

### The Most Fascinating of All Gowns.

It is an acknowledged fact that all ladies look their best in white. A pretty girl in a light airy organdie is a dream of beauty. Organdies are very much apropos this warm weather, so why not have a photograph made while you are looking your best. The Condon Studio is doing some of the prettiest work ever seen in Atlanta. No artist is more painstaking than Mrs. Condon-Hendrick. She gives her personal attention to the posing, draping, etc., of her patrons. In passing along Whitehall street, look at the quality of work, and in doing so you will probably see a speaking likeness of some of your friends.

### Europe.

Paris exposition and foreign travel personally conducted; select party; necessary expenses included; very reasonable; exceptionable advantages; inclose stamp. Practical, Box 252, Atlanta, Ga.

### Headquarters.

The public should bear in mind that A. K. Hawkes' is always headquarters for the finest spectacles and eye glasses manufactured. We keep constantly on hand the latest, most elegant and scientific designs. We guarantee the quality of our goods and the correct filling of oculist's formulae, also the proper adjustment of frames, which is absolutely essential.

HAWKES, 12 Whitehall Street.

### Atlanta to Chattanooga and Return

Via Western and Atlantic railroad August 12th. Tickets good returning until August 14, 1899. Special train will leave union depot 6:30 p. m. For information call on

C. B. WALKER, T. A., Union Depot.
J. A. THOMAS, T. A. No. 1 Pryor St.
C. E. HARMAN, G. P. A., Atlanta, Ga.

### To St. Louis.

Breakfast in Atlanta today and via the Western and Atlantic and "Dixie Flyer" you breakfast in St. Louis tomorrow. Through sleeping car service.

## MRS. DELOS A. BLODGETT AND FAMILY

The accompanying picture of Mrs. Delos A. Blodgett, of Grand Rapids, Mich., and her two children is photographed from a recently executed painting by Miss Adelaide Everhart, of this city. The painting is a faithful likeness of the group and is marked by exquisite coloring. The artist, Miss Everhart, also painted the portrait of the late Speaker Charles F. Crisp, of the house of representatives, which will be lacing in the capitol. Mr. and Mrs. Blodgett, besides owning a beautiful home in Grand Rapids, have a winter residence in Daytona, Fla., where they spend several months of each year. Mr. Blodgett, who has amassed a large fortune in the lumber trade, is one of the best known business men of the west. Mrs. Blodgett is a daughter of the late Professor William Henry Peck, and is a sister of Mrs. Dugas, of this city.

## IN THE COURTS.

Judge John S. Candler granted a temporary injunction and restraining order against Louis Gholstin restraining him from engaging in the spring bed manafacture for the present year and enjoining him from lending his name to any business of a similar character.

The petition asking for the restraining order was filed by Jacb Hirsch yesterday through his attorneys, Slaton & Phillips, and the charges made, are of an interesting character. The matter was presented to Judge Candler for hearing in the absence of Judge Lumpkin, who was out of the city at the time

In his petition, Mr. Hirsch sets forth the fact that during the summer of last year the defendant was the president of the Southern Spring Bed Company, but about that time announced to the stockholders of the company that he would not consent to be re-elected after the first of the new year.

Previous to this determination, so the petition alleges, Mr. Gholstin had made an agreement with the petitioner to form a new company, to be known as the Gholstin-Hirsch Spring Bed Company, to engage in the manufacture of spring beds and mattresses and to be a competitor of the Southern Spring Bed Company.

Mr. Hirsch says that Mr. Gholstin asserted that he owned the charter of the Gholstin Spring Bed company and on September 2d, of last year an application was filed in the court to have this charter amended and name it the Gholstin-Hirsch Spring Bed company. When this had been done, it is said, both parties were advised that an injunction could be had against the use of this charter and then an application was made to be incorporated under the name of the Gholstin-Hirsch Spring Bed company.

Following this action, so the petition avers, Mr. Gholstin stated to the petitioner that if he would purchase fifty shares from him in the Southern Spring Bed company at $80 per share that the defendant would agree to stay with the petitioner one year to show him the business and promised not to go into a rival enterprise for that length of time.

Mr. Hirsch then states that on September 9th the stockholders and directors of the Southern Spring Bed company held a meeting and agreed to increase the capital stock of the company to the extent of $5,000 and to sell it to Mr. Hirsch for that amount. This stock was to be issued January 1, 1899, but he was not to share in the 1898 dividends. According to the petition, they further agreed to employ Mr. Hirsch in the business at a salary of $1,800 per annum, and further that they would sell to him on an aggregate of ten shares at $100 per share.

According to the petition the delivery of the stock was finally consumated on January 3d last, and the money paid on the spot. Just after this, it is claimed, Mr. Gholstin organized the Gholstin-Cunningham Spring Bed company and hired several of petitioner's employees. It is claimed that the new company is deceiving the trade because "Gholstin" and "Spring Bed company" are well known throughout the state.

The petitioner says that he had such confidence in Gholstin that he did not require that their agreement should be put in writing, but now wants damages to the extent of $5,000, which, it is claimed, he has lost to the new company by having it, so it is alleged, take a large amount of his legitimate business.

It is prayed that Gholstin be enjoined from engaging in the spring bed business for one year and in lending his name to such business. A restraining order was requested to prevent the defendant from continuing in business. The case is ordered up for hearing before Judge Lumpkin on the 26th at 9 o'clock.

Through her attorney, C. T. Ladson, Mrs. Avis Overstreet yesterday filed suit in the office of the clerk for a total divorce from her husband, Frank R. Overstreet. She says in her petition that she was married December 21, 1897, but separated from her husband July 1, 1898, on account of his alleged misconduct. She prays for the custody of her only child.

Judge Candler heard motion for new trial in the damage case of Allen against the Western and Atlantic railway company, yesterday morning, but after considering the matter, he reserved his decision.

The attorneys for both sides were present, but no arguments were heard. The matter was left entirely with the court. The judge's decision will probably not be rendered for several days.

MISS DOLLIE KEITH, OF NEWNAN, GA.

Winner of the Floral Parade Prize at That City Recently.

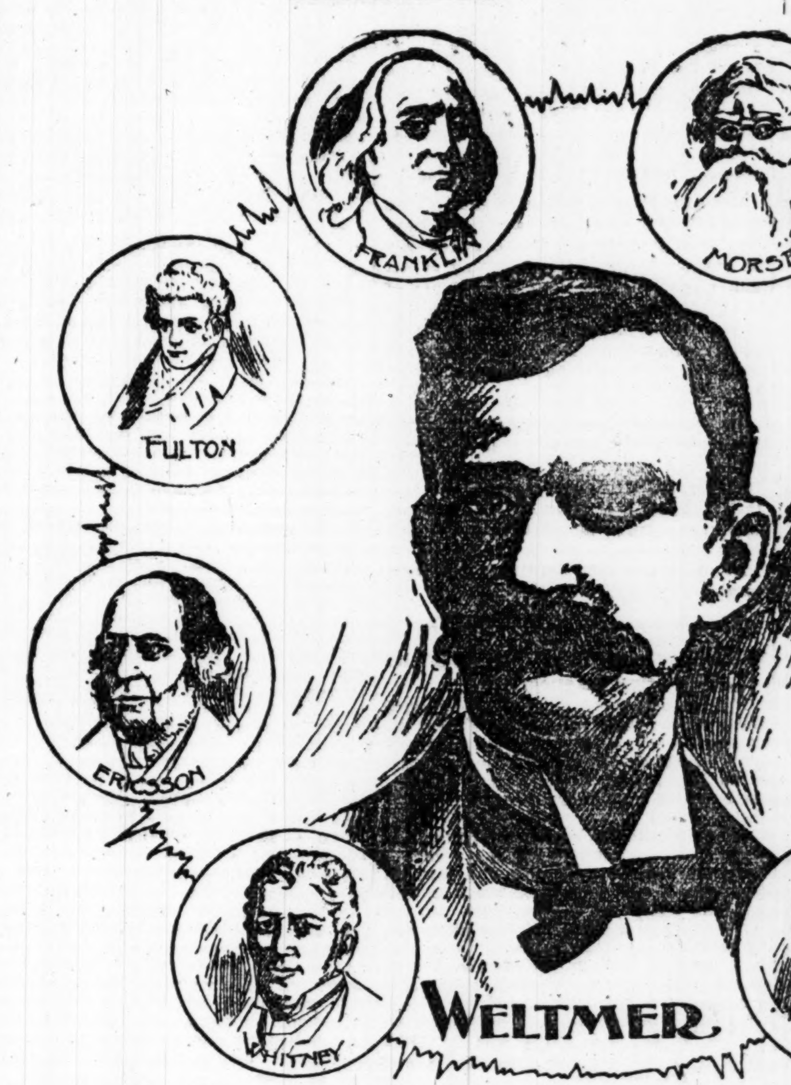
A most unique and interesting event was the floral parade at Newnan recently, with which the young ladies of that place honored the confederate veterans, who were holding a reunion there. A number of striking decorative designs were seen in the picturesque procession, and the prize offered by Mayor Bendett for the most beautiful decorations was secured by Miss Dollie Keith, of Newnan, who was the prettiest feature of the decorations, in spite of the interesting fact that the profusion of white roses adorning her carriage were of her own manufacture.

# A WONDERFUL MAN

### Disease Conquered by the Master Mind of Science—Humanity Need No Longer Fear the Destruction of Its Constitution by Vile Drugs—Weltmerism Cures All Known Diseases.

### SUPREMACY OVER ALL SCIENTISTS CONCEDED PROF. S. A. WELTMER

### Thousands Who Were Afflicted and Cured by Weltmerism Send Words of Praise and Gratitude to This Great Benefactor.



It is true, now and then, some wonderful discovery has been stumbled upon by accident, but almost every discovery of genuine benefit to the world has been the result of long and patient study and unwearying toil. The great blessings showered upon humanity by such men as Weltmer, Edison, Ericsson, Fulton, Lister, Pasteur, Whitney, Morse and Franklin are not accidents, but come about after many years of scientific labor, and were only perfected on account of the great master minds that had them in charge. Professor S. A. Weltmer, the subject of this sketch, has undoubtedly done more for humanity than any other inventor or investigator known to mankind. By this statement we do not wish to belittle other great discoverers, but simply take the stand that no being is happier than he or she who has been relieved of a disease which was thought hopeless, and as it is a fact that 80,000 living beings owe their good health, and in many instances their very life, to the wonderful method of Magnetic Heading, of which Professor Weltmer is the founder and which is known as Weltmerism, we can logically say that he is humanity's greatest benefactor.

Words cannot express the honor due to a man through whose tireless labor a method has been perfected which makes itself master over the domain of diseases and dispels disease, no matter what its nature, no matter how long standing, as if by magic. Professor S. A. Weltmer is truthfully called The Great Magnetic Healer. This wonderful man did not stop with the idea of simply curing patients that come to him, but with that Good Samaritan feeling, for which he is noted, he thought that a great many, who needed his treatment, would be unable to travel to Nevada, Mo., so made up his mind, "If the mountain would not go to Mohammed, Mohammed would go to the mountain," and perfected that most wonderful of all discoveries. The Absent Treatment, by which he cures disease of all kinds and descriptions at a distance, no matter where the patient lives, just as completely as those who travel to Nevada, Mo., for treatment.

The Hon. Press Irons, mayor of Nevada, was afflicted with kidney and bladder troubles for ten years, and could find no relief in the usual remedies. In one week he was completely restored by Professor Weltmer.

Mr. L. W. Rains, a wealthy lumberman of Hornbeak, Tenn., suffered constantly with kidney troubles for twenty years; also with constipation and prostatic troubles. Exhausted the best medical skill, but no relief. He fortunately heard of Professor Weltmer, and was soon restored to perfect health, and now says this treatment will cure anybody.

Mrs. M. E. Hawkins, Louisburg, Kas., was afflicted twenty years with prolapsus and enlargement of the womb, indigestion, and perpetual headache. Tried everything that offered relief and gave up in despair. Heard of Professor Weltmer, took his treatment one week and was permanently restored to health.

Mrs. M. M. Walker, Poca, W. Va., suffered with eczema, indigestion and female troubles. Dozens of doctors failed to give any relief. She was permanently restored by Professor Weltmer's Absent Method in two months.

Mrs. Jennie L. Linch, Lakeview, Mo., was for two years afflicted with ulceration of the womb, heart and stomach troubles and general debility; was reduced to a mere skeleton. After taking gallons of obnoxious medicines without relief, she tried the Weltmer Absent Treatment. In less than thirty days she was entirely relieved and gained fifteen pounds.

Mrs. G. W. Hightower, Tiff City, Mo., was a total wreck, having suffered many years with stomach, liver and kindred troubles. Tried everything without relief. Fully restored by Professor Weltmer's Absent Method.

Mrs. Minnie Porter, Texarkana, Tex., was afflicted for eighteen months with kidney and other diseases, and for twelve months unable to get out of her bed. Was expected to die at any time. Permanently cured by Professor Weltmer's Absent Method, and has gained sixty-five pounds.

Mrs. Lavisa Dudley, Barry, Ill., suffered for thirty years with neuralgia and stomach troubles. Nothing but morphine would relieve her. Permanently cured in a few weeks by the Absent Method of Treatment.

The method known as the Absent Treatment is the greatest sensation of the age. On account of it Professor S. A. Weltmer can benefit all classes of people. Neither distance nor conditions make any difference. The Weltmer Method was never known to disappoint. In this connection it can be stated that those who are unable to go to Nevada, Mo., the Absent Method will reach and give them relief, no matter where they live.

By writing Professor S. A. Weltmer you will receive, free of charge, a forty-page illustrated magazine and a long list of the most remarkable cures ever made.

### A NOBLE PROFESSION TAUGHT

### Any One Who Wishes Can Learn Weltmerism, the Best Paying Profession Known.

The marvelous method known as Weltmerish has achieved such remarkable success that Professor S. A. Weltmer is unable to attend to the demands made upon him. He has, therefore, decided to teach his profession to others so that he may call upon them for assistance. The great number of students who are now practicing his method in all sections of the country with such remarkable financial success are abundant proof that he can teach this method to any one who wishes to learn it. Professor S. A. Weltmer states that he can teach this method either by mail or personal instructions in ten days. Any one writing to the American School of Magnetic Healing, Nevada, Mo., will receive full instructions regarding this grand profession.

### A POPULAR LINE.

### Through Pullman Sleeping Cars Between Atlanta and Savannah via Southern Railway.

The Cincinnati and Florida Limited of the Southern railway, leaving Atlanta at 11 p. m., carries elegant Pullman sleeping cars daily between Atlanta and Savannah, via Helena and Georgia and Alabama railroad, arriving Savannah 7:32 a. m. Returning, leave Savannah 8 p. m., arrive Atlanta 5:10 a. m. These cars may be occupied in Atlanta at 9 p. m. and after arrival until a. m. aug3-11t

### Photographic Weather.

Beginners will find that they can get extra good results from their cameras now. If you have a few pictures in view that you want to get, McCleery, Norcross building, will let you have a camera for the day. There is no pleasure so innocent, and at the same time so instructive, as amateur photography. It puts you in touch with nature, and the result is beneficial to both mind and body. Get a camera from McCleery and try it. You will be surprised at the pleasure you will extract from a day in the woods with a kodak.

### Opium, Morphine Habit Cured.

I can cure any case of the above in ten days; most cases in four days. I will guarantee to do it or forfeit $100. Parties living out of the city who will come here need not pay until cured. If I fail will also pay railroad fare both ways and all expenses while here. This means just as it reads, with every i dotted and every t crossed. Refer to Lowry Banking Co. Particulars free. Dr. Tucker, 16 North Broad street.

## NOTICE.

I will receive bids for the furnishing of winter uniforms for the Atlanta police force until Saturday, August 12, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon. The uniforms are to be made of the best quality indigo blue cloth; weight of cloth for coat and vest 22 ounces per yard; for pants, 24 ounces per yard, and for overcoats, 26 ounces per yard, to be made and trimmed in a workmanlike manner, and service stripes to be placed on sleeves of coats. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

W. P. MANLY,
Chief Police.

8-1 3 6 8

Trade Mark
BIG G
CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.
THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO.
CINCINNATI, O
U. S. A.
Price $1.00

Big G is a non-poisonous remedy for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Spermatorrhœa, Whites, unnatural discharges, or any inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Non-astringent.

**Sold by Druggists,** or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

### Thousands of Ladies Made Happy.

By using Madame La Salle's "Sans Pareil." A monthly regulator. As a preventive for irregularities, it is indispensable to every lady in the land who suffers, and should be tried by all who need aid for either of the purposes for which it is prepared. Send for particulars. The Corwin M'f'g Co., Department L, Lake City, Minn.

### PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW.
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Engineering of railways, water powers, municipal public works, bridges and buildings. Contracts for construction

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William M. Durham, M.D.
William V. Robertson, M.D.
DRS. DURHAM & ROBERTSON.
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P. O. Box 113. Telephone 1080. Chronic diseases and surgery. Prompt attention given to all calls in the city and state

A delightful trip to New York, Boston and the East via Ocean Steamship Company from Savannah. Finest steamships in coastwise service. Sea air a great tonic.

## Extra Specials for Monday.

,000 yards of regular 10c quality of Black Lawns, full pieces, yard.......... 3⅞c

1,500 yards of fine sheer Dotted Swisses for Curtains, 10c value, yard.......... 5c

00 yards of regular 10c and 12½c Percales in light and dark colors, yard.......... 7½c

,000 yards of finest Printed Organdies, worth up to 19c, yard.......... 10c

,000 yards of regular 10c quality White Duck, Monday, yard.......... 6½c

4,000 yards of best quality Shirting Prints and Standard Dress Prints, yard.......... 3⅞c

600 yards of fine Black Satin Plaid Lawns, Monday, yard.......... 5c

25 doz. Men's Silk Bosom Shirts, regular 75c values, Monday.......... 50c

15 dozen Ladies' black Lace Hose, all sizes, regular 39c grade.......... 25c

300 Ladies' Black Lawn Wrappers, worth $1.00, Monday.......... 59c

## TAYLOR'S, 240 Marietta Street.

### Black Goods.

We are offering very special values as inducements to early buyers.

Crepons..........48c, 75c, 98c
Mohairs..........25c, 39c, 50c
Serges..........25c, 39c, 50c

### Table Linens.

Some very interesting values are now being offered in this stock.

56 inch Red, yard..........15c
64 inch Union Bleached, yard 25c
70 inch Pure Linen Bleached 50c

### Blanket Sale.

Remember our Annual August Sale of All-wool Blankets at Ten Per Cent. Discount.

### Shoes.

At this season of the year the new and old meet. We are selling all our Summer Shoes at less than cost, and opening our new Fall Styles.

### Skirts.

New Black Crepons..........$3.98
Fine Black Mohairs..........$2.00

Closing out all our Crash and Duck Skirts at Reduced Prices.

### Waists.

Laundered, Colored, at..........25c
Laundered, White, at..........50c
Corded Satin Waist..........$3.50

### Windows.

Lace Curtains..........50c, 75c, 98c
Lace Scrims..........4c, 5c, 8c
Curtain Poles for..........20c
Window Shades for..........25c
Curtain Stretchers..........98c

### Undermuslins.

Gowns..........50c, 75c, $1.00
Skirts..........50c, 75c, $1.00
Chemise..........25c, 39c, 50c
Drawers..........25c, 39c, 50c
Covers..........10c, 15c, 25c

### Domestics.

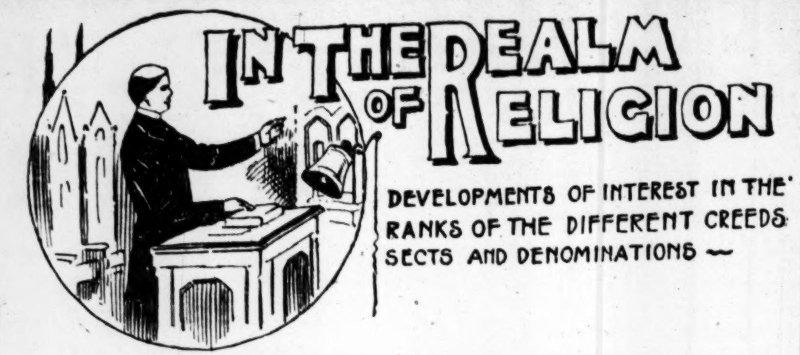
Bleached Cases..........7c, 10c, 15c
Bleached Sheets..........39c, 50c, 60c
4-4 Bleached..........5c, 6c, 7c
4-4 Brown..........5c yard

## ON BARGAIN TABLES.

Boys' and Girls' Straw Sailors, 25c values.......... 15c
Child's Cloth or White Duck Caps.......... 5c
Boys' Cloth Caps, 25c values, for.......... 10c
Boys' Knee Pants, all ages, 25c values.......... 15c
Ladies' Bleached Lisle Vests, 10c values.......... 5c
Ladies' Laundered Waists, 39c values.......... 25c
Ladies' Dark Lawn Wrappers, 75c values.......... 50c
Ladies' Dress Hats, $4.00 and $5.00 values, for.......... $1.50
Ladies' Straw Sailors, 50c values, for.......... 25c

Men's Collars, soiled, 10 and 15c values, for.......... 4c
Ladies' Collars, soiled, 10 and 15c values, for.......... 4c
Ladies', Gents' and Boys' Ties, 10, 15 and 25c values, for.......... 4c
Ladies' and Gents' Steel Rod Umbrellas for.......... 39c
White-checked Nainsook, 5c values, for.......... 2⅞c
White India Linons, 5c values, for.......... 2⅞c
Fast Color Scotch Lawns, 5c values, for.......... 2⅞c
Dark Color Leno Lawns, 5c values.......... 2⅞c
36 inch Silkolines, 10c values, for.......... 5c

TAYLOR'S TAYLOR'S TAYLOR'S TAYLOR'S TAYLOR'S TAYLOR'S TAYLOR'S



# IN THE REALM OF RELIGION

## DEVELOPMENTS OF INTEREST IN THE RANKS OF THE DIFFERENT CREEDS SECTS AND DENOMINATIONS —

### GREAT TRUTHS.

Great truths are portions of the soul of man;
Great souls are portions of eternity;
Each drop of blood that e'er through true heart ran
With lofty message, ran for thee and me;
For God's law, since the starry song began,
Hath been, and still forevermore must be,
That every deed which shall outlast time's span
Must spur the soul to be erect and free;
Slave is no word of deathless lineage sprung;
Too many noble souls have thought and died,
Too many mighty poets lived and sung,
And our good Saxon, from lips purified
With martyr-fire, throughout the world hath rung
Too long to have God's holy cause denied.

—JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

Dr. F. H. Kerfoot, of Louisville, Ky., has formally accepted the position of secretary of the home mission board of the Southern Baptist church to which he was unanimously called sereval weeks ago. Dr. Kerfoot is one of the strongest members of his denomination. He possesses scholarship, enthusiasm, eloquence and push, together with good health; and, unless his friends are greatly mistaken in his qualifications for the work, he will undoubtedly succeed in imparting fresh life and vigor to the home mission board. Such is the prediction of The Christian Index. Says the editor of this denominational organ:

"We shall look to see the home mission board under his direction pass up to an equality with the foreign board in receipts and in its hold on the hearts of our people. We believe it is of equal importance to the great work of foreign missions and as full of thrilling interest and tremendous possibilities. The work now confronting the board needs not only the gifts of a speaker to impress it on human heart, and the gifts of an organizer to marshal our hosts for effective labor, but inspiring statesmanship and far-sighted ideals which shall help to make our future as a people. Dr. Kerfoot comes to no mere clerical position, but to opportunities second to none among us.

Dr. G. B. Strickler, professor of theology in Union Theological seminary, Richmond, Va., will preach another one of his able sermons at the Central Presbyterian church this morning at 11 o'clock. Dr. Strickler is temporarily filling the pulpit of the pastor, Dr. Theron H. Rice.

The choir of the First Methodist church will give a song service tonight at 8 o'clock. A number of choice anthems and solos will be rendered, and the service will be an enjoyable one. The members of the choir are Miss Phoebe Hardy, soprano; Miss Jimmie L. Byrd, contralto; Mr. John M. Cooper, tenor; Mr. John H. Mullin, basso, and Miss Clementine MacGregor, organist and choir director. The following is the programme.

Organ Prelude.... .. .. .. ..Miss MacGregor
Anthem, "Gloria in Excelsis".....Schilling
"Nearer My God to Thee".... ......
.... ... ....... ... ... ..Siebe-Schilling
Solo... ... ...... ...... Mr. John H. Mullin
Anthem, "Bonum Est". . . . . . .Buck
Anthem, "The Good Shepherd.......Barri
Solo.... ....... .... ..Miss Jimmie L. Byrd
Anthem, "I Waited for the Lord"..........
.... .... .... .... .... ..... Mendelssohn
Anthem, "Savior when Night Involves the Skies....... ..... ........ .....Shelley
Organ, Postlude.. .... .. Miss MacGregor

Dr. Russell H. Conwell, the great Baptist preacher of Philadelphia, in a recent symposium, in The Ladies' Home Journal on the question, "What We Go to Church For," gave expression to these forceful and true words:

"We go to church to worship God; and his attributes include all that is noble in life, all that is hopeful in death and all that is beautiful in thought or in nature. What a man worships determines what he is. To sincerely adore and appreciate goodnees, wisdom, power, loveliness and intelligence, as exhibited in the character of the Christ of the Bible, is to be inspired with the highest thoughts and become partakers in an increasing measure of that grand divine nature. We go to church to reform evil, to secure strength in our weakness, to revive our hope, to obtain comfort in grief, to elevate our thinking, to purify and intensify our feelings, to preserve and restore our health, to increase our knowledge, to arouse our love for all that is good, to make our home more sweet, to make society more brotherly and peaceful, to get rest from care, to be better fitted for business, to secure enthusiasm for heroic deeds and to find pure, permanent happiness.

The peace conference at The Hague is pronounced by those in a position to judge to have been a great success, despite the fact that it failed to accomplish what was specified in the original call, or all that was anticipated by the more sanguine. Commenting on the conference, after an interview with the American delegates, W. T. Stead, of London, says:

"The conference achieved a great success—much greater than the delegates anticipated—and the result was achieved largely by the amour propre of capable men from all parts of the world, determined to acomplish something worth their assembling. The result surprised all of them and the magnitude of the gains is imperfectly understood even by the conference. The establishment of a permanent court of arbitration on the American principle of revision, plus the French declaration of the duty of neutrals to recommend disputing powers to resort to the arbitration court rather than to war, represents vast progress in the evolution of duty to represent to disputants the desirability of resorting to the arbitration court entails no obligations on the Americans inconsistent with their traditional policy. This is made absolutely clear by the declaration signed by the American delegation, read in full at the conference today and entered on the records."

In commenting upon the foregoing interview The Christian Evangelist, published in St. Louis, observes:

"Aside from the substantial progress thus indicated, the very fact that the leading nations of the world have met in council, through representative men, to consider the question of how to avoid war, is an immense gain, and establishes a precedent which is sure to be followed in the future. The United States has a right to congratulate itself upon the part it has played through its able representatives in the results of his conference, which is destined to hold an important place in the future history of mankind."

The local Baptist Young Peoples' Union meets Thursday evening at the Jackson Hill Baptist church. The occasion will be entirely social, interspersed by music, and recitations. One of the objects of the union is to promote fellowship and acquaintance, and this meeting will be given to that end. All of the unions will be represented and the occasion will be exceedingly pleasant.

Dr. Walker Lewis, pastor of First Methodist Episcopal church is unexpectedly called out of the city for a fw days. Rev. Dr. M. C. Hardin will fill the doctor's pulpit at 11 o'clock this morning. The congregation is promised a fine sermon.

At night the choir will render a song service.

### TALMAGE ON INGERSOLL.

#### What the Great Divine Thinks of the Great Agnostic.

Many expressions of opinion concerning the religious views of Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll have been evoked from prominent ministers throughout the country since the death of the great agnostic. Says Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage on the subject:

"The Christianity that Colonel Ingersoll assailed I do not find in my Bible. I hate the Pecksniffian and the 'Praise-God-Bare-Bones' religion as much as this agnostic hated it.

"I once wrote him a letter asking him to return to the old religion of the cross, and inviting him to preach the gospel and deliver his first sermon in my pulpit. I am sorry now I did not send the letter. Such a change would not have been as wonderful as that which was wrought in Saul of Tarsus until he became the greatest of apostles.

"At least one great good has come to the world as a result of Colonel Ingersoll's attack. All intelligent laymen were set to work to examine the evidences of Christianity. Hosts of people who had no other reason for believing the Bible except that they were brought up to believe it, went to work for themselves and found the overwhelming arguments in favor of it, and wrote under the old faith, quod erat demonstrandum.

"They found out that there was not so much evidence that Shakespeare wrote 'Hamlet,' or that Walter Scott wrote 'Marmion,' or that Milton wrote 'Paradise Lost,' or that Bryant wrote 'Thanatopsis,' or that Longfellow wrote 'Hiawatha,' or that Tennyson wrote the 'Charge of the Light Brigade,' as there is evidence that the Lord God Almighty, by the hand of prophet and evangelist and apostle, wrote the Bible.

"The active discussion started by Colonel Ingersoll called forth the testimony of the mightiest intellects of the ages, and people found out that John Adams, the father of American independence, wrote 'the Bible is the best book in all the world;' and Daniel Webster, the great lawyer of his age, said, 'My heart assures and reassures me that the gospel of Jesus Christ must be a divine reality. From the time that at my mother's feet, or on my father's knee, I first learned to lisp verses from the sacred writings, they have been my daily study and vigilant contemplation, and if there is anything in my style or thought to be commended the credit is due to my kind parents in instilling into my mind an early love of the scriptures;' and that William H. Seward, the diplomatist of the century, said, 'The whole hope of human progress is suspended on the ever-growing influences of the Bible;' and that Shakespeare, the greatest of all dramatists, in his last will and testament commended his 'soul to God through the atonement of Jesus Christ;' and that William E. Gladstone said to me at Hawarden, in reply to my question, 'Mr. Gladstone, as you go on in years does your faith in Christianity increase or decrease?' Mr. Gladstone, replying, Mr. Talmage, in England and America we talk about great questions, but the greatest of all questions is how to bring the gospel of Jesus Christ to bear on the hearts and consciences of men. I have been many years, as you know, connected with the government of Great Britain, and in that time I have been associated with sixty of the greatest minds of the century. Fifty-five of those sixty men were consistent professors of the Christian religion, and the other five were respecters of that religion.'

"That magnificent testimony I evoked from Mr. Gladstone at the time Mr. Ingersoll was makig his srongest attacks upon Christianity. This testimony of the great men of the past and the present would not have been called forth had it not been for the assault upon the scriptures by our distinguished American skeptic.

"Another good that came from the agnostic's campaign was the leading to scriptural research of millions who seldom or never read the Bible. The old book covered with dust on the top shelf was brought down and people read it to see if all that was said about it was true. The Bible for a time became as new as any popular novel. Literary men and women found out that many of the world's best books were only the Bible diluted.

"They found that Goethe, the admired of all skeptics, had the wall of his house at Weimar covered with religous maps and pictures; that Tasso's 'Jerusalem Delivered' was borrowed from the Bible; that Spenser's writings are imitations of the Parables; that John Bunyon saw in dream only what St. John had before seen in Apocalyptic vision; that Macaulay crowns his most gigantic sentences with scripture quotations; that through Addison's 'Spectator' there gleams in and out the stream that broke from under the throne of God, clear as crystal; that Walter Scott's best characters are Bible men and women under different names; that Meg Merrillies was the witch of Endor, and that Shakespeare's 'Lady Macbeth' was Jezebel; that Hobbes stole from this castle of truth the weapons with which he afterwards assaulted it; that Thomas Carlyle was only a splendid distortion of Ezekiel.

"Yes, the Ingersollian discussian led to wider scriptural research. The most popular institution on earth today is the church; the most popular book is the Bible, and the most popular name is Jesus.

Farewell, Robert G. Ingersoll! Hail, thou 'Word of God, which liveth and abideth forever!' "

### SHALL THE NEGRO SHARE?

#### What Dr. R. J. Bigham Says of Distribution of Twentieth Century Fund

In the current number of the Nashville Christian Advocate, Rev. R. J. Bigham, D.D., says in regard to permitting the negro to share in the distribution of the twentieth century fund, which is now being raised by the church:

"Our church cannot justify herself, either at the bar of God or man, if her work among the colored people shall not receive a just share of our gifts to the twentieth century fund. We have now so good an opportunity to certify our interest in the negro that failure to do so will be conspicuous. Not in another hundred years can we so signally attest our belief in the brotherhood of man through the fatherhood of God, and if now we do not make the best provision that we can for the Christian education of the negro, a verdict will be found against us, to which we cannot reasonably take exception. Our work among this people, though connectional in its nature and demands, is not yet, I fear, receiving that measure of connectional attention which it merits; and, before we go further, we should, both on ground of a wise ecclesiastical statesmanship and of Christian duty, give to this great interest a recognition proportionate to its importance.

"What will God think of us if in our zeal to provide for more learning and more piety for our own children, and for the children of Cuba and China, we shall neglect to hear the painful and pitiful cry of the black man's child, who is right at our doors—yea, even at our very firesides? And is it not true that to howsoever splendid conclusion we shall, under God, bring this campaign we now make where the centuries join, our satisfaction shall be incomplete and overcast, and our feast uncomfortable, if we shall have to reflect that we have failed to remember our brother in black?

"The preaching by our fathers of the glorious gospel to the negro is a shining page in our history. Let us, their children, turn a new page and make it brighter than its predecessor, if we can. To this end, two things are nesessary. The Haygood Memorial hall is finished, but not furnished. The building is handsome and substantial—well adapted to its purposes and a great credit to every man who has put a dollar into it. Of the $25,000 necessary to build and furnish it, over $24,000 has been subscribed. Let the remaining and last thousand come promptly. Let us, then, in the next place, out of the million and a half dollars which we propose to raise, give $25,000, to be added to the endowment of Paine institute. The income from the resources which the school will then have, added to the annual returns from the assessment on our church for current expense account, will be a good and sufficient provision for the present.

"But these two things will not be done unless our leaders and central committees and conference boards shall determine to accomplish them, and both by private and public solicitation shall urge their importance upon our people. Then they will be done.

"Would God that, touching these matters, we are all of one mind with Atticus G. Haygood, who found, as he said to a friend grace to brave the public and to publish 'Our Brother in Black,' by asking himself 'What would Christ do in my place?' Somewhere between midnight and morning, kneeling by his bed, he put that question to himself, and answered it, he said, 'for the judgment day.' And a million and a half of us, whether we think it or not, will, as between us and the negro man, make history these coming eighteen months, which we shall meet at that judgment day."

### ECHO HELPED SPURGEON.

#### How Spurgeon Made His Eloquence Most Impressively Felt.

No orator ever less needed the aids of art than the great London preacher, Charles H. Spurgeon, and none ever used them less; but when nature helped him, he welcomed the effect, as he had a right to do. One striking instance of a sermon re-enforced in this way is related by a clergyman of the church of England the Rev. D. A. Doudney.

Mr. Spurgeon was holding outdoor meetings in the county of Hants (opposite the Isle of Wight), and one afternoon he preached in a beautiful valley near the market town of Havant.

His text was from the fifty-first Psalm, "Then will I teach transgressors thy ways," and the sermon was a gospel invitation. The air was still, and a cloudless sun was sinking as he approached the end of his discourse, while the attentive hearers caught every word.

Apparently they had not noticed, carried along as they were by the sweep of his powerful voice, that the valley was the home of echoes. Mr. Spurgeon had discovered the fact. At the close of his last appeal, raising his voice, he called to the congregation: "All things are ready! Come! 'the Spirit and the bride say come! and nature herself accents the heavenly invitation again and again. Come! Come! Come!"

The echoes took up the word, and from side to side the breathless assembly heard the repeated call, "Come! Come! Come!" till it sank to a whisper in the distance.

The narrator described the effect as "like an electric shock." It was as if the preacher's eloquent peroration had wakened supernal voices.

We have no written record of the fruits of the meeting, but there was solemnity in the aptness of its close that lifted it above mere dramatic artifice or any of the devices employed to trick.

### UNIVERSAL SPIRITUAL CHURCH

#### Has Protestant Christianity Drifted from Its Ancient Moorings?

BY DR. WILLIAM H. WHITSETT.

When Dr. Luther went to Worms, in April, 1521, the point upon which he was more sorely pressed than any other was the fact that he should arrogate to himself the right to stand alone against the judgment of the entire Catholic church, and that, too, in cases where the judgment of the church had been duly expressed by ecumenical councils, which councils every Catholic is expected to believe are under the special guidance of the Holy Spirit. In particular, he was reminded that the council of Constance had formally condemned the views that he maintained, and had likewise condemned John Huss for teaching these views and caused him to be burned for it at the stake. At the close of the public hearing that was accorded to Luther by the diet, on the evening of Thursday, the 18th of April, the spokesman of the emperor demanded that he should recant whatsoever he had taught contrary to the decrees of any council, and especially whatsoever was contrary to the decrees of the council of Constance.

It was to this demand that Luther made his famous "answer without horns and teeth," in which he declared that he could believe neither the pope nor the councils, for it was clear that these had often erred and contradicted themselves. The Emperor Charles and his friends were much shocked by this reply. They regarded it as a kind of sin against the Holy Ghost, and moved the diet to condemn Dr. Luther out of hand. That scheme, however, could not be executed. In the place of it was substituted a commission, that was instructed to deal with him in private, and if possible persuade him to recant. Early on the morning of April 24, 1521, Dr. Luther appeared before this commission, and almost at the outset was required to specify some particular item in which the general council of Constance had erred and gone astray. He made answer that the council of Constance had erred and gone astray in the matter of the universal spiritual church. The council of Constance formally condemned John Huss, he said, for holding and teaching the doctrine of the universal spiritual church, and herein the council had departed from the truth of God. Though John Huss was but one man, and the entire Catholic church, as represented in the general council of Constance, stood against him, the entire church was wrong, and the one man was right, affirmed Dr. Luther; and that this one man was right could be clearly shown out of the apostles' creed.

Alas that a good many southern Baptists in our day should stand with the council of Constance and the Catholic church against the blessed martyr Huss and against the universal spiritual church. This article is so plainly taught in Matthew xvi, 18, and other portions of scripture that our fathers regarded it as one of the fundamental principles of their creed, but these brethren have quite turned against it. Like the Catholics, they have learned to interpret Matthew xvi, 18, as teaching, not the universal spiritual church, but instead of it a visible, outward, organized church, which, also like the Catholics, they claim has received the promise that the gates of hell shall not prevail against it. The main point in which these brethren differ from the Catholics relates to the particular, visible, outward church, which, according to their interpretation, was builded on the rock. They declare that it was the Baptist denomination, while the Catholics assert that it was the Catholic church. By conceding the correctness of the Catholic contention against the universal spiritual church, they surrender to them the citadel of Baptist orthodoxy and are powerless to defend the cause against their assaults. If our denomination should follow these leaders in such a false step, it would thereby commit suicide.

Nothing is so inconceivable as a plain fact of history. If anybody had predicted a hundred years ago, when Baptists were still the most Protestant of Protestants, that men should arise among us who would go to the other extreme by actually denying that Baptists are Protestants at all and by actually siding with Roman Catholics in denouncing the universal spiritual church, he would have been sent to Bedlam without benefit of clergy. If anybody had predicted that a party should rise up who in effect would justify the council of Constance for burning the blessed martyr Huss because he maintained the article of the universal spiritual church, he would have been branded as a defamer of the brethren. History rarely enacts such a cruel joke as it has here played upon southern Baptists.

Those southern Baptists who side with Catholics in denying the universal spiritual church are conceded to be well meaning, worthy men. They are not sensible of any fixed purpose to undermine and overthrow the faith of their fathers. They are not sensible of any unappeasable hostility to Baptist principles and the Baptist cause. It would be idle to expect that any human power could avail to persuade all of these brethren to turn away from Rome and return to Baptist ground. They appear to be intensely and conscientiously wedded to Romanist error. But orthodox Baptists should not be cast down. Fortunately this defection is not very widespread; it is confined almost entirely to the southern states. Though our beloved denomination in the south has never before encountered such a serious disaster as now confronts it by reason of the number and activity of this party, the throne of grace is still a resource. Let us be instant in prayer that God, who has helped us hitherto, may in future aid orthodox Baptists to defend the faith once for all delivered to the saints.

### RELIGIOUS ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST

At the recent session of the Irish Methodist conference in Dublin, with Hugh Price Hughes in the chair, the total membership was reported at 27,461. Mr. Hughes in his address advocated the unification of Protestanism in support of civil and religious liberty and evangelical truth. Rev. Dr. W. L. Watkinson, the ex-president, in a characteristic and beautiful plea for a deeper spiritual life, won all hearts.

The plans of the ecumenical conference on foreign missions, to be held in the city of New York next spring, are being advanced and everything indicates a most successful conference. The cordial co-operation of the missionary societies of Great Britain has been secured as well as that of societies upon the continent. A special committee has been appointed of gentlemen representing the different societies who will act in connection with the American committee in securing the best men to take part in the conference.

The necrological report of Princeton seminary gives sketches of twenty-four of the alumni who have passed away in the year which ended March 31, 1899. At the head of the list is the name of Dr. John B. Adger, of South Carolina, who matriculated in 1829. Another well-known minister of the southern church, who died in the past year, was Dr. D. O. Davies. Of ministers of the northern assembly named are Dr. M. B. Grier, Dr. W. M. Blackburn, Dr. Charles S. Robinson, Dr. J. T. Duryea and the Rev. William Life, a native of Rockbridge county, Virginia.

The Wesleyan Methodist church of Great Britain has thrown herself with characteristic zeal into the work of inaugurating the new century with such a fund as shall enable her to greatly enlarge her work. She has determined to raise a twentieth century fund of 1,000,000 guineas, or $5,000,000. She has set about this in a thoroughly businesslike, practical way, and it is reported that half the amount has already been subscribed. This great fund is to be apportioned thus: For erection of chapels, Sunday schools, mission halls, etc., £300,000; education, £200,000; foreign missions, £100,000; home missions, £100,000; local work in London, orphanages, etc., £300,000.

The McGiffert case is giving our northern Presbyterian brethren as much trouble as did "the Briggs case." The general assembly referred it to the New York presbytery, which, at its recent session, took action as follows: "Whereas the general assembly having committed to this presbytery the charge of the case of Dr. McGiffert. Resolved, That the matter be referred to a committee of seven, of which the moderator of the general assembly shall be chairman, which committee shall report not later than the November meeting." The Revs. Robert F. Sample, D.D., R. R. Booth, D.D., John Balcom Shaw, D.D., Erskine N. White, D.D., with Elders W. E. Magie, Oscar E. Boyd and T. B. Meigs constitute said committee.

### IN THE CITY CHURCHES TODAY

Rev. Martin Post will occupy the pulpit of the Central Congregational church this morning at 11 o'clock.

Services will be held at night in the church tent on the vacant lot adjoining the church, conducted by Rev. William Shaw. Work will begin in a few days on the addition to the church to be used as a primary Sunday school room.

Rev. Frank E. Jenkins, the pastor, is expected to return from his vacation next week and will occupy the pulpit on the second Sunday in August.

Bishop H. C. Morrison will preach at the Inman park Methodist church this morning at 11 a. m.

The Salvation Army is having open meetings on Sunday and Monday evenings, August 6th and 7th, conducted by Major and Mrs. Parker, divisional members of the south, associated by Ensign Leigh, Capt. Handicott and Payne, the musical wonder.

Sunday morning at 10:30 special holiness meeting in the hall, afternoon at 3 p. m. open air demonstration, 7:30 open air and at 8 p. m., great Salvation time and farewell of Captain Payne.

At the Fifth Baptist church at both morning and evening services, Rev. W. E. Mumford, of Macon, Ga., will preach. Mr. Mumford is a preacher of ability and will delight his hearers at both services.

Rev. Mr. Mumford is to an orphan asylum in Macon just what Rev. Sam Jones, is to the Cartersville asylum.

Dr. A. A. Marshall, president of Monroe college, of Forsyth, Ga., will occupy the pulpit of the second Baptist church this morning at 11 o'clock. No doubt many of the friends of Dr. Marshall will avail themselves of this opportunity to hear him again. He will discuss the subject: "The Reality of the Invisible."

Special service for men will be held at the Young Men's Christian Association, Sunday August 6th at 3:45 o'clock this afternoon, led by Dr. Charles Ottley, of Johns Hopkins university, of Baltimore, Md.

Mr. Ottley will speak on the subject: "Personal Responsibility."

All men will receive a hearty welcome. Professor B. C. Davis will have charge of the music and will sing a solo, "Consecration." Come and bring a friend.

There will be no services at the Christian Science church today.

In the absence of the pastor, Dr. Broughton, Rev. Dr. O. J. Naves will fill the pulpit of the Tabernacle Baptist at 11 o'clock this morning. At night the pulpit will be filled by Rev. Dr. Wharton, the noted evangelist of Baltimore, Md. The song service begins at 8 o'clock. There will be special music by the large chorus led by a large orchestra for the evening service.

Dr. R. J. Bigham will occupy the pulpit of Grace church, corner of Houston street and Boulevard, at the morning service today. Dr. Bigham is regarded as one of the ablest ministers in the Methodist church south, and a large congregation will be present this morning to hear his discourse.

#### Methodist.

First Methodist Episcopal church, South, Peachtree and Houston streets, Walker Lewis, D.D., pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Services at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Epworth League at 7 p. m. Class meeting at 4 p. m. Seats free. All are cordially invited.

Trinity Methodist church, corner Whitehall street and Trinity avenue, W. B. Stradley, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday 7:30 p. m.

Merrits Avenue church, R. F. Eakes, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Epworth League 7 p. m. Sunday. Prayer meeting 7:30 p. m. Wednesday.

St. James's church, Marietta street, Rev. Clement C. Cary, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday night. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Walker Street Methodist church, junction Walker and Nelson streets, Rev. B. F. Fraser, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor.

Payne Memorial Methodist church, corner Luckie and Hunnicutt streets, Rev. J. B. Allen, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., A. F. Parks superintendent; J. B. Nichols, assistant superintendent. Epworth League every Friday night, W. D. Coleman, president. Prayer meeting Wednesday night. A cordial invitation to all.

Park Street, West End, Rev. Joel T. Daves, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Grace Methodist, corner of Boulevard ad Houston street, ev. W. F. Quillian, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by Dr. Bigham and at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Epworth League meets at 6:30 p. m. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Revival services will be continued this week.

St. John's Methodist, corner Pryor street and Georgia avenue, Rev. H. J. Ellis, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Grace Methodist church, corner Boulevard and Houston street, ev. W. F. Quillian, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a. m., F. B. Shepard, superintendent. Epworth League meets at 7 p. m., W. A. Albright, president.

Edgewood Avenue Baptist church, near corner Edgewood avenue and andolph streets, Rev. Alexis D. Kendrick, pastor. Preaching every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school 9:30 a. m., W. T. Rhodes, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. B. Y. P. U. Friday at 7:30 p. m.

Georgia Avenue Presbyterian church, Rev. W. H. Fraser, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., Mr. Duff Dodson, superintendent. Christian Endeavor Society meets on Sunday at 7 p. m., A. J. Willee, president.

St. Luke's Methodist church, Rev. Clayton Quillian, pastor, corner Berean avenue and Borne street. Preaching Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Wesley Chapel, North Atlanta, Rev. W. A. Parsons, pastor. Services at 7:30 p. m.

Trinity Home Mission. Preaching at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor.

East End Methodist church. Preaching every second Sunday by the pastor, Rev. F. G. Hughes.

"Oakland City." Preaching in the afternoon at 4 o'clock by the pastor.

Nellie Dodd Memorial, on Washington Heights, Rev. M. S. Williams, pastor. Preaching on second and fourth Sundays at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Decatur Street Mission, 269 and 271 Decatur street, corner of Moore. Regular services Sunday morning breakfast services. Sunday school 3:30 p. m. Services Sunday night, Tuesday night, Thursday night and Saturday night. Meals served free at the Saturday night and Sunday morning service. C. H. Burge, superintendent.

Methodist Protestant church, Mitchell's chapel, Rev. W. S. Costley, pastor. Preaching Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

West Atlanta, on West Hunter car line, near Ashby street, Rev. M. S. Williams, pastor. Preaching on first and third Sundays at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Epworth church, Edgewood, Rev. J. A. Timmerman, pastor. reaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Peters Street Gospel Mission, located at 154 Peters street. Meeting every Sunday at 8 a. m. Sunday school at 3 p. m., T. C. Mayson, superintendent. Preaching at 7:30 p. m. Services every night in the week except Saturday.

Inman Park M. E. church, Rev. Peter M. Ryburn, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Junior Epworth League 3 p. m. Senior Epworth League 7 p. m.

Marietta Street M. E. church, between Spring and Bartow streets, Rev. A. F. Ellington, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., H. Willett, superintendent.

Kirkwood Methodist church, Rev. F. G. Hughes, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. on first and third Sundays.

St. Paul M. E. church, East Hunter street, Rev. H. L. Edmondson, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

#### Baptist.

First Baptist church, corner Walton and Forsyth streets, Rev. W. W. Landrum, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by the pastor and at 7:30 p. m.

Second Baptist church, corner Washington and Mitchell streets, Rev. Henry McDonald, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m by Rev. A. A. Marshall, D.D. Young Men's prayer meeting every Monday night. The regular church prayer meeting Wednesday night. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., A. C. Briscoe and A. E. Thornton, superintendents.

Baptist Tabernacle, corner Luckie and Harris streets, Rev. L. G. Broughton, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Central Baptist church, Walker street, corner Stonewall, R. L. Motley, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m, by Rev. J. B. F. Stovall. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Young People's Union 7 p. m.

Fifth Baptist church, corner Bell and Gilmer street, Rev. J. C. Solomon, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 7:45 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; J. E. Ragsdale, superintendent. Baptist Young People's Union meets Tuesday at 7:45 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:45 p. m.

Jones avenue Baptist church. Preaching at 11:30 a. m. by J. F. Evins, D.D., and at 7:30 p. m. by W. C. Luther, D.D. Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.

Sixth Baptist church, corner Mangum and West Hunter streets, A. C. Ward, pastor. Preaching 11 a. m. and 7:15 p. m.

Jackson Hill Baptist church, corner Jackson street and East avenue, Rev. A. A. Marshall, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting each Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. All cordially invited.

Capitol Avenue Baptist church, corner Capitol avenue and Georgia avenue, Rev. N. B. O'Kelley, pastor. Preaching Sunday 11 a. m. and 8 p m Prayer meeting Wednesday 8 p. m. B. Y. P. U. Friday at 8 p. m. Everybody invited to all these services.

Murray Hill Baptist church, on Georgia railroad, North Kirkwood. Preaching every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m.; R. H. Pendleton, superintendent.

Edgewood Avenue Baptist church, near corner Edgewood avenue and Randolph street, Rev. Alexis D. Kendrick, pastor. Preaching 11 a. m and 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursdays 7:30 p. m. Sunday school 9:30 a. m.; J. H. Rhodes, superintendent

Glenn Street Baptist church. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. by the pastor, V. C. Norcross. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m and 3 p. m.

Seventh Baptist church, corner Bellwood avenue and Jackson street. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by Rev. J. H. Weaver. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; Henry C. Flournoy, superintendent.

West End Baptist church, Lee street, Rev. I. J. Van Ness, D.D., pastor. Preaching 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Baptist Young People's Union meets at 7:15 p. m.; Charles H. Kicklighter, president. Sunday school 9:30 a. m.; L. M. Landrum, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

Kirkwood, Rev. J. C. Newman, pastor. Preaching every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. Seats are free. Everybody invited.

East Atlanta Baptist church, junction of Old Wheat street and Auburn avenue, Rev. A. D. Kendrick, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; B. F. Whitting, superintendent. All invited to attend the service.

North Atlanta Baptist, corner Hemphill avenue and Emmet street, Rev. W. H. Bell, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

West Atlanta Primitive Baptist church, on Kennedy street. Preaching at 11 a. m. second and fourth Sundays.

Fifth Baptist church, J. S. Goodwin, pastor. Preaching Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

North Avenue mission (Baptist), Rev. G. B F. Stovall in charge. Preaching at 7 p. m.

East Atlanta Primitive church, corner Boulevard and Irwin streets. Third Sunday in each month, at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

#### Episcopal.

The Cathedral Episcopal, corner Washington and Hunter streets; the Rev. Albion W. Knight, dean. Holy communion first and third Sundays at 12 m.; all Sundays and holy days and daily 7:30 a. m., daily 4.30 p. m. Sunday school 9:45 a. m., Morning prayer every Sunday 11 a. m., daily 9 a. m.; Wednesday 10:30 a. m. Litany. Evening prayer, Sundays 4 p. m.; Woman's Auxiliary first Friday 10:30 a. m. Ladies' Aid Society every Wednesday at 10:30 a. m.; Daughters of the King, Tuesdays at 3:30 p. m.; Brotherhood of St. Andrew, Thursday, 8 p. m.

St. Luke's church, northeast corner of Pryor and Houston streets, Rev. Charles A. Jessup, rector. Sunday services, holy communion 7:30 a. m.; morning service and sermon 11 o'clock; evening service and sermon 8 o'clock. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m.

Church of the Incarnation, Lee street, near Gordon avenue, the Rev. H. Baldwin Dean, rector. Holy communion first Sunday in month at 7:30 a. m. Morning service and sermon 11 o'clock; evening service and sermon at 8 o'clock. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Daughters of the King, Friday 8 p. m. St. Mary's Guild, Tuesday at 3:30 p. m.

Church of the Holy Trinity, Decatur. Sundays 11 a. m. Sunday school 9:45 a. m., H. L. Parry, superintendent.

Christ church, Hapeville. Sunday 11 a. m.

St. Paul's church, East Point. First and third Sundays 11 a. m. Evening prayer 4 o'clock and second, fourth and fifth Sundays.

Church of the Epiphany, Edgewood. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Morning prayer 11 o'clock.

Holy Innocents, North Atlanta. Walter E. Jervey, superintendent. Sunday school weekly 3 p. m.

THE CATHEDRAL MISSIONS—The Rev. H. Baldwin Dean; Rev. W. S. S. Atmore, city missionaries.

Good Shepherd, Plum street. John C. Stoney, superintendent. Second Sunday 7:30 a. m. Evening prayer Sunday 8 o'clock. Sunday school 3 p. m.

Holy Redeemer, corner Walker and Fair streets. H. J. Fear, superintendent. Morning prayer second Sunday 11 o'clock. Sunday school 3 p. m. Evening prayer 7 o'clock.

St. Paul's, Auburn avenue, near Fort. Rev. W. A. Green, priest-in-charge. Services Sunday 7:30 and 11 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Holy days 7 a. m. Wednesday and Friday p. m.

St. Stephen's, Strong street. Sunday school 9:30 a. m.

St. Gabriel's, Lawshe street. James Robinson, evangelist. Sundays 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Industrial school Tuesday 3 p. m.

Mission of the Holy Comforter, Washington Heights, T. S. Coart, superintendent. Sunday school 4 p. m. Evening prayer first Sunday at 5 o'clock.

St. Paul's, East Point. First and third Sundays 11 a. m.

#### Presbyterian.

The First Presbyterian church, Marietta street, Rev. C. P. Bridewell, pastor. Divine service 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sunday school 9:30 a. m., H. T. Inman, superintendent. Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 8 p m

Moore Memorial church, Luckie street. Rev. A. R. Holderby, D.D., pastor. Services 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Central Presbyterian church, Washington street, opposite capitol. Rev. Theron H. Rice, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

The Pryor street Presbyterian chapel. Services at 7:30 p. m. on Sundays and Tuesdays.

Fourth Presbyterian church, corner Jackson and Chamberlain streets. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

West End Presbyterian church, corner Gordon avenue and Ashby street. Rev. G. W. Bull, pastor. Preaching by the pastor at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

North Avenue Presbyterian church. Rev. R. O. Flinn, pastor. Preaching at 5:15 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday at 8 p. m. Sunday school at 3:45 p. m. Hoke Smith, superintendent; R. H. Jones, assistant superintendent. These services will be held in Merritts Avenue Methodist church for the present.

Associated Reformed Presbyterian, corner Loyd and Garnett streets, Rev. H. B. Blakely, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m.

Wallace Presbyterian church, West Fair street, Rev. Julian S. Sibley, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., A. J. Stewart, superintendent.

Associated Reformed Presbyterian church, corner Loyd and Garnett streets, Rev. H. B. Blakely, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. Sabbath school 10 a. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

Highland Avenue Sabbath school, corner Randolph street and Highland avenue, Fritz Rauschenberg, superintendent. Services 3:30 p. m. Devotional exercises held at 4:30 p. m.

Barnett church, corner Hampton street and Bradley avenue, Rev. J. B. Hillhouse, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.

Kirkwood Presbyterian, Rev. T. C. Cleveland, pastor. Services at 11 a. m., conducted by the pastor.

Hapeville Presbyterian church, Rev. T. P. Cleveland, D. D., pastor. Services every Sabbath at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Inman Park Presbyterian church, Rev. D. G. Armstrong, pastor. Preaching every Sabbath 9:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Georgia Avenue Presbyterian church, Rev. W. A. Frazer, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 8 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Duff Dodson, superintendent.

#### Christian.

First Christian church, No. 44 East Hunter street, C. P. Williamson, minister; residence 155 Peeples street; telephone 981. Study in church building. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., T. L. Jennings, superintendent. Preaching by pastor at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Christian Endeavor at 7 p. m. every Sunday, to which all Endeavorers are cordially invited. Midweek prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Seats free. Congregational music and strangers cordially welcomed.

West End Christian church, near corner of Gordon and Ashby streets, M. F. Harmon, minister. Services, Sunday 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Sunday school 9:30 a. m., J. S. Sewell, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:45 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E., Sunday evening at 6:45, S. M. Jefferson, president. Pastor's residence, 42 Dunn street.

#### Congregational.

Central Congregation church, West Ellis street, at the junction of Church street. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor, Rev. Frank E. Jenkins. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., R. P. Beecher, superintendent. Prayer m Wednesday at 7:45 p. m.

Pleasant Hill Congregational Su school, corner Ponders avenue and rietta street. Junior Christian Ende 2:30 p. m., led by Miss Bessie D Sunday school 3 p. m., J. W. Kr superintendent.

#### Undenominational.

Marietta street mission, No. 1 Ma ta street. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. perance school 3 p. m. Gospel me 7:30 p. m. Sunday, Tuesday and Th day.

#### Central Mission.

Central Union Mission, 54 North B street, Rev. J. A. Jenson, superinte Services every night at 7:30 o'clock. ness people's prayer meeting every d the week from 12 to 1. Sunday every Sunday at 3 p. m. Interden tional.

#### Universalist.

Universalist church, William H. Glauflin, D. D., pastor, meets in Templars' hall, 72½ North Broad Public worship and sermon by pastor 11 a. m. Sunday school at 9:45 a. Y. P. C. U. at 6:45 p. m.

#### Interdenominational.

Christian and Missionary Allian lanta branch, meets regularly on Su and Wednesdays at 3:30 p. m. at the 72½ North Broad street. Public to all meetings.

#### Christian Science.

First Church of Christ, Scientis West Baker street, near Peachtree vices Sunday at 11 a. m. evening discontinued during July and Testimony service Wednesday at Seats free. Reading room open daily 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. All cordially invi

#### Good Templars.

Fulton lodge I. O. G. T. No. 16 every Monday evening at 8 o'clock hall, 72½ North Broad street.

#### Catholic.

Church of the Immaculate Conc Sundays—First mass at 7 a. m.; mass, 9:30 a. m. First Friday of month mass at 6 and 7 a. m. Baptism at 3:30 p. m.

Sacred Heart church, Peachtree Ivy streets. Sundays—First mass o'clock; Sunday school at 9 o'clock ond mass, for children only, at mass at 10:30. Week days—First at 6 o'clock; second mass at 7 o'clock.

SS. Peter and Paul's church. the first Friday of every month o'clock.

#### Salvation Army.

Salvation Army, 125 Marietta Ensign and Mrs. Frank Morrill Captains Handicott and Payne ants. Sunday meeting as follows: m., holiness meeting, subject, Purity;" 3 to 5 p. m., open air Salvation meeting, subject, "Your vation." Music and singing, solos, timonials.

#### Lutheran.

St. John's German Evangelical eran church, corner Forsyth and streets, Rev. Erich Schwabe, pastor; dence, 153 South Pryor street. at 11 a. m.

English Lutheran church ducted by Rev. L. K. Probst, Young Men's Christian Association at 11 o'clock. Sunday school at o'clock.

#### Spiritualist.

The Society of Spiritual Peachtree street. Mrs. Loe lecture in their hall every p. m., an. test meetings will ery Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

Church of Spiritual Unfoldment regularly Sundays, 7:45 p. m. half, Kiser building, corner Hunter Pryor streets. Lecture and music. Seats free. Starr speaker.

#### Fair Haven Church.

Gospel tent services, on Humphries tween Chapel and Peters streets. K. Knight, D.D., M. D., pastor; P. Perdue, superintendent. Sunrise meeting. Preaching at 11 a. m., and at 7:30 p. m.

#### Unitarian.

Church of Our Father, Church near Forsyth, Rev. W. S. Vail, Services at 11 a. m.; no evening

#### Colored Churches.

Loyd Street M. E. church, corner Loyd and Hunter strets, Rev. T. ams, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. 7:30 p. m.

Mount Olive Baptist church, Rev. Fisher, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. 7:30 p. m.

Big Bethel A. M. E. church, avenue and Butler street, Rev. Dr. Alexander, pastor. Services at 11 3:30 p. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Friendship church, corner Mitchell Haynes streets. Preaching at 11 a. and 7:30 p .m.

St. Paul's A. M. E. church, near Humphries and Wells streets, Flagg, Jr., pastor. Preaching at 11

The First Congregational church on Chestnut street, corner West street. Sunday school at 9 a. m. ing 11 a. m., 3 p. m. and 7:30 p. m. welcome. Rev. H. A. Cromartie, pastor.

Wheat Street Baptist church, Auburn avenue and Fort street. James Bryant, pastor. Sunrise meeting. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Brandon, superintendent. Preaching 11 a. m., 3 p. m. and 8 p. m. Every welcome.

St. Paul's church, 241 Auburn near Fort street, Rev. W. A. Green, in charge. Holy communion 11:0 and 7:30 p. m.; morning prayer and mon 11 a. m.; evening prayer and mon 7: m.

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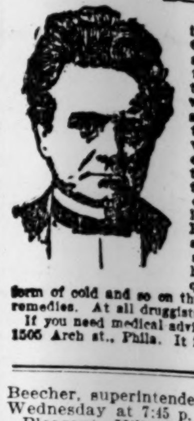

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# TALKS WITH ENGLISH PEOPLE

## Maude Andrews Does Not Find Them So Reticent at Social Gatherings.

**By Maude Andrews.**

London, July 26.—(Special Staff Correspondence.)—I had been told that English people are reserved. They are and they are not. They don't volunteer gratuitous information to another on trains and omnibuses, they are not given to picking up friends everywhere and confiding to them the secrets of their lives, but meet them at a friend's house, be properly introduced, and there is nothing they will not reveal with ingenious, child-like bland frankness—a frankness far beyond our's, far beyond that of anybody save the naughty little boy of the comic paper type who is sent in to amuse his sister's beau and who does so by revealing the most astonishing family secrets. Often and often have I wanted to intercept these confidences of grown up people, entertaining as they are, by asking, "Now really, do you think your mother would like you to be telling me all this?" But naturally the feminine desires to be informed on all such things has restrained me.

Take for instance the young British officer I met the other night at a literary crush. He came to supper with me the Sunday evening afterwards. It was the second time I had seen him.

"Beastly bore, that crush," he volunteered, as he came in.

"Yes, it was stupid until I met you," said I.

He ignored the banality.

"Oh, I wouldn't have been there only for my sister," was all he ventured in reply.

"Your sister?"

"Yes, you know she goes to these crushes because she can meet her friends there and ask their advice on legal matter in which she is interested."

"Ah," I interjected vaguely.

"Yes, she's getting a divorce, and it's a lot of trouble. She can prove all the other things except the cruel treatment. She don't know how to do that."

"Oh."

"No, altogether he has been a brute to her; and I thought he was such a nice chap, you know."

"Too bad," said I. I don't know his sister or her husband, and I had just met him, so couldn't quite grasp everything at once.

"She's got a lot of valuable advice from friends at evening parties," he added. An odd idea, it seemed to me, this going to evening parties to discuss one's own divorce. Now if it had been somebody else's divorce—

But the young fellow seemed to think it was just the thing, and he looked as calm about the matter, his big blue eyes beaming and his lips smiling and showing his brilliant teeth—quite as calm, I assure you, as if he had been discussing the weather. Then he went on and told me all about his own engagement, his pay his prospects, his love affairs. It was delightful in its childish frankness.

After this I went to dinner with the sister. Five minutes after we had met she said: "I suppose Francis has told you all about the trouble I'm having getting a divorce. It's really such a bother over here. You do it so much better in your country, I believe."

"Yes, I believe so."

"My husband was one of the handsomest men in England when I married him," she went on, reflectively.

"Then you must have cared for him?"

"Oh, I did when I married him. But you see I've been married fifteen years; one can't care very much after fifteen years." And so she dismissed the subject.

The other evening I was dining with some people. "I wonder why Sir M—'s wife isn't here tonight," I remarked incidentally to a man I had just met.

"Don't know, I'm sure," he replied. "But please don't ask me why mine isn't, for I was divorced ten years ago." And then he chuckled most hilariously.

I use these stories as illustrations. They are no exceptions at all they are simply little examples of the childlike and bland British frankness. It dosen't seem a bit brutal or out of taste in them as it would seem with us. It's just natural for them to tell things this way, and to the stranger there is something lawless and fascinating in hearing such matters blurted out amiably by people who in other ways have so much about them that is dignified and imposing.

One trouble with us, however, is that when this brutal English frankness is directed toward us, we don't know just how to take it. We think we are being guyed and maltreated just because we are foreigners. Now the truth is nothing can exceed the cool calmness of English friends toward one another.

Take a circle like the one I had tea with in a little garden on Bond street yesterday. A famous artist was one of the party and the tea was the windup to his private view of the Dowdeswell galleries; then there was a dramatist known to everybody, and a famous stage beauty, and two newspaper chaps, one lady of title and one small but wealthy baronet.

"Ah, have you seen my house since it has been done up," remarked the artist to the stage beauty.

"Yes, you know you asked me there once."

"And you know we had an awfully dull time," volunteered the lady of title."

"Yes," replied the artist, blandly, "I don't think I ever did have a duller time in my own home than one." He revelled in the admission.

"The trouble was there were no men," said the stage beauty, pouting.

"I found one man," said the lady of title "Your friend B—," turning to the artist with a winning smile, "quite the dullest chap I've ever seen."

"Yes, he is dull at an evening party," admitted the artist, calmly.

"Well, I hope you'll have a better lot next week. You are great and all that, you know, but that's no excuse for giving dull parties."

"No, we won't endure it, I'm sure; I won't at least," said the stage beauty. "I don't propse to go to any man's house unless he has plenty of men for me to talk to."

Now, all this sounds perfectly rude and cross on paper, but in a tea garden with tea and muffins and a jolly circle of people who were perfectly delightful and amiable through the entire discussion, it was not rude at all. The artist seemed to revel jocosely in having himself berated by his friends for his stupid "crush." Everybody was so perfectly amiable over the matter, and as for your humble servant, she was chuckling to herself and asking inwardly, "What would we do at home if our friends blithely informed us when our stupid parties were stupid? But you see we are so nervous and impassioned. When we say we don't like things, it sounds cross. These people are bored and amiable. There are not many things they do like, and they are not given over to strong prejudice against the things they do not like.

A race, like a woman, is full of contradictions. What could be more opposed than this sort of frankness about hospitality and the way in which real hospitality is offered in London? There is something perfectly enchanting in the manner in which people invite you to do the most beautiful things here. All the frills and furbelows and metaphorical hand-kissing of French manners simply can't touch an Englishman's manner of giving an invitation. Here's the way, for instance, he does it:

You meet a young fellow at tea. You find he seems to like you, you hit it off well, some way. In the course of the conversation he asks: "You are going to be here all season?"

"Yes."

"Well, I've just been thinking about something. I've been wondering if I couldn't persuade you—"

"What?" you ask, thinking he wants to ask you to raffle something at a charity bazaar or write an unpaid sonnet for some poster paper.

"Oh, I just hoped we might have you for Henley. You could come down to us, couldn't you? It might be a bore, you know, but we'd do our best for you"—pleadingly, as if asking alms, all this invitation is given—an invitation for Henley, a beautiful boat on the river, lovely luncheon and tea, lots of nice people, the hosts two Oxford men and quite the two cleverest chaps in literary and social London; and they beg you, simply beg you, to come down and have a perfectly beautiful time as their guests, thank you meekly for saying you will come and assure you of their undying gratitude for your goodness in doing so.

It's perfectly delightful, I assure you, and this is the way you are asked to the Derby and Ascot and to visit country houses and everything. If you have a friend who wants you to go to an evenng party at the house of a friend of his whom you do not know, you get a card from the hostess, but not the written invitation alone. Always a note with the card or a message on its back, something like this:

> My Friend Mr. —— has been telling me about you. It is awfully good of you to say you would like to come and see us, and I shall look forward so much to meeting you. Do come to our party on the 10th.

There is nothing that can quite touch all this ease and perfect delight in offering hospitality. We are hospitable, but they exceed us in the manner of offering a courtesy. At home, when a young fellow asks a woman to go to the races or something with him and he is going to give her a very swell sort of a time, doesn't he manage to impress her in some way with that fact? Doesn't he say something about his horses or his boat or his box party? Well, here he doesn't. After he leaves the tea or other function where you have met him, somebody else may happen to turn to you and say incidentally, "Awfully nice chap; has the smartest coach in London; I'm sure you will like to go." But he, bless your heart, he never tells you a thing on earth about it. You might be going trotting around the park in a hansom, so far as any information to the contrary you get from him. You never hear people talking of being "swell" here. They've been just as they are so long that they have got quite used to it.

In a crowd one never hears English people poking fun at any of the rules and rights of royalty, but just get one of them off to herself and you find that she thinks the funny things are quite as funny as you, with your American freedom and democracy, think them. One of them was telling the other day about the queen's garden party; and finding that I had never been to one, she proceeded to describe the last she had attended. "It was when the queen of Denmark was here," she said. "Queen Victoria was not present, but a queen, foreign or domestic, never mingles with the people at a garden party."

"Oh, doesn't she?" I asked, grossly ignorant.

"Of course not, my dear. She sits in a tent, a very fine stately tent on the lawn—well, the way you go and see her is just like engaging servants at a domestic agency. The lord high chamberlain comes and gets one lady at a time. The lady is conducted to the tent. She goes in and makes proper obeisance, and kisses the queen's hand and stands before her. The lady looks at the queen and the queen looks at the lady; then her majesty asks the lady some conventional question or remarks on the weather, just to be original. The lady replies that it is very hot, or the season has been dull or gay as it happens."

"Dreadful!" I exclaimed.

"It is, I assure you. The queen and the lady are both bored to death. That lady backs out and another lady comes in for the queen to look at and interrogate. Just like the agency for the world. And all the ladies stand around with mouths agape. They even get close to the tent and peep at the queen like naughty children—the highest ladies in the land, duchesses, countesses, all the feminine world of high degree, I assure you, peep at the queen when they get a chance as if she were some strange animal at the zoo."

"Then," she continued, after we had laughed heartily at the picture she had painted; "then there's the bowing and that's troublesome."

"The bowing?"

"Certainly. Everybody bobs up and down like a lot of corks in a fishing pool. When you catch sight of royalty, you have to courtesy; and if royalty gets restless and walks around a lot, he keeps people constantly bobbing. You can't talk comfortably to a friend because you've got to look out and bob up and down. The minute you get deep into the joys of telling your rival how nice the man you both like has been to you, here comes royalty and disturbs the whole story."

"Delicious!" I exclaimed.

"Ridiculous," said the woman, and she's the wife of one of the best known conservative leaders in parliament. "Ridiculous! We all know in our hearts how absurd it is—bowing to a whole family of people this way; little boys in knickerbockers, girls in white muslins, men, women, the whole lot of people who constitute the queen's household. Why should we courtesy to them? It really is perfectly foolish."

Yet this woman wouldn't change things as they are for anything else. The English people have no idea of flying to evils they know not of. They take their royalty as thinking Christians do their Bible, accepting its superstitious side as the mere symbolism of its virtues.

---

### An Old Pamunkey Buried.

Agnes Sampson, the oldest of the Pamunkey tribe of Indians, was buried Friday near King William, Va. She was born in April, 1811. Mrs. Sampson had been for over fifty years a member of Calosse Baptist church, and at the request of members of the family, Rev. B. C. James, pastor of the Calosse, conducted the burial services and the deacons acted as pallbearers. Every respect was paid to her memory, a handsome coffin, floral decorations and impressive services, followed by a good dinner to those present. The Pamunkey tribe lives upon the reservation on the Pamunkey river, in this county, allotted to them by the state of Virginia soon after the revolutionary war. They have no vote and are not required to pay taxes. They are not permitted under their grant to alienate their land, and therefore are safe in the possession of their homes, which pass from parents to children. They have a chief and laws framed by themselves to govern their settlement. Previous to 1861 a number of this tribe were received from time to time into the fellowship of Calosse church, but after the war all except the subject of this article withdrew from Calosse and formed a church on their reservation. They have now a good house of worship, a good Sunday school and are doing fairly well. In the death of Agnes Sampson one of the most noted personages of the tribe has passed away.

### Castellane Follows Chimay.

Count Boni de Castellane, the husband of Anna Gould, is developing money-making traits. He has arranged with a fashionable Paris photographer, it is reported, to sell his photograph. Thirty per cent of the proceeds is said to be the count's share in the venture. Royalists are expected to buy the count's portrait freely. The 30 per cent arrangement is the same that was made with the Princess Chimay for her objectionable photographs. It has been intimated to her that if she returns to Paris she will be placed in an asylum through the influence of Count Greffule, a brother-in-law of Prince Chimay.

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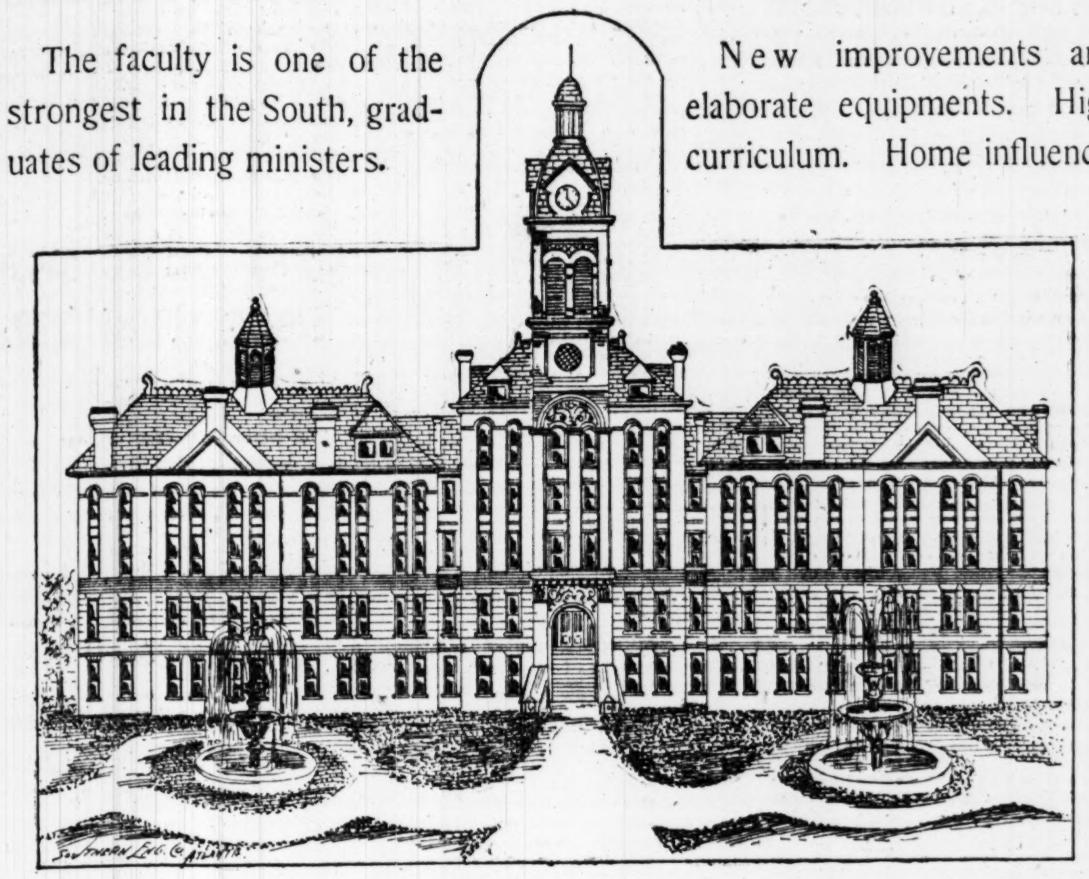

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OPIUM Morphine and Whiskey habits treated without pain or confinement. Cure guaranteed or no pay. B. H. VEAL, Man'gr Lithia Springs Sanitarium, Box 3, Austell, Ga.

# CAN'T FOOL HIS WIFE

## Bill Arp Says the Old Lady Will Find Out

## WHEN SHE IS NOT CONSULTED

### Bill Cut Down Some Trees While Mrs. Arp Was Absent—Topics Discussed.

Mr. Lincoln said, "You may fool some of the people all the time—you may fool all of the people some of the time, but you can't fool all the people all the time." That's so, I reckon, but I will add that a man can't fool his wife at all. She catches up with him by instinct. My wife has been away to Rome and so I took advantage of her absence and had two trees cut down. One was dying at the top and the other was crowding two other trees and doing no good. But she is utterly hostile to cutting down a tree and so I have to do it while she is away. One of them was cut down low to the ground and after every chip and twig was cleared up I had grass put over the place where the tree was. I was going to do the other the same way but I got sick and she came home prematurely and there was the stump grinning with its fresh cut edges. I was getting better, but when I saw her coming I took a horizontal attitude on the couch and tried to look sick and sad and melancholy. It was two days before she noticed that stump and when she called my attention to it I told her that it was an old stump and had been there for years. She never said anything, but there was a doubtful expression on her tranquil countenance. If there were no grandchildren around here I could get along, but they let the cat out of the bag every time and I am the victim. "I don't remember ever seeing that stump before," said she, but I persuaded her that the late rains had colored it. When she found me out, I assured her that the tree was hollow and was bound to die soon and that its proximity to the other trees prevented their expansion and that expansion was now the policy of the country. "Yes," said she, "I suppose we must cut down the smaller trees so that the larger ones can have more room. We must kill off the Filipinos for the same reason. I wonder how many of the poor creatures they have killed. If our people kill a black brute down here, they make an awful fuss about it, but they are killing thousands because they are defending their native land. It is all very strange to me."

I don't like some of our governor's late utterances. The daily paper prints in big lines that he said the man or men who lynched a negro were as guilty in the sight of God as the negro they lynched. Surely he didn't say that. The reporter must have misquoted him again. It does not sound like him. There is no such theology in the books. If God had not have put a mark upon Cain anybody might have slain him. Moses had to provide cities of refuge for those who accidentally killed anybody, lest the avengers of blood should pursue and overtake and slay them. The avengers of blood were recognized factors in the administration of the law. What would have been the punishment of these black brutes in Moses's time for their outrages we cannot imagine, for with the Jews no such crimes were known, and to this day no such crime is known among them. As a race they are the purest people in their domestic relations. Husbands are loyal and true and kind to their wives and wives to their husbands; children are obedient to their parents and affectionate to one another. But here among us are a numerous people who seem utterly devoid of those family virtues that are the safeguards of all good government. Within the last thirty years they have grown from childhood to manhood and have become infinitely worse than their fathers and mothers were while in slavery. There are more bastard negroes in and around this city than those born in wedlock. They are not mulattoes, but they are negroes of full blood. The moral degeneracy of the race is alarming. The state convicts and county convicts now aggregate over four thousand, and all of them have come to maturity since the close of the civil war. The morals of these negroes gets worse and worse and their outrages upon white women more frequent and more brutal. Our people are shocked and whisper to one another, who will be the next victim. When the savage Indians burned the homes and tomahawked the women and children our forefathers pursued them by day and by night and had their revenge. We have a people among us many of whom are worse than savages, and every man among us who is loyal to his wife or mother or sister or daughter is an avenger of blood and should never stop until the brute is caught and slain. For such there are no cities of refuge and no horns of the altar for him to lay hold of. This is one crime that makes a man an outlaw and the people have no more fear of provoking the vengeance of God than did Governor Candler when he was leading his brave men against the enemy and crying at the top of his voice, "Shoot 'em, boys! Shoot 'em! Kill the last rascal; come on, boys; Come on and follow me!" He never thought of giving them a trial by jury nor of being guilty of murder. Let governors proclaim in their perfunctory fashion—let preachers and judges speak ex-cathedra from the pulpit and the bench, our people will lynch a brute as soon as they can catch him, and it is no sign of lawlessness, either. You cannot find in any state a better citizenship than in Early county, and my letters from friends who live there defend them most heartily from all their slanderers. If you wish to hear the truth, just sound the common people—the country people, the working people, who live in the peril of these outrages—the people who are too poor to move to towns or cities—the people who are of all people the must obedient to law—the people who serve on our juries and work the roads, and nurse their sick neighbors and bury their dead, and who gather at the humble church on the Sabbath day and worship God. These are the lynchers for this particular crime and always will be. If a thoughtless, reckless element joins them it cannot be helped. The people of our county of Bartow, I suppose, are a fair sample of the people of Georgia. There has been but one hanging in twenty-two years. We have no white citizens in the chaingang, nobody ever shoots or fights in our streets. Sometimes at long intervals there is a small fight between lawyers in the courthouse, while court is in session, and the judge on hand to stop it, but nothing more. But nine out of ten of our grand and petit juries would lynch a negro for this crime as soon as they could catch him. Ex-Governor Jones, of Arkansas, has got sense—common sense—and he says: "All this stuff about the law's delay provoking lynchings is the merest nonsense. When this crime is committed no man stops to think or to care whether the brute will be tried next week or next year. They want vengeance right now and they are going to have it, and that is human nature in all civilized countries and is to be commended rather than condemned."

And so let Governor Candler reconsider and take back, if he said it. He can with propriety teach us patriotism and the purity of politics, but his "obier dictu," as the lawyers call it, on our guilt or innocence before God is "ultra vires"—it is beyond his jurisdiction and hence goes for nothing.

But we are all getting along pretty well. Two weeks ago it looked like starvation was staring us in the face. The garden had dried up, he corn was perishing away; everything save cotton had withered, but the rains came in with the dog days, which this year began on the 20th, and the change is wonderful. It looks like a miracle of grace. Verily, God moves in a mysterious way and, as the poet says,

"Behind a frowning providence
He hides a smiling face."

Our second crop of garden vegetables is better than the first. We did not count on any more beans or squashes or cucumbers and the tomatoes were nearly dead, but everything is on a boom. Our roses are more beautiful than ever before and every morning I fill the vases with a fresh supply, and my wife smiles her sweet rewards. Verily, we cannot foresee what a kind Providence has in store for us. Now, if the Philippine war will be honorably closed and our northern brethren will apologize and be reconciled to us, and our negroes will behave and vote the democratic ticket, we will all be happy. BILL ARP.

MOZLEY'S LEMON ELIXIR.
A Pleasant Lemon Tonic.

Cures indigestion, headache, malaria, kidney disease, fever, chills, loss of appetite, debility, nervous prostration and heart failure, by regulating the Liver, Stomach, Bowels and Kidneys. Prevents and cures appendicitis at all times and in all cases. 50c and $1 bottles; druggists.

Rev. John P. Sanders Writes:

Dr. H. Mozley, Atlanta, Ga.: I have been relieved of a trouble which greatly endangered my life, by using Mozley's Lemon Elixir. My doctor declared my only relief to be the knife, my trouble being appendicitis. I have been permanently cured and am now a well man. I am a preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, located in the town of Verbena, Ala. My brother, Rev. E. E. Cowen, recommended the Lemon Elixir to me. Ship me a half dozen large bottles C. O. D.

A Prominent Minister Writes:

After ten years of great suffering from indigestion, with great nervous prostration, biliousness, disordered kidneys and constipation, I have been cured by Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir, and am now a well man. Rev. C. C. Davis, elder M. E. church, south, No. 28 Tatnall street, Atlanta.

Mozley's Lemon Elixir.

I have been a great sufferer from dyspepsia for about fifteen years, my trouble being my liver, stomach and bowels, with terrible headaches. Lemon Elixir cured me. My appetite is good, and I am well. I had taken a barrel of other medicine, that done me no good.
CHARLES GIBHARD.
No. 1515 Jefferson St., Louisville, Ky.

Mozley's Lemon Elixir

Cured me of indigestion and heart disease, after years of suffering when all other remedies and doctors had failed.
N. D. COLEMAN.
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Gratitude.

Dr. H. Mozley—Dear Sir: Since using your Lemon Elixir I have never had another attack of those fearful sick headaches, and thank God that I have at last found a medicine that will cure those awful spells. MRS. ETTA W. JONES.
Parkersburg, West Virginia.

Mozley's Lemon Elixir.

I suffered with indigestion and dysentery for two long years. I heard of Lemon Elixir; got it; taken seven bottles and am now a well man.
HARRY ADAMS.
No. 1734 First Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.

## A REFULGENT FOYER

### That Adds to the Fame of the Hotel Majestic.

One of the great attractions of the Hotel Majestic in New York is the splendid foyer. No hotel in Europe or America has anything equal to it in its superb and dazzling accessories. The Rustic and Palm Gardens on the roof are not surpassed by any similar feature in the greatest hotels of the world. During the summer evenings many guests spend hours there, and they are enthusiastic in their praises. The lounging gardens of the orient could not have been more beautiful and they add to the Majestic some of the finest scenic features of the mountain and seaside resorts. The roof is indeed a summer Paradise.

## RETURNED FROM EUROPE

### And Has Located His Offices in the Norcross Building.

Dr. William C. Warren, who for several years was engaged in the practice of medicine in the city, has returned from a two years' trip abroad, where he made a special study of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. He has located his offices in the Norcross building.

## COURTS.

### Sustaining a Trade Mark.

An interesting decision was rendered last Friday by Judge Townsend in the United States circuit court in this district in the case of the American Waltham Watch Company vs. Joseph H. Sandman. Complainant is the well-known manufacturer of Waltham watches at Waltham, Mass. From the opinion, it appears that complainant since 1854 has sold nearly 8,000,000 watch movements, all of which, with few exceptions, have borne the name "Waltham." That originally the name Waltham was used in a geographical sense, but that, by long-continued use, it has acquired a secondary meaning as a designation of complainant's watches; that in 1895 one E. A. Locke, for whom the defendant was the sole selling agent, began the manufacture of watches at Waltham under the name of Columbia Watch Company; that said Locke, who was not a resident of Waltham, stated that he should locate his business there because the word "Waltham" had come to be known all over the world through the watches made by the complainant, and "because the word 'Waltham' would sell a watch." The opinion states further that the watches made by the said Locke and sold by the defendant, which were usually marked "Columbia Watch Company, Waltham, Mass.," were stamped with much higher numbers than the amount actually manufactured called for, so as to suggest, together with the name Waltham, the older and original manufacture of watches made by complainant. The complainant asked that the defendant be enjoined from using the word "Waltham" upon watches sold by him, without some accompanying statement clearly distinguishing them from the watches manufactured by the complainant. Judge Townsend, after quoting and approving the decision in the corresponding case of American Waltham Watch Company vs. United States Watch Company in the Massachusetts supreme court, grants complainant the injunction asked for, basing his decision upon the ground that the conduct of the defendant and of his principal was in violation of the law against unfair trade and was intended to deceive and defraud the public and to deprive the complainant of the trade and good will to which it was entitled.

UNCLE SAM'S HOT HATHS.
The Hot Springs of Arkansas.

Owned and conducted by United States government; will eradicate the effects of grip and cure rheumatism, malaria, neuralgia, catarrh, stomach, kidney, liver and nervous disorders, paralysis, blood and skin diseases and chronic and fuctional derangements. Mountain climate and cool, delightful summers. Leading hotels open the whole year. Waverly, Pullman, Arlington, Great Northern, Avenue, and 100 others. Address the managers for rates and C. F. Cooley, secretary Business Men's League, for information.

The proof of the pudding is the eating thereof. You can buy Isaacs Pens at $1 per gross or 6 gross for $5. For sale by John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. Samples free.

Note—These pens are warranted to be made from selected stock and are carefully examined before boxing.

Atlanta to Chattanooga and Return

Via Western and Atlantic railroad August 12th. Tickets good returning until August 14, 1899. Special train will leave union depot 6:30 p. m. For information call on
C. B. WALKER, T. A., Union Depot.
J. A. THOMAS, T. A., No. 1 Pryor St.
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The season is advancing, our stock is large, we would rather have the cash than the goods. We do not believe in carrying stock over. This is a rare opportunity and you should profit by it.

EISEMAN & WEIL,
3 Whitehall St.

## WHAT THE NEGRO IS DOING

### Matters of Interest Among the Colored People.

The National Association of Colored Women will meet in Chicago, Ill., August 14th and continue in session through the 16th. Our women are well organized throughout the union and are making a desperate effort to elevate the fireside of every colored American.

In this work it is hoped they will have the support of all good people. Every state in the union will be represented at this national meeting.

Miss Josie Holmes, of South Atlanta, will represent the Atlanta Woman's Club of Colored Women and will read a paper on some phase of the convict system as operated in Georgia.

Dr. and Mrs. Penn have returned to the city after spending a pleasant time visiting in Cincinnati and other points.

The Epworth Leaguers from this city and state to the national meeting have returned and report a successful meeting. There were more than 1,500 colored delegates in attendance.

There will be more colored talent on the stage this season than ever before. It is said that most of the leading vaudeville and variety companies in New York are using all the colored performers they can get.

Besides, there are several other companies composed entirely of colored talent preparing for the coming season. Many of these will enter the field of heavy tragedy. The future of the colored man on the stage is indeed bright.

On every hand our people are praising the governor for his stand for law and order and the eradication of crime from the state.

In his efforts to carry out his ideas he can rest assured he will have the undivided and substantial support of every honest, law-abiding colored citizen. Let every colored man, woman, boy and girl in Georgia from this day forward throw his and herself on the side of right and law. Let us always do the right, uphold the law and draw a tight line between ourselves and the criminal classes and their crimes. Let's show by our good acts and law-loving lives which side we are on. Let every colored citizen in the state now act with the governor and the good white citizens in their effort to drive the criminal and crime out of the state. This is our responsible duty and we should go at it at once like men and women.

The Eureka is a small but neat and clean weekly paper published here in Atlanta by Editors Sumner L. Holsey and Burnett Morrison. The editors are young boys. So far they have done well. In a population of 48,000 colored people it seems as though these little editors ought to have at least 5,000 readers among the boys and girls of the race, besides several thousand among the older people. This can only be done by an active canvass from house to house.

The little paper should be in every home; it would help to inspire the children as well as to educate them.

The Young Men's Christian Association of colored men hold public spiritual meetings every Sunday afternoon at 4:30 at the Carter home for the aged on Mitchell street, near Haynes street. Everybody is invited, male and female, and especially the men.

The men of Atlanta should attend these meetings and help make the work a success.

Efforts are being put forth to get the work on a firm basis. Of course the progress along this line must and will be slow; but we hope to make it sure.

The young colored men of Atlanta owe it to the city, to their race and to themselves to help establish this work here at once. Come over and help us.

The colored Knights of Pythias in Atlanta are getting new life in them. Richard Allen and Eureka lodges are moving forward in interest and membership and Myrtle lodge will soon be reorganized and put in running order. The order is taking on new life in all parts of the state. We hope Colonel M. C. Parker, of Rome, will revive the interest in the work in this city. The general condition of the order throughout the state was never in better shape. The supreme lodge will meet this year in Jacksonville, Fla., while the next session of the grand lodge will meet in Valdosta.

Rev. E. R. Carter, D.D., and his good people are holding a ten nights' entertainment in the Old Folks' home for the benefit of that home.

To the great delight of all the citizens in general, and the members in particular, the work on Bethel church is moving rapidly ahead. Dr. Alexander and the members and friends of the church are making a desperate effort to re-enter their new church by the middle of September.

The wall has been rebuilt, the roof put on and slated, and now they are putting on the ceiling. The plastering and painting will also be begun at once and by the middle of September the pastor, bishop and congregation and friends will re-enter the church in triumph and proceed for the next four years to catch up with the general debt, which can be done.

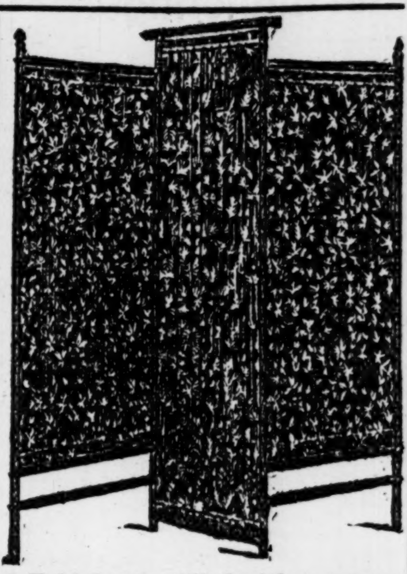
The great Afro-American council will meet in annual session in Chicago, Ill., August 14th. Bishop Walters and his associates in office are pushing everything that will bring success to this meeting. We trust Georgia will send a large and strong delegation.

Mr. Nathan M. Freer, a prominent lawyer and man of business, has recently made a donation of $12,500 to the Providence hospital. This hospital was founded by Dr. Dan Williams, colored, of Chicago, one of the leading surgeons of this country. It is said to be one of the best equipped institutions of its kind in Chicago. This is what is needed in every large city in the south. It is needed here in Atlanta and will soon be forthcoming. H. R. BUTLER.

A PAIR OF "SPEAR" BARGAINS!
AND BEAR IN MIND WHEN "SPEAR & KO" SAY IT'S SO
WHY---IT'S SO!

15 Cents

CAMP CHAIR, 12 in. wide, 32 in. high, hard wood frame, extra quality canvas seat.................. 15c



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Write for Prices.

CHEAP RATES TO THE EAST.
One Fare Round Trip to Philadelphia and Return, September 1-3, via Southern Railway.

Account the National Encampment, G. A. R., the Southern railway will sell tickets to Philadelphia, September 1st to 3d inclusive, at half rates, one fare round trip, limited to September 13th, with privilege of extension to September 30th, by deposit and payment fee of 50 cents. Rates open to everybody. Take the Southern, the route of the famous modern limited trains, the Washington and Southwestern Limited, and U. S. Fast Mail. Pullman sleeping cars and library-observation cars through to Philadelphia and New York. Dining cars serve all meals en route.

For further information call on the undersigned. RANDALL CLIFTON,
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Our correspondence system of teaching optics goes beyond the expectation of the student because it is so thorough, practical and comprehensive. We enable students who cannot leave home to become scientific opticians, fitted in every way for success in their profession. Kellam & Moore's College of Optics (incorporated), Atlanta, Ga.

Seashore Excursion, $3.00 to St. Simons and $3.50 Cumberland Island Round Trip, Saturday Night, August 5th, via Southern Ry.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' select annual seashore excursion via the Southern railway. Special train day coaches and Pullman sleeping cars will leave Atlanta 9 o'clock Saturday night, August 5th; returning, tickets will be good to leave Brunswick until departure of special train, 10 o'clock Tuesday night, August 8th. aug 3 4 5 3t

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A Fifteen Thousand Dollar Stock of Men's Hats and Furnishings, damaged by fire, will be sold regardless of cost for cash. Law Bros., 10 Whitehall street.

Mrs. Rosa Freudenthal Monnish

M. D., graduate European and American hospitals and colleges. Specialty, diseases of uterus, ovaries and menstrual disorders. Twenty years' successful experience. Consultation confidential. A few first-class patients can be accommodated during summer. Residence 3 Church, corner Peachtree street, Atlanta. 'Phone 1321.

The proof of the pudding is the eating thereof. You can buy Isaacs Pens at $1 per gross or 6 gross for $5. For sale by John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. Samples free.

Note—These pens are warranted to be made from selected stock and are carefully examined before boxing.

## SPECIAL NOTICES

### FUNERAL NOTICE.

LAZARON—The friends of Mr. M. Lazaron and Mr. and Mrs. M. Barwald, Mrs. R. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. N. Emanuel, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Marks and Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Lazaron and family and Mr. William Lazaron and Miss Belle Lazaron are invited to attend the funeral of Mr. M. Lazaron today (Sunday) at 10 a. m. from the residence of Mr. M. Barwald, 26 Orange street. Interment at Oakland.

BECK—Robert R. Beck, son of Rev. A. J. Beck, of Lanonia, died yesterday morning at 1 o'clock at the residence of his uncle, Mr. Alexander Beck, on Capitol avenue, after an illness of two weeks. Friends and acquaintances of Rev. A. J. Beck and Mr. and Mrs. Alex Beck are invited to attend the funeral of Robert Ryland Beck, son of Rev. A. J. Beck, from the residence of Mr. Alexander Beck, 301 Capitol avenue, this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

### ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For Councilmen.

I announce myself a candidate for councilman from the first ward, subject to city primary. S. P. MONCRIEF.

I respectfully announce my candidacy for alderman from the north side, subject to city primary.
HARVEY JOHNSON.

## THE WEATHER.

Washington, August 5.—Forecast for Sunday and Monday:

Virginia—Unsettled weather, with showers and thunderstorms Sunday; fair Monday; variable winds, mostly fresh northerly.

North Carolina—Showers and thunderstorms Sunday; fair Monday, continued high temperature; brisk south to west winds.

South Carolina and Georgia—Generally fair Sunday and Monday except showers and thunderstorms in northern portions Sunday; fresh south to west winds.

Western Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Eastern and Western Texas, Oklahoma—Generally fair Sunday and Monday; continued high temperature; fresh winds, mostly southerly.

Tennessee and Kentucky—Generally fair Sunday and Monday, preceded by showers and thunderstorms in eastern portions Sunday; continued high temperature; high variable winds.

### Local Report for Yesterday.

Daily mean temperature .. .. .. .... [illegible]
Daily normal temperature ............ [illegible]
Highest temperature .. .. .. .. ........ [illegible]
Lowest temperature .... .. ...... .... [illegible]
Total rainfall during 24 hours .. ..... [illegible]
Deficiency since January 1st .. ....... [illegible]

### General Weather Report.

Reports received at Atlanta, Ga., at August 5, 1899. Observations taken at all stations at 8 p. m., 75th meridian time.

| STATIONS. | Temperature. | Maximum Temperature. | Rainfall, in inches. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York, rain | 76 | 90 | [illegible] |
| Norfolk, pt. cloudy | 88 | 98 | [illegible] |
| Charlotte, clear | 86 | 94 | [illegible] |
| Raleigh, pt. cloudy | 86 | 96 | [illegible] |
| Wilmington, clear | 82 | 96 | [illegible] |
| Charleston, clear | 84 | 98 | [illegible] |
| Augusta, clear | 88 | 96 | [illegible] |
| Savannah, clear | 86 | 100 | [illegible] |
| Jacksonville, pt. cl'dy | 90 | 96 | [illegible] |
| Atlanta, pt. cloudy | 84 | 89 | [illegible] |
| Montgomery, clear | 88 | 92 | [illegible] |
| Vicksburg, clear | 88 | 90 | [illegible] |
| New Orleans, clear | 86 | 92 | [illegible] |
| Palestine, clear | 88 | 92 | [illegible] |
| Galveston, clear | 84 | 88 | [illegible] |
| Corpus Christi, clear | 84 | 88 | [illegible] |
| Buffalo, cloudy | 72 | 72 | [illegible] |
| Detroit, clear | 70 | 70 | [illegible] |
| Chicago, pt. cloudy | 68 | 68 | [illegible] |
| Memphis, clear | 88 | 90 | [illegible] |
| Chattanooga, pt. cl'y | 86 | 88 | [illegible] |
| Knoxville, clear | 78 | 82 | [illegible] |
| Cincinnati, rain | 76 | 86 | [illegible] |
| St. Paul, cloudy | 78 | 82 | [illegible] |
| St. Louis, clear | 82 | 82 | [illegible] |
| Kansas City, cloudy | 76 | 80 | [illegible] |
| Omaha, cloudy | 74 | 74 | [illegible] |
| Huron, clear | 82 | 88 | [illegible] |
| Rapid City, pt. cloudy | 80 | 80 | [illegible] |
| North Platte, clear | 72 | 74 | [illegible] |
| Dodge City, clear | 78 | 82 | [illegible] |
| Abilene, clear | 94 | 96 | [illegible] |
| Mobile, clear | 86 | 90 | [illegible] |

J. B. MARBURY,
Local Forecast Observer.

UNDERWOOD
"UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER."
PERFECT VISIBLE WRITING.
Not one line only, but ALL THAT HAS BEEN WRITTEN
With absolute, permanent alignment.
JUST SEE IT
and have it explained.
Then you will take no other. That's all.
W. E. JACKSON, JR.,
237 Equitable Bldg.
TYPEWRITER

C. H. SWIFT.
AGENT.
UNDERTAKER.
31 S. Pryor, Telephone 240.

HALF TONE
AND
LINE ENGRAVING,
COPPER AND ZINC
ETCHING.
Southern Engraving Co.
Constitution Bldg, Atlanta.

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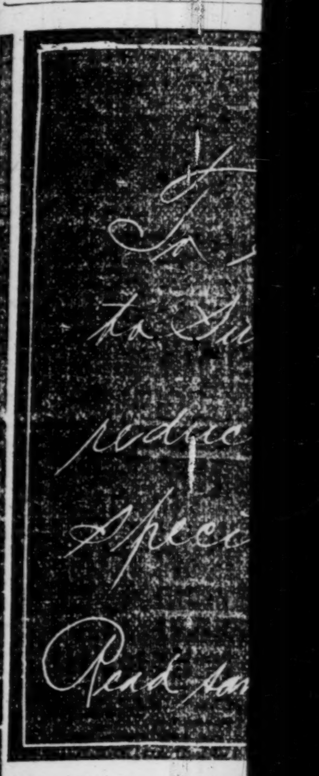
MAGAZINE
SUPPLEME



Wash
Dress Goods
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prices" to make an
story.

Finest French Dimitie
we've had such an
have reached the low
more than 500 yards.
the originally priced
We agree to close the
week at..........

About 20 dress patter
beautiful figured
snatched at last wee
yard, choice now....

Fancy Cotton Grena
kinds you have previo
from for 15c, 25c and
choice of any now...

In order to close out
Ginghams of the 15c,
kinds, we'll give choi
after this date for...

Choose from our line
and 15c Covert Suiti
after this for......

We will sell this
colored Percales o
American made 12½
6c yard, 36 in. wide.

Just 10 pieces left of
Piques of the usual
we agree to sell ever
for..........

White figured Pique
terns, several piece
qualities priced now

A special value in I
will be offered this
long as the 15 pieces
12½c yd. Very sh
36 in. wide and wo
more per yard.

You will find on a
in right of main ais
ful collection of L
ties, Ginghams, etc
12c and 15c kinds,
The greatest lo
this season.

White Dimities, la
checks, too many
grades prompts us
at..........

Remnants of white
half price, 2 to 5
range of prices 40c
duced to run from 2

Extra heavy ready
for Skirts, the 25c
duced to.........

36 in. Crash Skir
heretofore priced
duced to.........

Men's
Underwear
will be priced this
ing to the schedule
following:

50c Garments Re
75c Garments Re
$1.00 Garments Re

Men's plain balbrig
pin striped Drawe
many pairs to close

Night Shirts made
bric, V neck, silk
all sizes, usual 75c

"Monarch" Negl
made of Crepe Cl
French Percales, et
reduced to 78c, $1.
duced to.........

Stamped
Doylies 5c Ea
in stamped Doylie
of good qualit
at 5c each, will b
many shopping
will enjoy here to
designs of forget
pies, wild roses,
nations, ferns,
sweet peas, chr
etc., etc.

Center Pieces, 18
ed in the above
signs.........

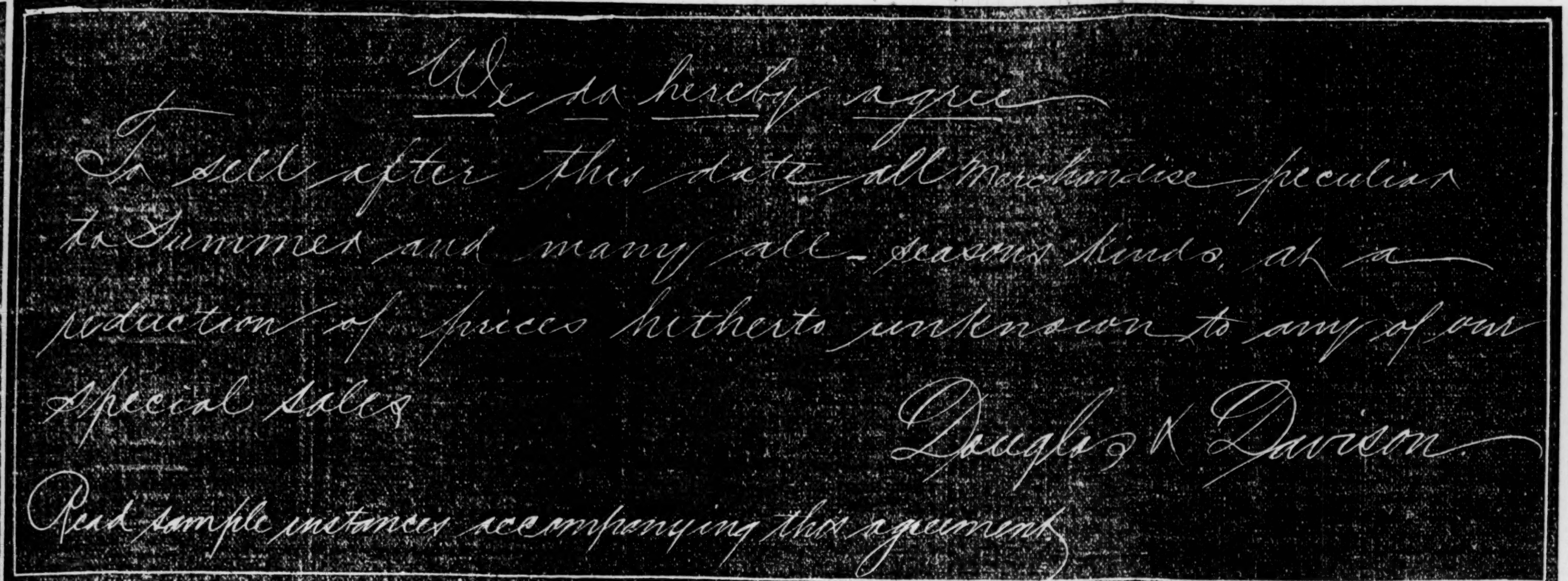
Full line of colors
Embroidery silk,
of art needlewor
skeins.

DOUG

MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

# THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

SUNDAY, August 6, 1899.



We do hereby agree

To sell after this date all Merchandise peculiar to Summer and many all-seasons kinds at a reduction of prices hitherto unknown to any of our special sales

Douglas & Davison

Read sample instances accompanying this agreement

### Wash Dress Goods

Big quantities of a week ago are little quantities now, hence these "little prices" to make an end of the story.

Finest French Dimities, of which we've had such an abundance, have reached the low ebb of not more than 500 yards. They are the originally priced 23c kinds. We agree to close them out this week at................12½c yd

About 20 dress patterns of those beautiful figured Swisses, snatched at last week at 12½c yard, choice now..........9c yd

Fancy Cotton Grenadines, the kinds you have previously picked from for 15c, 20c and 25c yard, choice of any now........10c yd

In order to close out all French Ginghams of the 15c, 20c and 25c kinds, we'll give choice of them after this date for.........9c yd

Choose from our line of 12 1-2c and 15c Covert Suitings any day after this for..........8 1-2c yd

We will sell this week light colored Percales of the best American made 12½c kinds for 6c yard, 36 in. wide.

Just 10 pieces left of white welt Piques of the usual 20c kinds, we agree to sell every yard of it for....................12½c yd

White figured Piques ass'td patterns, several pieces, the 19c qualities priced now....12½c yd

A special value in India Linons will be offered this week or as long as the 15 pieces will last at 12½c yd. Very sheer fabrics, 36 in. wide and worth a third more per yard.

You will find on a bargain table in right of main aisle a wonderful collection of Lawns, Dimities, Ginghams, etc., of the 10c, 12c and 15c kinds, priced 5c yd. The greatest 5c lot we've had this season.

White Dimities, large or small checks, too many of the 15c grades prompts us to offer them at.................. 12 1-2c yd

Remnants of white Organdies at half price, 2 to 5 yard pieces, range of prices 40c to 75c yd, reduced to run from 20c to....38c

Extra heavy ready shrunk Crash for Skirts, the 25c grades reduced to...............14c yd

36 in. Crash Skirting of the heretofore priced 15c kind, reduced to.................9c yd

### Men's Underwear

All classes and kinds of Men's Undergarments will be priced this week according to the schedule of reductions following:

50c Garments Reduced to 39c
75c Garments Reduced to 50c
$1.00 Garments Reduced to 75c

Men's plain balbriggan and fancy pin striped Drawers, one lot of many pairs to close out at 15c pr

Night Shirts made of good Cambric, V neck, silk embroidered, all sizes, usual 75c qualities for ........................59c ea

"Monarch" Negligee Shirts, made of Crepe Cloth, Madras, French Percales, etc., $1 grades reduced to 78c, $1.50 grades reduced to................$1.00 ea

### Stamped Doylies 5c Each

Fifteen different designs in stamped Doylies, size 10 in., [illegible] of good quality Art Linen, at 5c each, will be one of the many shopping privileges you will enjoy here tomorrow. New designs of forget-me-nots, poppies, wild roses, violets, carnations, ferns, holly, pansies, sweet peas, chrysanthemums, etc., etc.

Center Pieces, 18x18 in, stamped in the above mentioned designs....................15c ea

Full line of colors in Corticelli Embroidery silk, for all classes of art needlework, 45c dozen skeins.

### The Second Floor Dep'ts

Have some tempting reductions to offer and suggest savings that would warrant a stairway climb of 100 yards. Certainly the few easy steps you have to mount here will not be considered when you know of these:

1 lot of Tapestry Brussels Carpeting, 9 patterns to select from suitable for rooms, halls and stairs, our regular 70c qualities reduced to.............. 50c yd

1 lot of all wool, extra super Ingrain Carpet Remnants, lengths from 5 to 25 yards, great assortment of patterns and colorings, our regularly priced 60c values, marked for a quick sale ..35c yd

### Chinese and Japanese

Mattings, have long been rivals for the position of "most popular," each enjoying some marks of superiority over the other. We have both kinds, and price all qualities of each lower than usual.

These two for instance:

Japanese linen warp Mattings, reversible and in choice color blendings, also white inlaid, usual price 30c yd, selling now at..........................20c

China Mattings, very heavy and jointless, fancy colorings, tastily woven, our best 25c regularly priced grades, reduced to 15c yd

### Shadow Curtains

You know how they obstruct the view and let in the breeze, but you never knew them so low priced as these:

Beaded Reed Shadow Curtains, geometrical designs, 42 in. x 9 ft, ...................... 98c ea

Beaded Reed Shadow Curtains, beautiful floral designs, more elaborately beaded than the first mentioned, 42 in. x 9 ft, $1.48 ea

Opaque Shades, full line of colors, size 3x6 ft, mounted on Hartshorn roller, reduced from 40c to ..................25c ea

Holland Shades, 40 in. x 7 ft, mounted on Hartshorn roller, all colors, reduced from 75c to ..........................60c ea

### Fire and Hall Screens

Of two kinds "too many." This short story of the price reductions.

3 fold Oak, Mahogany and white enameled Screens, 5½ feet high, Silkoline filled, were $1.50, now ........................$1.00 ea

3 fold Screens, 36 in. high, Oak and Mahogany, Silkoline filled, the $1.25 kinds at ........89c ea

### Muslin Underwear

This is to announce that we will make lower-than-ever prices on a great number of Muslin Undergarments that are summer weight or broken assortments of sizes. See if we mention your wants in this list, if not there are 5 other special lines you are sure to be pleased from.

Beautifully made and beautifully trimmed Corset Covers of fine Cambric, sizes 32, 38 and 40 only.

75c and $1.00 qualities reduced to.........................48c ea

$1.25 and $1.50 qualities reduced to.........................75c

Ladies' Skirts made of finest Cambric, wide cambric ruffle, finished with Valenciennes inserting and tucks, wide frill at bottom, edged with Valenciennes lace, a few of our best $2.00 Skirts to close out at ...$1.00 ea

Nainsook Gowns, trimmed with narrow ruffle around shoulders, finished with embroidery edge, the regular $1.75 qualities, reduced to....$1.00 ea

All fine Gowns ranging from $2.50 to $3.50 will be priced until they are all sold at ..$1.75 ea

### Laces and Embroideries

Our last week and the week before sales of 5c Laces and Embroideries at 2c and 3c yard, were quite a success, in fact, all such kinds were sold, but we do hereby agree to make the reduction of prices—which are of course at a higher rate of figures—even greater than ever. Let your how-to-read faculties profit you by reading these proof positive items.

Imitation Smyrna Laces, 2 to 3 inches wide, Edges and Insertings, also a few pieces of real Torchon Edges ¾ to 1 inch wide are included. Regular values represented are from 8 1-2c to 10c, choice now...........5c yd

Cambric, Hamburg and Nainsook Embroideries, Edges and Insertings, 3 to 5 inches wide, not a piece in the lot worth less than 10c yard, more than half of them are 12 1-2c values, choose now at ................5c yd

We have one immense lot of very fine Nainsook and Swiss Edges in various widths that have sold heretofore at from 25c to 50c yard, but with the recklessness characteristic of a determination to sell, we dash them upon a bargain table and say, "choice at 15c yd."

Narrow Valenciennes Edges, the 25c, 30c and 35c per dozen kinds reduced to 15c for a dozen yards.

### Veilings.

We have too many Veilings, therefore say: "Choice of our entire stock of black and colored Veilings regularly priced up to 60c, for 25c yd." We limit this offer to 3 days.

### Fancy Parasols

Of all Parasol sales this is the greatest. You'll probably be tempted to say, "That's what all you merchants talk." But listen, here are the facts about quality-for-price that's unmistakably half proof any way, and a look at the Parasols will bring out the whole truth undeniably "as per claim."

Fancy Plaid, Striped and Checked Taffeta Silk Parasols, formerly priced $1.50 and $2.00, all colors, choice..........75c ea

Fancy Plaid, Striped and tastily trimmed plain Parasols of the regularly priced $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50 kinds, choice......... $1.25

All Parasols in stock of the very finest of Silks and elaborately trimmed—which means a very great variety—will be priced choice for $2.25. Included are kinds regularly valued at $4.00, $5.00 and $6.00 ea.

### Black Goods Sale

You will of course be interested in this announcement, but doubtless greatly surprised to find them coming under this head of great reductions, and especially goods of such character of serviceableness.

36 inch German Twilled Serge, absolutely pure wool, our principal leader this season at 35c yard, but according to agreement converted into hitherto unknown bargains at.............. 25c yd

All-wool Chevron, beautiful high lustre blue-black, a regular 59c fabric entered last week's sale at 39c yd., this week for the balance of 6 pieces.......33c yd

Eight pieces fancy Crepons and Tufted Mohairs, 38 inches wide, new and specially desirable, regularly valued at 69c yard, for this sale.................48c yd

### Remnants.

Remnants of Novelty Dress Goods, light and medium dark colors, a bargain table lot including lengths from 2 to 7 yards and qualities from 25c to 75c yard, choice now.............15c yd

### Colored Shirt Waists

We have exactly 574 colored Shirt Waists. We'll not have half as many Monday night if VERY low prices have any power to create selling. Bottom notches have been reached in away-below former prices, such as these:

Percale, Madras, Gingham, Batiste and Lawn Waists, 50c, 60c, 75c and $1.00 qualities, all sizes in the lot of many kinds, choice .........................25c ea

Dimity, Swiss, English Cambric, French Gingham and French Percale Waists made in this season's most approved styles, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.00 kinds, selling now at....$1.00 ea

### We Are Sole Atlanta Agents

For the famous "Julia Marlowe" Shoes and we have all styles, low or high cut and all sizes at all times. They are well made, beautifully styled, shaped to fit comfortably and priced reasonable, and what's more they have an elastic insertion in the instep which is an absolute guarantee of a snug fit without the usual pinch, yielding to every action of the foot. Low Shoes $2 and $2.50; high Shoes lace or button, $3 and $3.50.

We are of course always agents for special values in other kinds of good Shoes; these for instance:

The $1.50 and $1.25 Oxford Ties for Ladies that were sold last week at 98c pr, we agree to sell this week at 75c, assortment of sizes broken.

For 35c we will give choice of what's left of a lot of 75c Children's Slippers, sizes 5 to 6 and 1 and 1½.

We agree to sell for $1.25 pair Ladies' Oxford Ties of high grade Vici Kid, in golden brown and black, all new shapes and self or patent tips.

### Numerous Little Things

We have decided that this shall be "goodby" week to a thousand little things in our Notion Department. Many staple articles will be included as well as our entire stock of Novelties and small wares belonging exclusively to this season.

A few of the many:

39c Sterling Silver Cuff Buttons for Ladies and Men, reduced to ........................25c pr

39c Belt Buckles, black and jewel set, beautiful assortment of shapes, etc., now.........25c

35c qualities of Ladies' black Hose Supporters, gored belt attached for.................15c

100 pairs of slightly soiled side Garters, good qualities....3c pr

25c Violet Brooches, one lot of 6 dozen, to sell quickly at 2 for ..........................25c

10c bunches of Finishing Braids, 6 yard lengths, we agree to sell them at 2 bunch for 15c as long as a great many bunches will last.

We will sell our entire stock of Beaded Belts at from 25 to 33 1-3 per cent less than former prices, the regular prices range from 75c to $5.00 each.

One lot of Writing Tablets at a dime each that are worth regularly 20c each, letter or note size sheets, ruled.

20c boxes of Writing Paper in all tints popular this day and time.................. 10c box

Whiting's popular shaped Visiting Cards, 2 sizes regularly priced 20c, now ....15c package

These and many other useful articles will be displayed on special sales counters in center of our store and each lot marked in plain figures.

### Ladies' Vests

These are good August and September garments and even for later wear if the weather permits. They'll wear long enough. You'll be satisfied anyway for we only ask prices for one month's service. Consider these first:

Ladies' pure white ribbed Vests, silk tape in neck and arm holes, were 12½c, now ..........8c ea

Fine lisle thread Vests, pure white, finished around neck with blue and pink silk crochet, our choicest 25c values, reduced to.. ...................15c ea

Pink and blue striped Vests, lisle thread, beautifully ribbed, originally 25c ea, sold special last week at 15c, now down to .........................12c ea

Fine white lisle Vests, silk tape and silk crochet in neck and arms, one of our best grades of lisle garments, selling now 3 for.........................50c

Then these:

Summer weight lisle Vests with long sleeves and high neck, silk tape and crochet finish, one and one ribbed, selling now at 20c each, are "special values" at 25c regularly.

Extra size Vests, genuine lisle thread, 40, 42 and 44 bust measure, 40c qualities, reduced to ........................25c ea

### Children's Undermuslins

Here are facts concerning quality-for-price of Children's Muslin Undergarments "clinching the nail" of argument, that it's more economical to buy such garments ready made when they are made as these are.

Children's and Misses' Gowns made of the best Muslin, beautifully trimmed with embroidery and tucks for yoke, and cambric ruffle around yoke and in sleeves, our regular 65c garments, they are reduced to 48c, size 2 to 16 years.

The same not so elaborately trimmed, reduced from 50c to ........................35c ea

Skirts made of excellent Muslin, finished with tucks and wide embroidery ruffle, sizes 6 to 16 years, made full width, the usual $1.00 qualities, reduced to ...............75c ea

Plain Skirts of good Muslsn, finished with hem and cluster of tucks reduced from 50c to 35c ea, sizes 6 to 16 years.

Drawers of good Muslin, finished with cluster tucks and embroidery, the 55c kinds, reduced to 35c pair, sizes 14 and 16 years.

Same without embroidered trimming, finished with hem and cluster tucks reduced from 39c to.....................23c pr

### Light Linings

Light weight and light colored linings of all kinds have undergone a process of "marking down prices" truly without a precedent. With them are included many staples also.

Light shades of Percalines, 36 in. wide. We agree to sell either the 15c or 18c qualities, now for.................. 9c yd

Taffeta finish Skirt Linings, all colors, priced now ....2 1-2c yd

36 in. French Percalines, very light weight for Skirt lining, priced heretofore at 20c yard, choice now of the full line of colors and black for.......9c yd

All colors in "Silver Sheen" and "Silk Cloth" Skirt Linings of the 20c and 25c qualities, will be sold this week at......12c yd

Plain Crinolines, black, gray and white, 30 in. wide, 7c instead of 10c yd.

All light colored Silesia are reduced as follows:
Usual 25c qualities for 19c yd; usual 20c for 12c; 15c for 9c and 10c for 7c.

DOUGLAS & DAVISON. DOUGLAS & DAVISON. DOUGLAS & DAVISON.

FIFTEEN DAY EXCURSION TO

Niagara Falls

TUESDAY, AUGUST 8

VIA THE C. H. & D. and Michigan Central Rys.

Only $7.00 Round Trip from Cincinnati.

$6.50 ADDITIONAL TO THE THOUSAND ISLANDS. $100. ADDITIONAL TO Toronto.

Elegant Special Trains. Plenty of Room. Fast Time.

For Sleeping Car Reservations or Information of any kind, apply to your nearest C. H. & D. agent

D. G. EDWARDS, Passenger Traffic Manager, Cincinnati, O.

Connecting Lines will sell via this Route.

A LUXURY

That all enjoy and health and comfort is dependent upon is a good Bath Tub with open sanitary plumbing.

Everybody can afford a nice Porcelain Iron Bath Tub at the prices we are selling them at.

If you wish to save money in Plumbing, Steam Heating and Gas Fitting get our prices.

Hunnicutt & Bellingrath Co.

Headquarters for Mantels, Tile, Grates and Gas Fixtures.

WATER COOLERS

At the Clarke Hardware Company

Corner Peachtree and Edgewood Avenue.

From $1.25 to $2.50.

ICE CREAM FREEZERS.

White Mountasn and Arctic, the quickest and best in the market at greatly reduced prices, HAMMOGKS—From 75c to $5.00. CROQUET—4-ball sets for 85c, 6-ball sets for $1.00 8-ball sets for $1.00 to $2.50.

LAWN TENNIS NETS, BALLS AND RACKETS.

Rogers' silver plated knives, forks and spoons, table and pocket cutery, razors, scissors, etc., etc., to "Beat the Band."

N. P. PRATT LABORATORY, Fitten Building.

Analytical and Assay Department:—We assay ores of gold, silver, copper, etc. We analyze fertilizers, clays, ochres, paints, oils, coals iron ores, mineral waters and all commercial products.

Are you satisfied that the materials you buy are up to the standards? Why not have them analyzed? We do this work. 'Phone 1624.

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE

ATLANTA, GA.

For the Safe and Permanent Cure of Liquor, Opium, Morphine, Cocaine, Tobacco and Cigarette Habits. Endorsed and adopted by the United States Government.

For information, address Keeley Institute, Atlanta, Ga.

NEW SANITARIUM, 591 WHITEHALL ST.

YE OLDE BOOKE SHOPPE

23 Marietta Street.

—To—

Executors, Administrators, Etc

The advertiser is at all times ready to buy entire libraries, or small quantities of books, for cash, and will remove the same without trouble or expense Ex vendors. Experienced valuer sent.

Catalogues Sent on Application.

JAMES F. MEEGAN, BOOKSELLER.

NOTICE.

Office of the British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co. (Ld.), New York, June 14, 1899.—This is to notify the public that the British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co. (Ld.), of Liverpool, England, has withdrawn from business in the state of Georgia. Said British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co. (Ld.), has canceled all policies issued by it in the state of Georgia, and has satisfied and paid all losses and all claims of its policy-holders in the state of Georgia, and on the 21st of August, 1899, will make application to Hon. W. A. Wright, comptroller general and insurance commissioner of the state of Georgia, for leave to withdraw from the state treasury the $25,000 of bonds of the United States now on deposit with him.

SAM G. WEIR, Secretary.

june18-2m sun

MONCRIEF-DOWMAN CO.

Have Moved to Their New Building

20, 22 Trinity Ave.

And are better prepared than ever to do any Tin, Slate or Galvanized Iron work.

Get Our Prices Before Ordering.

$1.00 ROUND TRIP to WEST POINT, GA., and CUSSETA, ALA., Sunday, Aug. 13th.

Train Leaves Atlanta 8:00 a. m. Returning Leaves Cusseta 6:00 p. m.

—VIA—

Atlanta & West Point R. R.

ESTABLISHED IN 1857.

PETER LYNCH

At 95 Whitehall St.

Dealer in foreign and domestic Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Tobaccos, Ales, Porter, Beer and all such goods as belong with a first-class liquor store, the very best in the city or state. Send your orders or come in person. Terms cash.

Peter Lynch's Seed and Variety Store fronts 7 Mitchell. Stand will be open in a few days with a new stock Field and Garden Seeds [illegible] a variety of other goods.

24 HOURS ATLANTA TO CHICAGO

PULLMAN VESTIBULE SLEEPING AND DINING CARS via

EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE R. R.

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# "THE FINGER OF FATE."

By Captain Mayne Reid, Author of "The Death-Shot," "Headless Horseman," "The Rifle Ranger," "The Scalp Hunters," Etc.

### CHAPTER XXII.

### DETERMINED TO TAKE THE SHILLING.

"Gracious heavens!" he exclaims. "What can it all mean?"

"What, father?" asks the innocent Nigel. "You have received some unpleasant news?" The general has not read the letter aloud.

"Unpleasant! I should think so! Read this."

He hands the note to Nigel, who taking it, runs it over to himself, then says:

"Of course I can't tell what it refers to, father. I only know that it's very unfeeling of Harry to write to you in that strain—indeed, insulting. What can be his reasons for it?"

"Never mind about his reasons," rejoins the general, knowing them well, and on reflection father pleased at what has taken place, since part of it is what he himself planned and expected. Still, the other part—Henry's flight, with the unfilial, defiant tone of his letter—his has cut him to the quick; and the storm rages on.

His sister again puts in a word to tranquilize him, and so, too, the hypocritical son, whose speech is meant to produce an opposite effect, which it does.

"I think father," he says, "you should not worry yourself so much about the thing. Henry's young and foolish. After all, he may mean nothing by—"

"Mean nothing!" interrupts the general in a fresh burst of passion. "Does it mean nothing, his writing such a letter as that? Every word in it a defiance!"

"That's true," assents the half-Hindu. "I can't think what's possessed him to speak so. He's evidently angry about some injustice he seems to think you've done him. Some one's been telling him stories, I suppose. However, he'll get over it in time, though I admit, after what he's said and done, it's not so easy for you to forgive him."

"I'll never forgive him! No! He's tried my temper too often; and now this new act of disobedience—his levity—disrespectful—ah! he shall be punished for them!"

"In that regard," interposes the unctuous Nigel, "since he's spoken of my giving you advice, I should say, leave him to himself— at least for a time. After he has spent a few weeks without the generous support you've hitherto afforded him, he'll talk less independently. I think that thousand pounds he says you have promised him, and of which I know nothing, ought not to be sent him."

"He shan't have a shilling of it—not till my death."

"On those conditions, dear father, I hope 'twill be long before he gets it—for your sake. Aye, and for his too it may be better kept back. That would sooner bring him to his senses; and, take my word for it, will ere long."

Aunt Rachel is of the same opinion; and between the two the irate father at length sobers down and returns to the table, but with a spoilt appetite.

The meal, commencing so cheerfully, is eaten in somber silence—only a word or two spoken by any of the three present, these monosyllabic, and without reference to the absent one; for the general has sunk into a morose, pensive mood, which forbid his familiarity.

Dinner over, he stays not for dessert, but betakes himself to his studio, leaving his sister and son over the wine and walnuts.

Closeted chez soi-meme, with a decanter of port at his elbow and a cheroot between his teeth, the general takes the whole matter into consideration, mentally reviewing it in all its details. And the more he reflects on them the better he is satisfied that Henry has proposed to Miss Mainwaring; equally so that she has refused him, as also the reason—her mother being counsellor. It is not so clear, but very strange indeed, why the widow should have told the rejected suitor all about the will; which the general imagines she must have done. Still, that matters not much. He would scarce regret the effect her communication has produced, were it not for the tone of his son's letter, which still sorely grieves him.

For a time he remains true to his determination—to refuse Henry's request, by holding back the £1,000. But the mellow wine—glass after glass of which he gulps down—makes him more merciful; and, reflecting on what his son has said about going abroad—the very thing he has been long wanting him to do—knowing he will need the wherewithal to pay his traveling expenses, he at length relents; and, sitting down to his desk, writes to his London solicitor, Lawson, directing the latter to hand to his son Henry, on demand, a check for the exact sum spoken of. He is not prevented even by that satirical fling about the deduction of interest; though it gives him a bitter pang, as he again glances over the epistle indited at the Fox and Pheasant.

His own letter is given to his son Nigel, with directions for a groom to be sent with it that same night to the postoffice, in time for the morning mail.

But neither on that night nor ever after does it its envelope receive the soiling of a post-mark—why, Nigel Harding alone knows.

* * * * * * * * *

On reaching London, Henry Harding repairs to a fashionable West End hotel, where on former visits to the metropolis he had been accustomed to sojourn. But, admonished by the state of his exchequer, he perceives this sort of thing will not suit, as he would soon be in debt, without any prospect of redeeming himself. All the money he has is a five-pound note, which chanced to be in his pocket on the day of his distracted departure from Beechwoods. He has his watch besides, with some spare clothes and other effects, which Warrener has directed. But these are not money, and will not meet the demands of a hotel bill, which, in a West End establishment, soon becomes heavy. True, he has some friends in London, though not many, and none to whom he would think of applying for assistance under the circumstances. For he fancies they may have heard what has happened—both the estrangement from his father and the rejection by his sweetheart. The thought of it is enough; and, too proud to brook ridicule or accept sympathy, he not only declines calling on his old acquaintances, but studiously avoids them.

To make an encounter less likely, he forsakes the aristocratic neighborhood, betaking himself to a more modest hostelry in High Holborn, where he will see no "swells."

But even there board and lodging have their prices, which, however low, must be paid, and by a stranger in ready cash; so that in a short time he finds his new residence becoming also untenable. His watch has to go along with other trifles disposable at a pawnshop; till at length he has nothing left him save the suit of clothes upon his back.

For the first time in his life Henry Harding feels the inconvenience of impecuniosity, though there is something that preys even more upon his mind—this, the behavior of his father. He had hoped to have his request granted, and the thousand pounds paid over to him. That would have set all right; and, also supplied, he would at once have gone abroad. Having allowed a reasonable time to elapse, he has called at the office of Lawson & Son to inquire whether they have received the order for its payment. He did not so shape his inquiry, but simply asked if there had been any communication relating to him from his father, the answer being: "No—not any," of course courteously given, for by sight they know him to be General Harding's son.

In a couple of days he called again and several times after, on every occasion asking the same question, almost word for word, and in almost similar terms receiving reply only, when at length a little pressed, extended to the statement that they had had no letter nor any other communication from General Harding since some three months ago, when he wrote to them about the purchase of certain shares in East India stock.

"He's not going to let me have it," bitterly soliloquizes his son, after leaving Lawson's office for the last time, determined not to go there again. "I suppose he thinks I'm not punished enough, and he'll have that precious half-brother of mine to back him up in withholding it. Well, he can keep it. I shall never ask him for another shilling—not if I were starving."

There was a sort of pleasure in this self-abnegation during its incipient stages; but it is rather due to revenge than virtue, and soon dies out, changing to pain. With Henry Harding it remains as long as it would with most men. What with the treatment he had received both from sweetheart and parent, his spirit has been sorely chafed, and now this new slight, rekindling his resentment, prompts him to resolve never again returning to Lawson's office—a resolution he keeps, though it costs him a struggle, to which one less independent would have succumbed. For he is now forced to face the appalling fact that he is without a shilling in the world—in short, a pauper upon the streets of London.

At this crisis he bethinks him of one who might possibly befriend him—the young Italian artist. At least to him he can unbosom himself without fear of shame. He goes to Golden square, but finds the Italian gone—the people of the house know not whither. Even this last chance of being befriended fails him.

What is he to do? How earn a livelihood? He cannot dig, and to beg he is ashamed to. Still, there may be something that will suit him. Suppose he takes to driving a cab? Ah, that he could do well enough, for he is a whip of the first quality. And has not many another needy gentleman found refuge on the rumble of a hansom?

But suppose he should some day find simself with one of his old university friends for a fare? 'Three-and-sixpence, sir; two shillings the fare, and eighteenpence for waiting." That would never do. The very thought of it is unsupportable; and he declines becoming a cabby.

Another idea comes up—dernier ressort of the destitute and deplorable—the army. Shall he enlist as a common soldier? He has a turn for soldiering, though not exactly in that way. To share barrack-room and sit at mess with men he was born to command—whom his father had commanded—certainly a position somewhat repugnant. Still, many a noble fellow, many a born gentleman, has submitted to it. And have not privates often become commissioned officers—risen to grand rank and gained great glory? Why not he the same? It is possible, probable enough. To young ardor nothing appears impossible.

So reflecting, he at length oervcomes his objection to the ranks, and resolves to "take the shilling."

Having fully made up his mind to it, he sallies forth and sets face for Westminster—that corner where recruiting sergeants may be seen at all times, and of every branch in the service.

On the way he has to pass through Trafalgar square, where he stops and for a time stands contemplating the monument of England's greatest naval hero. The sight is opportunely suggestive. True, Nelson was never before the mast, but many a great admiral has been, and he again recalls the oft-quoted words that "many a common soldier carries a marshal's baton in his knapsack." The saw is French, not English, and the fact still more so. But this consideration does not deter him from sticking to his resolve, and, giving another glance at the statue, he is about to pass on, when the sight of something else stays him. This time not a monument, but a man, an Italian—Luigi Torreani!

The young artist is seated on the steps which lead down to the asphalt flagging, sketch book in hand, apparently taking the statue. At sight of Henry Harding he springs to his feet, and, rushing forward, flings his arms around his rescuer in a warm, amicable embrace.

"What are you doing here? asks the Englishman mechanically.

The artist points to his sketchbook, and says:

"Only following my profession, as you see."

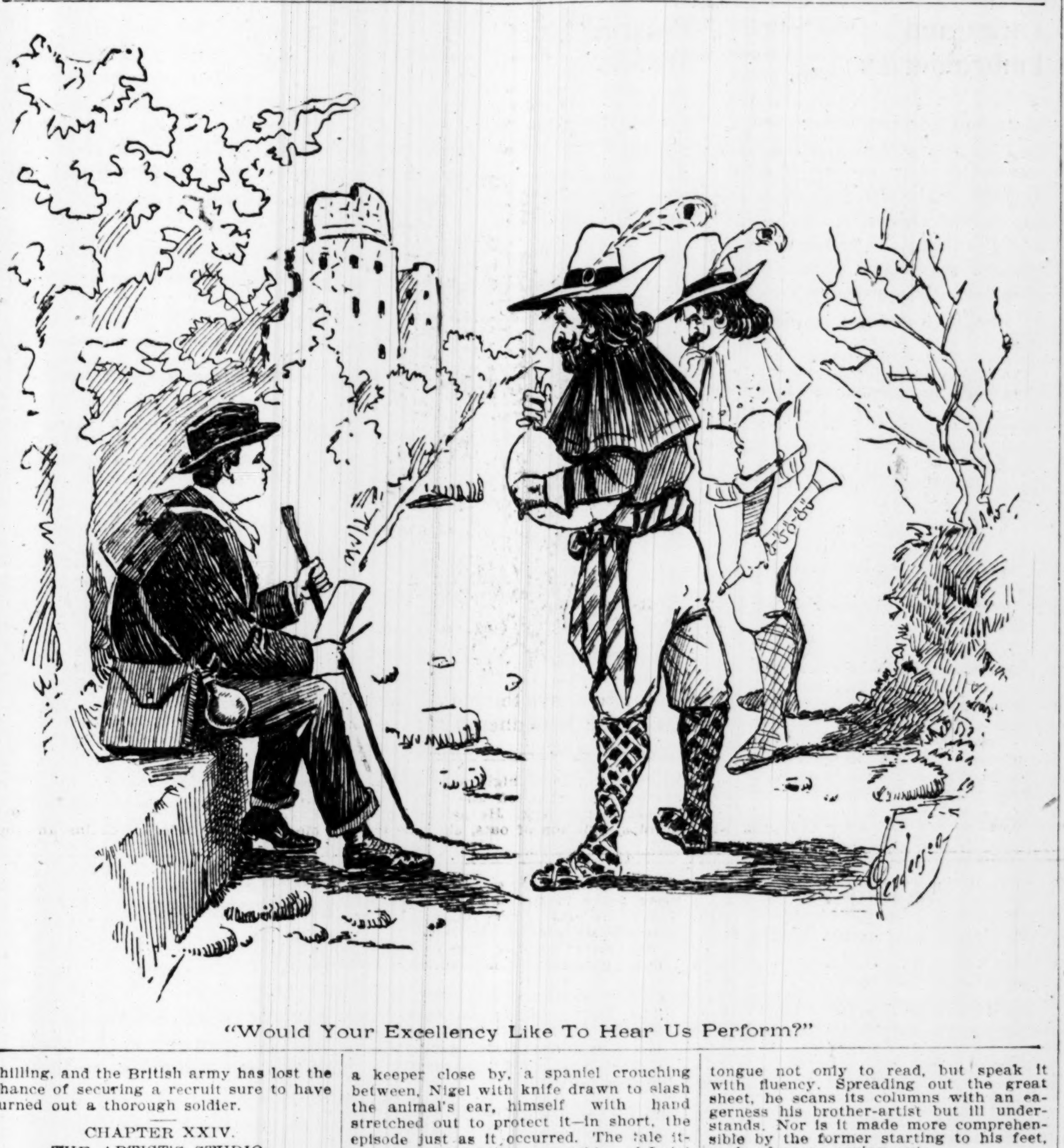
The page shows an unfinished drawing of the Nelson column, with the statue on its top.

"I should have thought it scarce worth your while; you would have in Rome so many better models."

"As far as the statue goes, yes. But the original—the man himself—we have none like him. Among us Italians your Nelson has a great name. They remember him at Naples. But come, signor!" he adds, changing tone and shutting up the sketchbook. "You'll go with me to my studio, which is also my place of residence. I've changed it since that night when we were so informally introduced to one another. If you're fond of Italian pictures, I can show you some of my own painting; besides, give you a glass of real Roman wine and a cigar. You'll come, won't you?"

Henry Harding hesitates, looks down Parliament street, then at the face of the young artist full of friendship and gratitude. That glance decides him. He turns his back upon Westminster, and walks away with Luigi Torreani.

Before another hour has passed over his head he resolves not to take the sergeant's shilling, and the British army has lost the chance of securing a recruit sure to have turned out a thorough soldier.



"Would Your Excellency Like To Hear Us Perform?"

### CHAPTER XXIV.

### THE ARTIST'S STUDIO.

A slight circumstance—the dropping of a pin or the turning of a straw—may affect the whole course and current of a man's life. If there be a fixed fate, as some say there is, it seems often brought about and dependent upon the merest incident of events, themselves trifling, however important the results to which they lead.

So it has been with Henry Harding, in whose case these chances seem constantly occurring. Several of them have already given direction to his destiny. But for his having seen that will on Mrs. Mainwaring's mantelshelf he would, in all probability, have returned home to his father's house, and there remained; or, what is more likely, accepted his father's proposal to see foreign lands, where he might bury his grief and hide his humiliation. As it is, in less than a month after leaving his splendid home in Bucks we find him in a London garret, or "sky parlor," with uncarpeted floor, and otherwise sparely furnished; some squares of canvas tacked to slight frames, with several unfinished pictures leaning against the whitewashed wall, and streaks of color here and there, with palette poised upon his left thumb, a brush in his right hand, and an easel carrying one of the aforesaid squares of canvas before him—all this telling he has turned artist. For so has he, to which, as the reader already knows, two other incidents, to all appearance accidental, have led up.

It needs not to say that the studio is that of Luigi Torreani. And the Italian artist is also in it, seated before another spread of canvas, supported upon a separate easel.

Several weeks have elapsed since their chance encounter in Trafalgar square, and Henry Harding has made good progress with the pencil. Having a natural taste for the art, with some practice as an amateur, he has given his Italian instructor less trouble; who, however, takes every pains with him. Already he can turn out fair "furniture pictures," by the sale of which he supports himself, no longer needing to lean upon Luigi either for lessons or loans. He has even been able to return some money advanced to him by his fellow artist, to redeem his hypothecated effects, and his gold watch, with its guard attachments, is again seen upon his person. Landscapes are his fort, with figures, and he has, painted several that sold well—scenes of rural life and country sports with which he is familiar. Among them one he has good reason to remember—its souvenir seen on the little finger of his left hand, alongside the palette he is holding, in the shape of a longitudinal scar which traverses the finger from root to tip, even dividing the nail. Having confided everything to Luigi Torreani, now his bosom friend, he has told the latter how, where, and when he received that singular brand; and, as if to make the tale more understandable, though with a very different intention, has painted the scene itself.

The picture is there, leaning against the wall—a scrubwood, recognizable as a game preserve; two young gentlemen sportsmen—himself and his half-brother; a keeper close by, a spaniel crouching between, Nigel with knife drawn to slash the animal's ear, himself with hand stretched out to protect it—in short, the episode just as it occurred. The tale itself has enlisted the sympathies of Luigi Torreani, still more the occurrences of later date, which have also been made known to him. For his English friend has made no secret of the estrangement with his father but told all, even the story of his unrequited love. The confidence the Italian has reciprocated by giving a brief autobiography of himself, including an account of his father and sister, with his artist life at Rome, the part he had espoused in politics, ending with the incident of his escape in the balloon, and some words about the contadina who assisted him.

"The girl was my model," he said one day, as the two chanced to be talking of her. "And to you, amico, I shall say, in confidence, something more. You've told me of your sweetheart, and how you loved her. Camillas is mine; and to prove to you how I ought to love her, you'll only need to give a glance at her portrait. There!"

Saying which, he takes from a drawer a miniature picture—the portrait of a girl in the picturesque dress of the Neapolitan peasantry—and holds it before the eyes of his fellow artist.

"Now, isn't she a beautiful creature? Can you wonder at my loving her? That I do to distraction, and though but a peasant girl, she shall yet be a gentleman's wife, if all goes well. Oh! how I long to return to Rome!"

"Is that another of your sweethearts?" asks Henry, pointing to a second portrait the Italian has taken out of the drawer, also that of a young girl, Italian, too, though not in peasant garb, but in the dress of a signorina—a lady. "If so," continues the Englishman, "I can only say your taste and mine differ very much. Your contadina is pretty, I admit, but of the two I should prefer the lady."

"Ha! ha! ha!" laughs Luigi. "So you like the looks of that little damsel?"

"I do indeed. Who wouldn't? In all my life I never saw a face more sweetly beautiful."

"What! not that of Miss what's-her-name, your belle of Buckinghamshire?"

"Is it really a portrait?" asks the young Englishman, disregarding the other's interrogatory, which is somewhat distasteful to him.

"It really is, and, I can assure you, a faithful likeness I ought to know, having myself painted it, from a face familiar to me as that of my own sister."

"May I know whose portrait it is?"

"Why, hers—Lucetta's—that very sister I've been telling you about. The dear girl! How lonely she is in her high mountain home! Says so in every letter she writes, wishing me to come back. But I can't, daren't, till this political trouble passes, which I hope it will soon, and have reason to believe so from the latest news received in Leicester square. Ah! you don't know what a man Mazzini is. Nor yet what they are in Rome, in all Italy. You who live under a good government, with your free institutions, can't understand our situation. If you did, your newspapers, though I am happy to say not all of them, wouldn't—"

A knock at the studio door.

"Come in!"

It is only the servant of the house, in which the artists also lodge—a little maid-of-all-work, who enters with a newspaper in her hand.

"Your Times, sir, she says, holding out the paper to Luigi, who, being the older of the two lodgers, originally ordered it.

By this the Italian has become sufficiently acquainted with the English tongue not only to read, but speak it with fluency. Spreading out the great sheet, he scans its columns with an eagerness his brother-artist but ill understands. Nor is it made more comprehensible by the former starting to his feet, as he does so crying out:

"At last, thank the Lord! It's come at last!"

"What?" asks the surprised Englishman.

"Il revolta. Read that!"

Henry takes the paper, and in the column of the latest intelligence sees a telegram, with "Paris" at its head. It runs thus: "There is a rumor on the bourse that the revolution, long threatening at Rome, has broken out. The news needs confirmation."

"Needs nothing of the kind," cries Luigi Torreani. "'Tis true, I know it—am sure of it. Now, sweetheart, and you, dear sister, I shall soon embrace you both. Away with these worthless things!"

So saying, he flings down his palette, tosses his brush to the furthest corner of the room and rings a bell to summon back the "slavey," who appears with surprise strongly expressed on her soot-stained face.

"Ask your mistress to make out her bill and tell her to be quick about it, as we are going away at once—this day—if possible within the hour. You'll come with me to Italy, signor? You said you would. I hope you haven't changed your mind?"

"On the contrary, I wish it more than ever."

He could well say that, after looking at the portrait of Lucetta Torreani. Belle Mainwaring has of late been less in his thoughts. She is now likely to pass out of them altogether.

"Enough!" rejoins the Italian, adding: "Now for the Eternal City—Roma—Roma!"

They do not get off within the hour or that day either. They have pictures to dispose of and other affairs to settle, which take time. But before night of the following day their studio is cleared out, leaving it in all its nakedness, and with trunks packed and French passports in their pockets, they take through tickets for Marseilles, there to meet the Messageries steamer—still untainted with the title "Imperiales."

But alas for Luigi and his hopes! On arriving at the Mediterranean seaport, celebrated for waistcoat patterns, he finds he can go no further—must not—dare not. The Times telegram was a stockbroker's "bear." The revolution has not yet declared itself; the pope still reigns in Rome!

### CHAPTER XXV.

### A PAIR OF PICTURESQUE TRAMPS.

"Italy! land of classic lore—clime of the sapphire skies—birthplace of Tasso and Ariosto, Boccaccia and brigands—who can look on without admiring—aye, loving thee? Not I—not I!"

He who gives utterance to this eccentric rhapsody is a young man of about twenty, with a frank, open countenance, cheeks of ruddy hue, caressed by curls of rich auburn color and strong but fine figure, with limbs symmetrically proportioned. Not an Italian, as can be told at a glance, but surely one in whose veins runs Saxon or Celtic blood. And so it is; for the speaker is Henry Harding.

While pronouncing the above apostrophe, he is alone, seated on a block of travertine by the side of the road leading from Rome to Tivoli, about half-way between the two. What is he doing there? A knapsack on his shoulders, a wallet and water flask hanging over his hip, with a stout stick carried in hand, answer the question, proclaiming him on a journey—a pedestrian tour. But whither bound? And why alone? Where is his friend Luigi? An answer to the last will serve as a key to the others. The Italian artist is still at Marseilles. For things are as they were, and to show himself in Rome would be to bring about his re-arrest and incarceration in the cells of the Santo Uffizio—perhaps subject him to the torture of the cavaletto, and have him sent to Porto d'Anzio as a forzato. As no danger of this kind hangs over the head of the young Englishman, no ban of Italian outlawry, he need not fear showing himself in the Romagna; and thither has he come, leaving his friend on the soil of France.

Why now on the road to Tivoli is of easy explanation. Amid the mountains several miles beyond this town is the village of Val di Orno, and in his pocket a letter addressed to its Sindico, Signor Francesco Torreani. No need to say it is from the sindico's son, to introduce Henry Harding to his father, and the bearer is now en route to deliver it. That he is afoot is not because he is without the means of being mounted, but partly that he prefers it. He is not pressed for time, and wishes to get a good view of the country through which he will pass. Besides, he has his sketch book along with him, and intends enriching it with some characteristic views of Sabine scenery.

Henry left the city by the Porto di San Lorenzo, and taking the Tivoli road—the ancient "Via Tiburtina"—he is now resting on the block of travertine, after a ten miles' steady tramp. So far no adventure has befallen him, nor incident worth relating. Indeed, he has scarce encountered a human being, for the Agra Romana is an almost uninhabited country; a dale, though not absolutely a desert, seeming so at certain seasons of the year, when the crops have been gathered off it. Now and then he has met a wain laden with these and slowly lumbering along, drawn by great white oxen with soft, meek eyes and wide extended horns, in charge of contadinos; and once a wine-cart, going at greater speed, its trinagular tilt giving shade to the driver, with his diminutive Pomeranian dog, whose sharp yelping treble keeps accompaniment with the duller rattling of the wheels.

Here and there, on knolls near the roadside, he has seen the conical-shaped huts (capanin) of the shepherds—themselves leaning forward on their long staves, with legs wide apart, giving them a resemblance to gigantic tripods, their shaggy goatskin dresses further assimilating them to the fabled Pan—their prototype. He sees them leading their flocks—for here they do follow—from hill to hill; hears their shouts and the barking of their great savage dogs—dangerous to approach. At intervals, too, his ears are saluted by stornelli or a stava of some wild Campagna song, in long-drawn, plaintive strain. In all this there is nothing unpleasant, but the contrary. The young Englishman is charmed with sights and scenes new to him, customs and costumes that to the eye of an artist have all the elements of attraction. Hence the delight to which he has given such rapturous expression. He can scarce restrain himself from drawing out his sketch book and filling one of its pages at every half-mile of his march. Were he inclined for ruins, they are around him. Broken columns of tombs and temples, shattered arches of aqueducts, with their supporting pillars crumbling to decay; monuments of ancient, medieval and more modern times, all slumbering in the silence of death; grand mansions untenanted save by the dead, their deserted courts choked up by tall, rank weeds, their only living occupants bats and owls, or if a human being, some shepherd seated on the pedestal of a displaced statue, his goats erect on their hind legs to reach the honeysuckles and other creeping plants that cluster rooted in the ruins. That Henry Harding has not already stopped to sketch some of these scenes is because he knows they will be always there, as also the shepherds, and he hopes to have many an opportunity better than the present. For he is now on a journey at the end of which he expects to behold something of even still greater interest than an Italian ruin—a beautiful Italian girl.

He is about to start to his feet, and continue on when, turning his face for Tivoli, he perceives two men approaching from that direction—like himself, pedestrians. They are in the garb of Abruzzi, with all its gaudy coloring—scarlet waistcoats, blue jackets, breeches of yellowish homespun, cioci, or hide sandals, cross-corded to the knee; short-caped cloaks—one red, the other brown—buckled tight around their throats, and surrounding all, high-peaked, conical felt hats, with plumes of peacock's feathers. True, their garments are a little threadbare, with the bright hues somewhat faded, but on this account not the less attractive to the eye of the young artist, who takes in every detail as they come toward him along the causeway of the road. With the ordinary preconceptions of the English traveler in Italy, he might well believe them to be brigands for their style of dress is just such as is worn by these gentry, with some slight points of difference. But instead of guns or pistols he sees that they have no arms whatever—at least, none visible—only musical instruments, one carrying a zampogna, or Italian bagpipes, the other a sort of pastoral reed or flute, known as piffero. He concludes, therefore, that they are pifferari, a class of itinerant musicians of which he had read and heard. Indeed, he has seen such in London itself; for these piping pilgrims sometimes wander far from their native land, and may occasionally be encountered in the streets of the world's metropolis. As a rule, however, they limit their peregrinations to the classic soil of Italy, visiting all its towns and cities at certain seasons of the year, and playing their strange tune, named novena, in h of the Madonna and Bambino (Virgin and Child), whose shrines are seen everywhere. In Rome itself, for a month before and after Christmas, you cannot go anywhere without hearing the pipes of the pifferari. Soon as well out of sound of one set you enter within that of another; every turn and corner coming across a pair of these street musicians. For they always go in couples, one playing the piffero, which gives the "strain" of the tune, the other the zampogna, its bass and treble accompaniment. They are nearly all from the peolitan states, and most from the mountains of the Abruzzi, or the valleys that lie between. The two seen by Henry Harding cause him some li surprise—not from any peculiarity in the aspect, though that is savage enough, but the suddenness of their appearance upon the road. He had only the moment before looked along it, but saw no traveler there. It seemed as if they had risen out of the earth, though more probably they had reached the road by a side path.

"On their way to Rome," he reflects, seeing that their faces are set cityward.

He is not left long to conjecture, for almost on the instant they are up to the spot where he is still seated. Soon as opposite, they come to a stop, facing toward him, both at the same time raising their tall hats, and saluting with a gentle grace in singular contrast to their wild and somewhat fierce-looking features. With hats off, exposing their tangled flakes of jet black hair, half-shrouding their swarthy faces, they might easily be mistaken for a brace of veritable bandits.

"Buon giorno, signor!" say the zampognaro, who is the first to speak. "Would your excellency like to hear us perform? Say a novena, or, if that's too tedious, we can chant you the shortest stornella, which shall cost just whatever your worship wishes to pay."

"No, thanks," politely answers the Englishman, speaking their own language, which he has learned from Luigi Torreani. "I should like it very much, and don't refuse on the score of price, which you are so generous as to leave to myself. But just now I cannot spare the time. I have a journey before me, and am not very sure of the road."

"Ah, that's awkward. There are no finger-posts up this way. But if your excellency has no objection to tell us where you wish to go, no doubt we can give you directions. We poor pifferari are well acquainted with the Romagna roads; necessarily so, since it is our calling to travel them."

"Oh, thank you," returns the traveler. "I shall indeed feel greatly obliged by your directing me. I am on my way to a town called Val di Orno, which is somewhere among the mountains near the Neapolitan frontiers. I suppose there can be no difficulty in keeping the road as far as Tivoli? It's beyond that I fear being at fault. Isn't there a place called Vicovaro?"

"Si, signor, there is. It's about ten miles on the other side of Tivoli, and in the direction you wish to go. To get to it you must continue on along this road, which, as your excellency will observe, follows the course of the Teverone. Keep up the river till you come in sight of Vicovaro; then you'll see a little stream that runs in from the left. That is the Licenza. Turn up it, past Rocca Giovine on a high hill; then go on to the head of the valley, where you'll be beside vineyards and huts, with a ruin which was once the house of a celebrated poet—the Signor Orazio—who wrote such beautiful stornelli."

"Good!" thinks Henry Harding. "The road leads me past Horace's Sabine farm. That will be interesting. How fortunate!"

"The ruin," continues the zampognaro, "is at the foot of Monte Gennaro, the mountain you see with the two peaks. You'll cross over the ridge between them by a path which any of the people of the vineyards can point out to you. From the summit of the ridge you'll see Val di Orno, at the end of a sloping valley between two spurs. Sorry we can't wait on your excellency to guide you, but we have an engagement in the citta, and must be there before nightfall. Does the signor expect to reach Val di Orno tonight?"

"I did expect it—intend it, if possible."

The pifferari exchange looks of intelligence, as though they did not think it possible.

"It's a long way," says the zampognaro, as if speaking to himself, "and anything but easy to travel. Part of the road is good enough, but the rest is scorza, where it crosses the mountain. He'll have a climb for it."

"Bah!" exclaims he of the pipe, with a significant glance given to his companion. "The gentiluomo's young and strong. He may easily reach Val di Orno tonight—aye before the sun sets, if he don't loiter on the road."

"I don't intend to," says the traveler. "And for that reason must be moving. Thanks for your politeness, signori; and though I can't stay to hear your music, which I doubt not is of the sweetest, permit me to offer you a trifling buona mano."

So saying, he takes out a half-p drops it into the hand of the zampognaro, ready extended to receive it.

"Grazie, excellenza!" exclaim both in a breath, again gracefully uncovering, and adding: "Buon viaggio!" they turn for Rome, and step briskly off; the Englishman proceeding in the opposite direction.

When some 200 yards from the spot, he gives a look back, curiosity prompting him to take another survey of the pair of tramps so picturesquely attired. To his surprise, they are out of sight; neither nywhere on the road nor near it, though he commands a view of the causeway for at least a league!

After all there is nothing so very strange in their sudden disappearance. They may have turned off to the cottage of some peasant or shepherd, several of which are seen crowning distant hills; or they may be seated by the roadside, resting under the shade of the trees, though that does not comport with what they said about the necessity of hastening on to the citta.

"Ha!" he exclaims, as a thought strikes him, "I think I know now where they are and what they're after. That piece of silver has put an idea into their heads; one, I'm told, that's never out of an Italian's mind when there's money before his eyes. They are not going to share it, as I intended they should; one or the other will have it all; and the little which, I'll be bound they're at behind yonder osiers, playing morra. Well, it's no business of mine if they stay there till doomsday."

With which satisfied reflection he once more sets face for Tivoli, and presses on without again looking back.

(To be continued.)

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# A Southern Love Story of the Sixties.

BY ESTELLE M. BLICK

She was the dearest of little women with soft, gentle brown eyes and kind lines about the sweet mouth that seemed to invite confidence; then, too, she possessed that most excellent thing among women—a low musical voice, that gift which the southland has so abundantly bestowed upon her daughters.

Though more than a half century had passed over her with its joys, sorrows and conflicts, yet Father Time had dealt very gently with her, only touching with a few silver threads the dark silky hair and deepening and mellowing the beauty of the sweet, pure and noble face.

She was our minister's wife, and I met her in the city of S—, in the cozy parlor of a mutual friend, where as we sat lazily ensconced in luxuriant chairs, drinking tea from dainty Sevres cups and enjoying a desultory chat on all sorts of pleasant subjects so dear to the hearts of women, we touched on the subject of "the late unpleasantness," and my friend laughingly exclaimed: "Polly, dear, you are so fond of romantic stories, perhaps Mrs. Merton would tell you her little romance wherein love and war played such an important part, as she told it to me some time since."

"Oh, Mrs. Merton, do tell me," I pleaded, pushing my chair nearer and settling myself comfortably to thoroughly enjoy the story. "I plead guilty to the charge, I do adore a love story, especially if it is a real true one, and connected with our civil war."

Mrs. Merton smiled indulgently and her eyes took on a dreamy far-away look, as if she was seeking to draw aside the curtain of those vanished years, and said softly: "Why, of course, my dear, I will tell you my little love story, if you think you would enjoy it, though no doubt you will smile, seing what a staid, practical old lady I am now, to hear me tell of the agonies and heartpangs, that, that most sly little God Cupid always exacts as his toll, wherever he speeds his mischievous arrows. Well, to begin in the good old way, once upon a time there was a very spoiled and sadly indulged young daughter, who thought, selfish girl as she was, that the whole world was made for her—comfort and enjoyment, and had to be taught better by that stern old schoolmaster, Experience, as the years rolled by.

"I was born and reared near the aristocratic old town of C—, in Georgia. My father was one of the most opulent old planters in the state, and came of a family noted for their pride of blood, high sense of honor, and morbidly sensitive on what they regarded as their "constitutional rights.'

"Sweet as summer to those that loved and sought him, but proud, haughty and impatient beyond degree to those that sought to take away one jot or tittle of his power.

"My mother died when I was a wee child, too young to remember, but I cherished her in my heart by the sweet pictured face which hung just above my bed in my pretty chamber, and my father's fond words of her beauty and grace.

"She was the love of his life, and after her death his heart was as a sealed chamber to all other women. He lived only for the idolatrous love he bestowed upon me. Our home was a stately old pile, which had been in the Peyton family for generations; built in the old colonial style and seated upon a gentle elevation which overlooked our broad domain which stretched for miles away.

"I loved my stately old home with a love and pride I cannot express. Even now, after all these long years, through memory's vail, I can see the noble old house with its hospitable doors which ever stood open to welcome the coming guest; hear the splashing of the bright, flashing water of the little fountain, as it danced in the sunlight; see the great trees waving their shadows (which to my childish imagination always appeared like giant arms) over the broad graveled walk that led from the great entrance gates up to the mansion; see the troops of smiling black faces of our slaves whom we loved and who truly loved us; even smell the fragrance of the japonica, the cape jessamine and the wealth of roses that bloomed in our dear old-fashioned garden, as it is wafted to me across the buried years.

"Oh, what an air of peace brooded over it all, and with what a light, joyous, girlish heart I moved, danced and sang through the old days.

Surrounded by all that made life beautiful, my slightest wish law, in that home I reigned like a queen, my dear old father my most loving subject.

My dear, dear father, through the mist of the years his loved face and form appears. I can see him now, with his broad, noble figure crowned by beard, and hair like silver, his mild, kind eyes looking down with ineffable love upon a little figure whose hand he tightly held in his warm clasp as we paced up and down for hours upon the bright sunlit terrace while he told me of my dea mother whose image I was and of many of the traditions of our proud old race

How happy I was and how lightly the years gilded by.

Like all children reared in the south, I had a black "mammy." Mum Clarice, who had received me in her arms at birth, and into whose heart I had at once entered and enthroned myself there and ruled like the little tyrant that I was.

I cannot make you understand, dear, the tender relationship existing between nurse and nurseling in those old slavery days.

After my father I loved Mum Clarice. She was the only mother I had ever known. I was "her lamb," whom she spoiled, petted, scolded and worshipped all her life long, even after the war, had given her freedom, she ever remained with me, scorning even the suggestion of a separation, and long years afterwards, at whose bedside I knelt, with her hand clasped in mine and repeating to her the sacred promise of One whom she trusted with an unfaltering trust, as she stood at the threshold, waiting for the gates of pearl to roll back and the voice she loved to say: "Enter thou good and faithful servant."

Yes, I was happy, but God is good, and though my cup seemed filled to the brim, He yet in His tender loving kindness gave me the crowning drop when He gave me the love of Philip Merton.

Philip was the son of one of my father's boyhood friends. He lived in another part of the state, and was a stranger to me until at twenty years of age he came to our home on some business to my father.

How vividly I recall the day when my heart awakened to that first, last and only love of my life.

It was an early spring day with soft golden sunshine glinting the trees and a smell of primrose and violets in the air. All nature seemed to smile and beckon me to come out into the glad spring morning. Throwing down my book, which I remember was the sweet old novel of "John Halifax Gentlemen," I caught up my hat with its broad blue ribbons, and drawing a light fleecy scarf about my shoulders ran lightly down the broad stone steps into the grounds.

A light little love song bubbled over my lips and my whole soul felt that subtle influence of love and gladness which seems to take possession of one's spirit in spring. The door of my heart stood open waiting for the prince.

My father's voice called me, and I turned from a bed of violets whose tiny souls were pouring their libations in fragrance to Him whose smile they were, and hastily gathering a few I placed them at my throat and in my braids of dark shining hair and still humming my merry tune I hastened to the house.

There my prince stood waiting on the threshold of my dear old home. My knew and recognized from the he reached out and clasped my looking with unfeigned admiration my blushing downcast face. No speak, we felt that subtle sixth called psychic attraction that souls one.

Like one in a dream I heard my father's voice telling me to welcome son of his old friend and other that I heard, yet not heard. Ah, not welcomed him? Had I not one word of asking, given him the undying love of my heart? Philip king. My strong, brave, handsome whose soul shone in his eyes and clear musical voice rang in my heart an Aeolian harp swept by the the wind.

Oh, the happy days that followed "eyes spake love to eyes that again," and all thoughts, feelings emotions were swallowed up by master passion which rules the

My dear father saw with pleasure sweet little love drama being enacted fore his eyes, and when Philip asked manly blushes for my hand in took mine and with tears in his eyes, and his blessing, laid it my lover's. But though my father tioned my union with Philip, knowing to be all that the son of his father be, yet on account of our youth bidden to wait two years as I w

# DROLLERIES OF DONEGAL

## Jack and the King Who Was a Gentleman.

BY SEUMAS MACMANUS

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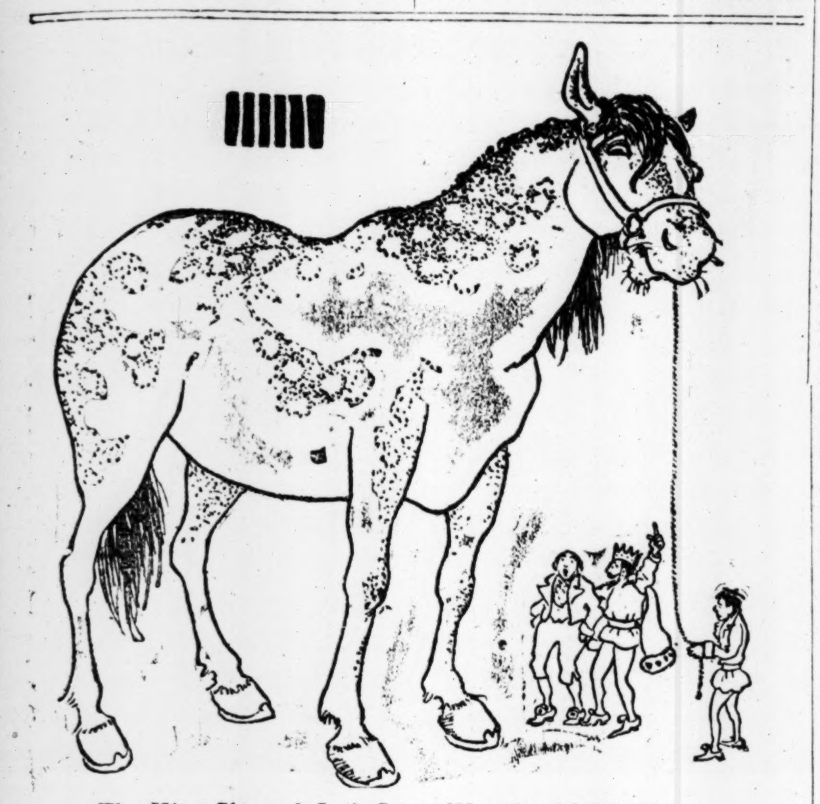
It is much to be regretted that the Bummadier was not a millionaire; for in that case, at the Bocht money would run like the rain at Lammas. Of course, with a steady and assurred income of two pounds five shillings and sixpence per qaurter, he was rich enough to be generous—but, alas, not rich enough to be lavish.

There was no other employer of labor at the Bocht to whom the youngsters would give their services with the alacrity they ever showed when the Bummadier had a cart of fir to take in, or rushes to bear home from the bottoms, to thatch his cabin. And, awaiting their promised pennies, they, in course of time, got to know payday, and to long for it with all the greedy eagerness of the thirstiest old pensioner in the land.



The King Showed Jack Some Wondherful Big Horses.

But, in consideration of payday's being still far in the future, Corney was frequently importuned by his mercenaries to acknowledge their drafts and pay interest thereon, in the shape of a good exciting story of the King's-and-Queen's age. Which demands that he might stave off a run on the bank, the Bummadier was fain to concede. For the Widow's Pat these tales had a thrilling interest, and on the occasion of one, seated in his usual siostog in the corner, he followed with such a breathless excitement as held not even the youngsters themselves.

Well, children, wanst upon a time when pigs was swine, there was a poor widdy woman lived all alone with her wan son Jack in a wee hut of a house, that on a dark night ye might asily walk over it by mistake, not knowin' at all it was there, barrin' ye'd happen to strike yer toe again it. An' Jack an' his mother lived for lee an' long, as happy as hard times would allow them, in this wee hut of a house, Jack strivin' to 'arn a little support for them both by workin' out, an' doin' wee turns back an' forrid to the neighbors. But there was one winter, an' times come to look black enough for them—nothin' to do an' less to ate, an' clothe themselves as best they might; an' the winther wore on, gettin' harder an' harder, till at length when Jack got out of his bed on a mornin' an' axed his mother to make ready the drop of stirabout for their little brakwus as usual, "Musha, Jack, amhic," says his mother, says she, "the mail-chist—thanks be to the Lord—is as empty as Paddy Ruadh's donkey that used to ate his brakwus at supper time. It stood out long an' well, but it's empty at last, Jack, an' no sign of how we're goin' to get it filled again—only we trust in the good Lord that niver yet disarted the widow an' the orphan—he'll not see us wantin', Jack."

"The Lord helps them that help themselves, mother," says Jack back again to her.

"Thrue for ye, Jack," says she, "but I don't see how we're goin' to help ourselves."

"He's a mortial dead mule out an' out that hasn't a kick in him," says Jack. "An' mother, with the help of Providence—not comparin' the Christian to the brute baste—I have a kick in me yet, if you thought ye could only manage to sthrive along the best way you could for a week, or maybe two weeks, till I get back again off a little journey I'd like to undertake."

"An' may I make bold to axe, Jack," says his mother to him, "where would ye be afther makin' the little journey to?"

"You may that, then, mother," says Jack. "It's this: You know the King of Munsther is a great jintleman entirely. It's put on him, he's so jintlemanly, that he was niver yet known to make use of a wrong or a disrespectable word. An' he prides himself on it so much that he has sent word over all the known airth that he'll give his beautiful daughter—the loveliest pictur in all Munsther, an' maybe in all Ireland, if we'd say it—an' her weight in goold to any man that in three trials will make him (the king) use unrespectful word, an' say 'Ye're a liar!' But every man that tries and fails loses his head. All sorts an' descriptions of people, from prences an' peers down to bagmen an' beggars, have come from all parts of the known world to thry for the great prize, an' by consequence lost their heads. But, mother dear," says Jack, "where's the use in a head to a man if he can't get mail for it to ate? So I'm goin' to thry me fortune, only axin' your blissin' an' God's blissin' to help me on the way."

"Why, Jack, a thaisge," says his mother, "it's a dangersome task; but, as you remark, where's the good of a head when ye can't get mail to put in it? So, I give ye my blissin', an' night, noon an' mornin' I'll be prayin' for ye to prosper."

An Jack set out, with his heart as light as his stomach, an' his pocket as light as them both together; but a man'll not travel far in ould Irelan' (thanks be to God) on the bare-footed stomach—as well call it—or it'll be his own fault if he does; an' Jack didn't want for plenty of first-class aitin' an' dhrinkin' lashin's an' lavin's, an' pressin' him to more. An' in this way he thraveled away before him for five long days till he comed to the King of Munsther's castle. An' when he was comed there he rattled on the gate, an' out come the king.

"Well, me man," says the king, "what might be your business?"

"I'm come, your kingship," says Jack, mighty polite, an' pullin' his forelock, be raison his poor ould mother had always insthructed him in the heighth of good breedin'—"I'm come here, your R'yal Highness," says Jack, "to thry for yer daughter."

"Hum," says the king. "Me good young man," says he, "don't ye think it a poor thing to lose yer head?"

"If I lose it," says Jack, "sure one consolation'll be that I'll lose it in a glorious cause."

"An' who do ye think would be listenin' to this same deludherin' speech of Jack's, from over the wall, but the king's beautiful daughter herself. She took an eyeful out of Jack, an' right well plaised she was with his appearance, for—

"Father," says she at once, "hasn't the boy as good a right to get a chance as another? What's his head to you? Let the boy in," says she.

An' sure enough, without another word, the king took Jack within the gates, an' handin' him over to the sarvints, tould him to be well looked afther an' cared for till mornin'.

Next mornin' the king took Jack with him an' fetched him out into the yard. "Now, then' Jack," says he, "we're goin' to begin. We'll drop into the stables here, an' I'll give you your first chance."

So he took Jack into the stables an' showed him some wondherful big horses, the likes of which poor Jack never saw before, an' every one of which was the height of the side wall of the castle an' could step over the castle walls, which were twenty-five feet high, without strainin' themselves.

"Them's purty big horses, Jack," says the king. "I don't suppose ever ye saw as big or as wonderful as thim in yer life."

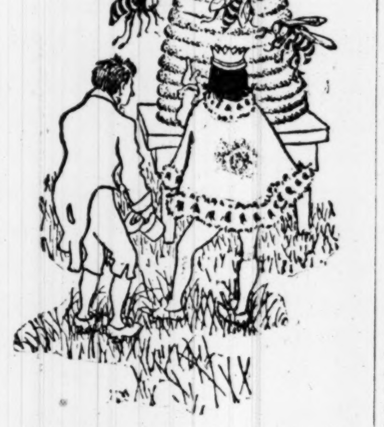
"Oh, they're purty big, indeed," says Jack, takin' it as cool as if there was nothin' whatsomever, astonishin' to him about them. "They're purty big, indeed," says Jack, "for this counthry. But at home with us in Donegal we'd only count them little nags, shootable for the young ladies to drive in pony carriages."

"What?" says the king, "do ye mane to tell me ye have seen bigger in Donegal?"

"Bigger?" says Jack. "Phew! Blood alive, yer kingship, I seen horses in my father's stable that could step over your horses without thrippin'. My father owned one big horse—the greatest, I believe, in the world again."

"What was he like?" says the king.

"Well, yer highness," says Jack, "it's quite beyond me to tell ye what he was like. But I know when we wanted to mount it could only be done by means of a step-laddher, with 999 steps to it, every step a mile high, an' you had to jump seven miles off the topmost step to get to his back. He ate nine ton of turnips, nine ton of oats, an' nine ton of hay in the day, an' it took ninety-nine others in the night time, carrying his feeds to him; an' when he wanted a drink the ninety-nine men had to lead him to a lough that was nine miles long, nine miles broad, an' nine miles deep, an' he used to drink it dry at every drink," says Jack, an' then he looked at the king, expectin' he'd surely have to make a liar out of him for that.



"Jack," Says the King, "Isn't Them Wondherful Bees?"

But the king only smiles at Jack, an' says he: "Jack, that was a wonderful horse entirely, an' no mistake."

Then he took Jack with him out into the garden for his second trial, an' showed him a bee-skep, the size of the biggest rick of hay ever Jack had seen; an' every bee in the skep was the size of a thrush, an' the queeny bee as big as a jackdaw.

"Jack," says the king, says he, "isn't them wonderful bees? I'll warrant ye, ye never saw anythin' like them?"

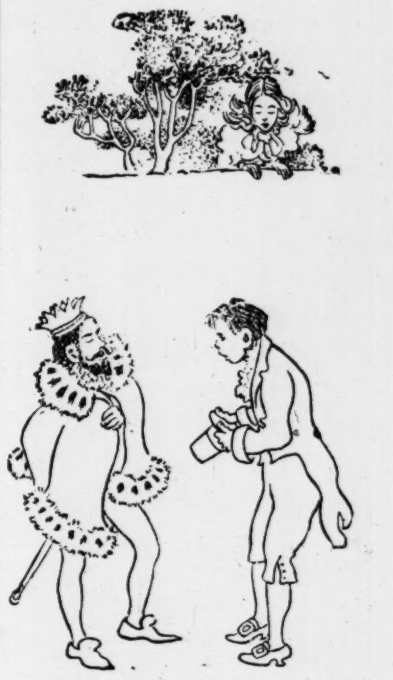
"Oh, they're middlin'—middlin' fairish," says Jack—"for this counthry. But they're nothin' at all to the bees we have in Donegal. If one of our bees was flyin' across the fields," says Jack, "and one of your bees happened to come in its way, an' fall into our bee's eye, our bee would fly to the skep, an' ax another bee to take the mote out of his eye."

"Do you tell me so Jack?" says the king. "You must have great monsthers of bees."

"Monsthers," says Jack. "Ar, yer highness, monsthers is no name for some of them. I remember," says Jack, says he, "a mighty great breed of bees me father owned. They were that big that when my father's new castle was a-buildin' (in the steddin' of the old one, which he consaived to be too small for a man of his mains), the workmen closed in the roof, an' it was found there was a bee inside, an' the hall door not bein' wide enough, they had to toss the side wall to let it out. Then the queeny bee—ah, she was a wonderful baste entirely," says Jack. "Whenever she went out to take the air she used to overturn all the ditches and hedges in the country; the wind of her wings tossed houses an' castles; she used to swallow whole flower gardens; an' one day she flew against a ridge of mountains 19,000 feet high an' knocked a piece out from top to bottom, an' it's called Barnesmore Gap to this day. This queeny bee was a great trouble an' annoyance to my father, seein' all the harm she done the naybours round about; an' once she took it in her head to fly over to England, an' she created such mischief an' disolation there that the king of Englan' wrote over to my father if he didn't come immadiately an' take home his queeny bee that was wrackin' an' runnin' all afore her he'd come over himself at the head of all his army and wipe my father off the face of the earth. So my father ordhered me to mount our wondherful big horse that I tould ye about, an' that could go nineteen mile at every step, an' go over to Englan' an' bring home our queeny bee. An' I mounted the horse an' started, an' when I come as far as the sea I had to cross to get over to Englan', I put the horse's two fore feet into my hat, an' in that way he thrashed the sea dry all the way across an' landed me safely. When I come to the king of Englan' he had to supply me with 999,000 men an' 99,000 miles of chains an' ropes to catch the queeny bee an' bind her. It took us nine years to catch her, nine more to tie her, an' nine years an' nine millions of men to drag her home, an' the king of Englan' was a beggar afther from that day till the day of death. Now, what do you think of that bee?" says Jack, thinkin' he had the king this time sure enough.

But the king was a cuter one than Jack took him for, an' he only smiled again, an' says he:

"Well, Jack, that was a wondherful great queeny bee entirely."



The King's Daughter Listened to Jack's Deludherin Speech.

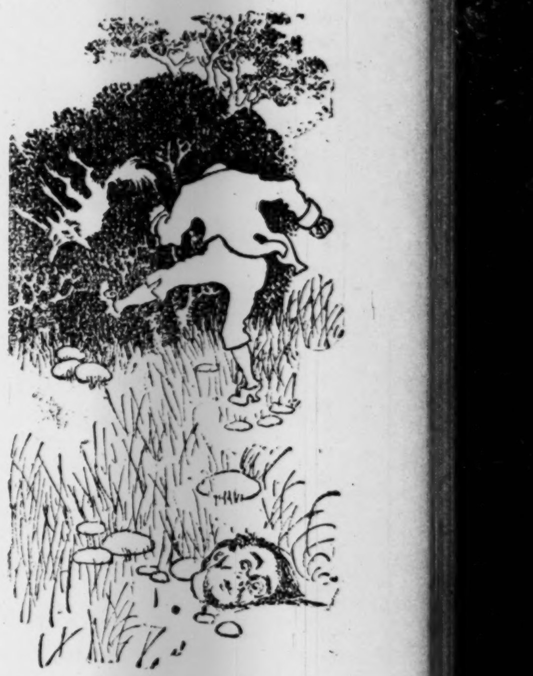
Next, for poor Jack's third an' last chance, the king took him to show him a wondherful field of beans he had, with every beanstalk fifteen feet high an' every bean the size of a gose's egg.

"Well, Jack," says the king, says he, "I'll engage ye never saw more wondherful bean stalks than them?"

"Is it them?" says Jack. "Arrah, man, yer kingship," says he, "they may be very good for this counthry; but sure we'd throw them out of the ground for useless afther-shoots in Donegal. I mind one beanstalk in partickler, that my father had for a show an' a cur'osity, that he used to show as a great wondher entirely to strangers. It stood on ninety-nine acres of ground, it was 900 miles high, an' every leaf covered nine acres. It fed 9,000 horses, 9,000 mules an' 9,000 jacasses for nineteen years. He used to send 9,000 harvestmen up the stalk in spring to cut and gather off the soft branches at the top. They used to cut these off when they'd reach up as far as them which was (always in the harvest time), an' throw them down, an' 999 horses an' carts were kept busy for nine months cartin' the stuff away. Then the harvestmen always reached down to the foot of the stalk at Christmas again."

"Faix, Jack," says the king, "it was a wondherful bean-stalk entirely."

"You might say that," says Jack, trying to make the most of it, for he was now on his last leg. "You might say that," says he. "Why, I mind one year I went up the stalk with the harvestmen, an' when I was nine thousand miles up, doesn't I miss my foot, an' down I come? I fell feet foremost, an' sunk up to my chin in a whinstone rock that was at the foot. There I was in a quandhary—but I was not long ruminatin' till I hauled out my knife, an' cut off my head, an' sent it home to look for help. I watched after my head, as it went away an' lo an' behold ye, afore it had gone half a mile I saw a fox set on it, an' begin to worry it. 'By this an' by that,' says I to myself, 'but this is too bad.' An' I jumped out an' away as hard as I could run to the assistance of my head. An' when I come up, I lifttd my foot, an' give the fox three kicks, an' knocked three kings out of him—every one of them a nicer an' a better jintleman than you."



I Lifted My Foot and Give the Fox Three Kicks.

"Ye're a liar, an' a na[illegible]rnal wan," says the king.

"More power to ye," says Jack, givin' three buck leaps clean into the air, "an' it's proud I am to get you to confess it; for I have won yer daughter."

Right enough the king had to give up to Jack the daughter—an' be the same token, from the first time she clapped her two eyes on Jack she wasn't the girl to gainsay him—an' her weight in goold. An' they were both of them married, an' had such a weddin' as surpassed all the weddin's ever was heerd tell of afore or since in that counthry or in this. An' Jack lost no time in sendin' for his poor ould mother, an' neither herself nor Jack ever after knew what it was to be in want. An' may you an' I never know that same, naither.

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seventeen and Philip twenty, then, too, Philip was studying hard and fitting himself for his profession, that of the law, and hoped to be admitted to the bar in another year.

So like dutiful children that we were, we gladly consented to my father's wishes, knowing that two years would swiftly pass, and then what time ever seemed long to those wrapped in the mantle of love's sweet dream.

Philip returned to his home, and life settled down as usual in our quiet and happy home. I resumed my studies and music under my governess and with Philip's long tender letters and occasional visits the two years passed swiftly and pleasantly away.

Our marriage had been planned for the coming June on the day when I should have reached my nineteenth birthday.

But troublous times were at hand. Discontent, mistrust and mutterings of war were heard in the land. My father, of course, as a true southerner, was a warm partisan to the "cause," and resented with fiery indignation any interference to what he deemed his inviolable "rights" and was willing to lay fortune, interest and even life itself upon the altar to defend that which he considered sacred. I shared his views, but with a woman's trembling fear, thinking more of the danger to those I loved than of all else. To me grim war with all its attendant horrors was wrapped in a vague haze of unreality, but fate decreed that I, too, should feel its heavy hand.

The war cloud thickened. The crisis was at hand. Every heart waited in trembling expectancy for that which they felt was impending. The whisper ran from lip to lip, "will they do it? Dare they do it?"

On April 12, 1861, the first gun was fierd at Fort Sumter, which was as an electric touch, leaping from heart to heart, thrilling and molding into one stern purpose the warm, impetuous blood of the south.

How memory crowds back upon me those stirring events that followed fast upon the heels of another, making history in those dreadful days.

The intense excitement, the hurrying to and fro; the music of bugle and drums, and the thousands of men pouring out from our cities, towns and country, marshaling for defense of that "cause" they wroshipped. "It was a time that tried men's souls," but the women were the greatest sufferers, with hearts fainting with anguish and despair and fingers trembling as they fastened the sword to the side of those they loved better than their life, yet with words of Spartan bravery, they bade them go forth to battle for their convictions.

Philip, my brave lover, did not hesitate to cast in his lot with the country he loved. For a time at least our marriage was postponed, and with many agonizing tears, prayers and blessings, I saw him march out of S—— at the head of his regiment. With colors flying, drums beating, their handsome gray uniforms glinting back the sunbeams, and with stern, determination written upon their faces, who could pierce the vail of that terrible future and read the fearful ordeals of suffering, peril, disaster and death, which lay before them. "Yet God reads the heart and awards not as man, but gives a crown of glory to the faithful."

My father was too old for service in the field, yet with ardent, constant and steadfast loyalty, he threw his influence, wealth and all he held dear into the cause he loved.

Eagerly I watched, prayed and waited for news from those battlefields where my Philip was bravely winning his spurs. The war found me a selfish, thoughtless, merry-hearted girl; it left me a saddened, thoughtful, earnest Christian. I lived at the foot of the throne. Morning, noon and night found me on my knees beseeching Him to keep my Philip under the shadow of His dear love and give him back to me when this cruel war should cease.

I have somewhere read "that seed sown in faith, watered by tears and guarded by prayer can never be lost," and God heard my prayer and kept my lover safe from harm upon the fields of carnage, where men fell around him like leaves tossed by an autumn wind.

In April, 1862, I received a letter from Philip saying: "Expect me soon, darling, as I have obtained a furlough, and God willing, I will hold you again to my heart and hear from your lips those sweet words of love for which my heart is hungry. We have waited for years; why wait longer? With your father's consent, I will bring back with me the memory of my sweetheart and wife as my guiding star to keep me true and strong to my duty."

With trembling joyfulness, I laid the letter in my father's hand, who, after reading and rereading it, said: "Yes, my child, if you desire it, wait no longer;" then reaching out his arms, I ran to him and nestled on his true, warm heart and wept out my joy and received his dear caresses and tender, loving words, which soothed and comforted me as they always had since I was a wee baby and carried to him a broken doll or some childish hurt to have him kiss out the pain.

Now all was bustle in the old house, and Mum Clarice the presiding goddess. Ordering, counter ordering, scolding and praising she was a ruling power among the negroes and queened it over them right royally. Nothing was left undone that goes to make up a grand old southern wedding. My father had determined that nothing should be wanting to make it an occasion of sweet remembrance, and though I would have preferred to have it a quiet home affair while war hovered like a grim specter over our beloved southland, yet could not find it in my heart to deny my father exercising that princely hospitality which had always characterised the marriage of the daughters of our race.

So the guests were bidden, the feast prepared, and upstairs in my pretty chamber was spread out the thousand and one dainty, beautiful trifles that go to make up a bridal trousseau.

Even now I blush and my heart tingles with rapture as I recall the first time I tried on the dainty white wedding gown and stood looking with a smile that was half tears at the girl reflected from the mirror, with bright, happy face and thoughtful eyes and a crown of dark, silky hair, into which my fond old black mammy, with deft fingers, was braiding the pearls which belonged to my dead mother, and which my father had given me that day.

I was thinking of the morrow, when Philip, my king, would be with me; whose loved face I had not seen for so many long, dreary months; and oh, joy! down in our stately old parlor, which was even now being banked with sweet spring flowers, our dear old minister would a few hours later say the words that would make me Philip's wife.

The morning came and with it Philip. How it all comes back to me even after all these long years. The world never seemed so fair, the birds never sang so sweetly, the sun never shone so brightly as on my wedding morn. Sunshine, fragrance and bloom everywhere, and a girl whose heart rang with the melody of love as over and over I repeated to myself, He is coming today! He is coming today!

For a brief time I forgot that civil war hung over us like a pall, and at this moment when all around me was so fair and beautiful, that our brave heroes were pouring out their life-blood as a sacrifice upon many a faraway battlefield from Pennsylvania to the gulf.

As yet the tide of battle had not rolled over us, nor "the dogs of war let loose to destroy."

I met him at the Great Gates. I was so childishly happy I could not wait to greet him in the house, but as the father saw the prodigal from afar and ran to meet him, so I waited under the blossoming magnolia trees, just inside the gates, for Philip.

He saw me there, and hastily dismounting and throwing the reins of his horse to his faithful body servant, Jude, he came toward me, his eyes shining with a tender light in their clear depths, and warm loving words upon his lips.

He took my hand and carried it with an old-fashioned courtesy to his lips, for in those days dear, decorum was more strictly observed, and Philip had only kissed me once, the day we were betrothed, and then in the presence of my father.

I put my hand upon his arm and slowly we walked back toward the house. A modern Adam and Eve walking through a paradise of fragrance and bloom with the rosy light of love bathing their souls in its inevitable glow.

We spoke but little, our hearts were too full; but glancing at Philip I saw a change in that serene and thoughtful face. A new light of purpose shone in his eyes, and about his grave, sweet mouth, deeper lines of determination. Amid the din of battle, and the storms of shot and shell, through which the soldier of those dark days passed, my Philip had heard "the small still voice," which spoke peace to his soul.

I cannot vividly describe the wedding night; it is all confused, and my soul was so torn with conflicting emotions that it seems to my mind yet as a dream. I remember the old mansion filled to overflowing with our relatives and friends; a blaze of light, music and flowers everywhere; the windows open to admit the soft night air, and great waves of perfume from the blooming magnolia and jessamine, drifting in from the old garden.

The solemn words that made me Philip's wife were spoken, and I felt my husband's first kiss upon my lips; my father's tender blessing, the congratulations of friends, all so precious to my loving, grateful heart; then the feast, in which such happy toasts were drunk to our future; and every face grew sober, as lifting high his glass, my father drank to our brave ones fighting so heroically for our cause, and that victory would crown our arms.

In the midst of it all the thunder bolt fell. Philip and I stood near an open window, my hand lightly clasped in his and with my heart throbbing with bliss, was listening with smiling face to some tender half whispered speech. Suddenly there was a stir at the door, where a group of gentlemen were standing, and Jude, Philip's body servant, broke through the group, his face ashy with terror and his voice husky with excitement.

Oh, Marse Philip," he cried, "hide yo'self! De yankees! de yankees am here."

In an instant all was confusion. I grew sick and giddy with fear for my husband. He attempted to put his arm about me, but I put out my hand, pushing him from me, crying wildly, "Oh, if you love me, go, fly! Do not allow yourself to be taken."

The old minister, too, added his entreaties to mine, saying: "Go at once, my son. Remember the confederate cause needs all her sons at this critical time; and may God's protection and blessing go with you."

Philip turned, clasped me for one instant in his arms and hurriedly whispered: "I am not a coward, Elonore, but life at this time is too sweet to me to face a northern prison. God bless and keep you, my wife and sweetheart; but I must see you again before I go back to our army."

Hurried by my father and friends, and followed by the faithful Jude, Philip softly stepped from the low French window, dropped lightly to the ground and disappeared in the thick shrubbery.

Not a moment too soon, for armed feet were heard in the hall, and an instant later a federal officer, followed by several soldiers, entered our parlor.

"My father stepped forward and the officer, gravely bowing, said: "Excuse me, sir, for intruding upon your festivities, but I have orders to arrest a rebel officer—Colonel Philip Merton—who is known to be in this house."

My father's eyes blazed wrathfully, yet his voice was strangely quiet as he answered: "If it is Colonel Philip Merton, of the confederate army, you seek, I have the pleasure of informing you he is not here. You must look elsewhere."

The officer cast one look over the room, his eye fell upon me whose face was whiter than the dress I wore. The suffering in my face must have moved his heart, for he said gently, while his eyes looked gently into mine.

"I regret the stern necessity that compels me to search this house."

And again gravely bowing, he left the room followed by his men.

A prayer went up from my trembling, aching heart to God for Philip's safety; that He who had protected him and brought him through so many perils would turn not His face from him now.

The search was unsuccessful, and shortly the federals withdrew; the guests also taking their departure, each one apprehensive of some threatening danger now the enemy was in our midst.

Darkness and silence settled down upon the old house, lately the scene of so much mirth and gladness.

I was in my chamber, restlessly pacing up and down, wretched beyond words to express. I was oblivious to all outward things, and noted with dull surprise that I still wore my wedding gown and gleaming jewels which seemed to mock my misery.

My thoughts, my heart, was with my darling who was somewhere out in the darkness, with danger, captivity, and perhaps death, staring him in the face.

Hush! What was that? I stopped, listened, and the sound was repeated. A tiny pebble struck my window. I quickly extinguished my light and softly opening my window knelt down and peered into the darkness. At first I could see nothing, but presently a shadow moved from behind a great white rose bush which climbed with rank luxuriance over a tall catalpa tree, within a foot of my chamber balcony.

A voice I loved, I breathed rather than spoke, "Elonore!" Philip. I cried under my breath. Before I was aware of his intention he was climbing hand over hand, up the sturdy old rosetree, and as he neared the top, I put out my strong young arms and exerting all my strngth pulled him onto the little balcony.

Did you ever notice dear, that in our deepest emotions, "trifles light as air," are borne in upon our minds and indelibly impressed there?

The sweet old tragic story of Romeo and Juliet, flashed into my mind and it was a very timid, tearful, yet, happy Juliet who laid her head upon her lover-husband's breast and felt his warm kisses rain upon her face, and his strong arms enfold her.

But only for a moment, then the awful fear of his capture, like an iron-hand grasped my heart and I cried, "Oh, Philip, darling why were you so rash? Why come back and run the risk of being taken by the federals? I know this house is watched, perhaps even now you are trapped." Philip laughed a soft little laugh and said tenderly, "have no fear dear one, certainly the house is watched, that is why, I emulated Romeo. However, my devoted Jude is on watch, and will give me a signal, if danger threatens. Little wife, I must not remain here as I certainly will be captured in the end, but must make my way back to the confederate lines before the enemy shuts off all chance of my escape. I could not leave the country, without first seeing and folding you again to my heart."

Long and earnestly, we talked. Philip without fear, for he was a soldier brave and true and inured to dangers; but I with my heart in my throat, and while the music of his voice was in my ears, started at every sound, to my strained senses the very dripping of the fountain was a stealthy foot-step that menanced the safety of my husband.

At last the time of parting came, and together we knelt down and with Philip's arm around me, invoked the blessing and protection of Him, to whom those who truly love and trust Him, never cry in vain. We rose strangely confronted, and with one more fond embrace my husband left me.

The dark days of the sixties rolled on, bringing sorrow, desolation and death to thousands of southern homes. Our cause was tottering, and in those last days it has truly been said, "the south almost robbed the cradle and the grave, to furnish men to sustain her arms."

In July sixty four the battle of Atlanta was fought with such disastrous results to our arms, and then begun Sherman's victorious "march to the sea." Sixty thousand men poured across our fair state, and the rapacious and merciless multitude of thugs and robbers that always hang upon the van of a great army, came down upon us marking their passage, as the angel of destruction in the days of old, by a wide swath of ruin, death and crimes that cried loud to Heaven for justice, we shared in the universal ruin. Our cherished home that was our pride, as it had been the pride of generations long passed away, fell beneath the incendiary's torch; our slaves were freed, our broad plantations remained untilled; my father grown old, sank beneath the accumulated weight of woes; and with my irreparable loss, was mingled thankfulness that he was spared the many trials and cruel privations that afterwards fell to the lot of those he tenderly loved.

I was indeed alone. Philip my husband was with Lee in Virginia, where our army was making its last desperate struggle. I heard from him only at long intervals, when his letters reached me by devious ways, for all mail facilities were cut off, and I could only dumbly pray as I went about my self-imposed duties—that of helping others—that God, in His tender mercy, would spare his precious life and give him back to me. Oh! those treasured letters! I read and re-read them until every word of love and longing was stamped upon my heart. I have them still—faded and yellow with the years and with the stain of my tears upon them.

At last the war was ended, and the broken, ragged, war-worn troops came home.

"Of the thousands who went forth in the
morning,
How few came home at night."

But of that few, thank God! my Philip was one.

It was a bright April morning in 1865 that I again stood at the gate waiting for my lover. Not the girl with the light, merry heart that had stood under the magnolia trees three years before, but a thoughtful, saddened, trusting and earnest worker in His vineyard; one who had passed through the fiery furnace of affliction, and with suffering and prayer, had cleansed her heart of the dross of haughty pride and self-love.

Suddenly the cry went up: "They are coming! They are coming!" and down the street of S— came a small band of men, the few remaining of all that gallant regiment who had gone forth with blare of trumpet and roll of drum and hearts beating high with dreams of victory.

A silence that could be felt, then cheers and cries that rent the heavens. Oh, the joy, the thanksgiving that went up as fathers, husbands, lovers and brothers were again clasped in the arms of loved ones.

"The boys who had fought 'neath the
stars and the bars in their ragged
old suits of gray."

I saw only one face in all that crowd. My knees trembled beneath me; my breath came in choking gasps; with tottering steps, I started forward; one joyous cry broke from my lips. At last! at last, thank God! Philip's strong arms were around me, his dear eyes looking into mine, and after the tempest the dove was safely sheltered in the ark of peace.

Over thirty-four years have passed since those days of anguish and the fleeting years have brought me my portion of checkered joy and grief. Many sweet, childish voices have called me mother, and under the moss-draped oaks of my old home in C— lie two little bodies that, with many bitter tears and a heart breaking with mother love, I consigned to the earth long years ago.

My children have all gone now from the home nest out into the world to find their life work. My last son, my brave, handsome lad, in whom I see Philip as he was in the sixties, is now in the Philippines gallantly serving his country under the flag his father fought against, but no bitterness remains in that noble nature—thank God, that passed away long years ago.

Philip's hair is frosting now and he has reached the summit of the hill and is starting down on the other side. For long years he has been a devoted, faithful servant of Him who died to save and spends his life in pointing men the way that leads to Him.

In my humble way, I am his helper, and as the years go by our lives blend more and more into perfect love, which, God willing, will go on through eternity.

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### Woman Barber's Success.

"Yes, I like my business very much. I enjoy the work and make money, but there is just one thing I would like to change," said Miss Amelia Clay, the one woman in Greater New York who owns and manages a barber shop where only women are employed. "I don't like my sign.

"Why, do you know, I actually catch myself looking the other way when I come to open up every morning, or when returning from lunch. Yes, indeed, that sign, 'Lady Barbers Only,' rubs the fur up the wrong way, and the worst of it is that time doesn't appear to ease my pain.

"Why don't I change it?" she exclaimed in answer to my question. "I don't change it for the very good reason that I would lose my customers if I did, and I object to it on account of that word ladies. It has such a cheap look and sound when coupled with a barber shop. But I see you will never understand until I go back to the beginning and explain.

"When I first opened this shop, five years ago, my sign read like that of any other barber, although I then, as now, only employed women. Well, I didn't get many customers, and things began to look pretty blue for me when one day the lawyer whom I had consulted about my business from time to time came in for a shave and a hair cut. He inquired about my methods, etc., and when I told him that I employed only women assistants he was surprised and asked why I didn't state the fact in my sign. He insisted that it would prove an attraction, and said in the presence of my two assistants—I had only two then, I employ twenty-five now—'You ladies mustn't hide your light under a bushel. Advertise, advertise yourselves as lady barbers, and I'll guarantee that in two months you'll have more than you can do.'

"Then he went out, and I sat down to wait for another customer and to think over his suggestion. As a result I had a new sign painted, and it read, 'Women Barbers Only Employed.' Instead of my customers increasing, there was a decided falling off, and near the end of the second week, when I was almost in despair, an old sea captain made his appearance in the shop. He looked about him suspiciously, eyed me and my own assistant—the other one had been suspended until better times—and finally, taking his seat, instructed me to shave him and do it quick. I obeyed his orders, you may be sure, for I was not run down from overwork in those days, and on that particular day he was our first and only customer. After the shave he examined himself in the mirror, then he walked about the shop and inspected things pretty much as I imagine he would inspect his own ship. Then he turned to me, and after a good, long stare, he demanded:

"What made you hank that sign over your door?"

"I explained my reasons as best I could. You see, customers were so scarce in those days that I was glad to overlook even a little rudeness for the pleasure of having them in at all. Well, the old fellow listened to me, with his hands stuck deep down into his pockets. Finally he said:

"'I'd never take you for a bloomin' fool from the looks of you. Don't you know that a man doesn't like a woman who calls herself a woman? Why don't you call yourself a lady? You'd never caught me comin' in here for a shave if the lady who runs the boardin' house where I stop hadn't told me you was a lady and kept a decent place. You take my word for it, and change that sign and you'll draw. Call yourself a lady and do honest, clean work.'

"Then he marched out and after a good cry we held another consultation and decided to change the sign to read as you now see it. It acted almost like a miracle and before the end of the month I was really at my wits' end about how to attend to our customers. You see I didn't want to get in extra help if our prosperity was only to be temporary, but I soon decided to try the experiment and since then I have been forced to enlarge the the establishment to its present proportions and we are always busy.

"I learned the business from my uncle, with whom I went to live at the death of my parents when I was about twelve years old. He was a barber, and I fell into the habit of helping him about his shop between hours. Then I undertook regular work as a cashier and bookkeeper, and one day during the busy season, I shaved a man who was in a hurry when there was no one else at leisure. That was my first attempt to use a razor and I think now it wasthe luckiest thing which ever happened to me, for when I finished that man there was another waiting and then another, until I had shaved five, and all of them insisted on having me, so while I still attended to the books, it became known that I could shave when called on, and I had a number of regular customers, which enabled my uncle to give me some little salary beside my board and clothes.

"I had a good opportunity of learning the business, and I am glad to say I took advantage of it, and when my uncle died I was enabled to manage his shop for nearly two years. Then his wife decided that she was able to take it in hand, so I gave up and came here and opened this shop for myself.

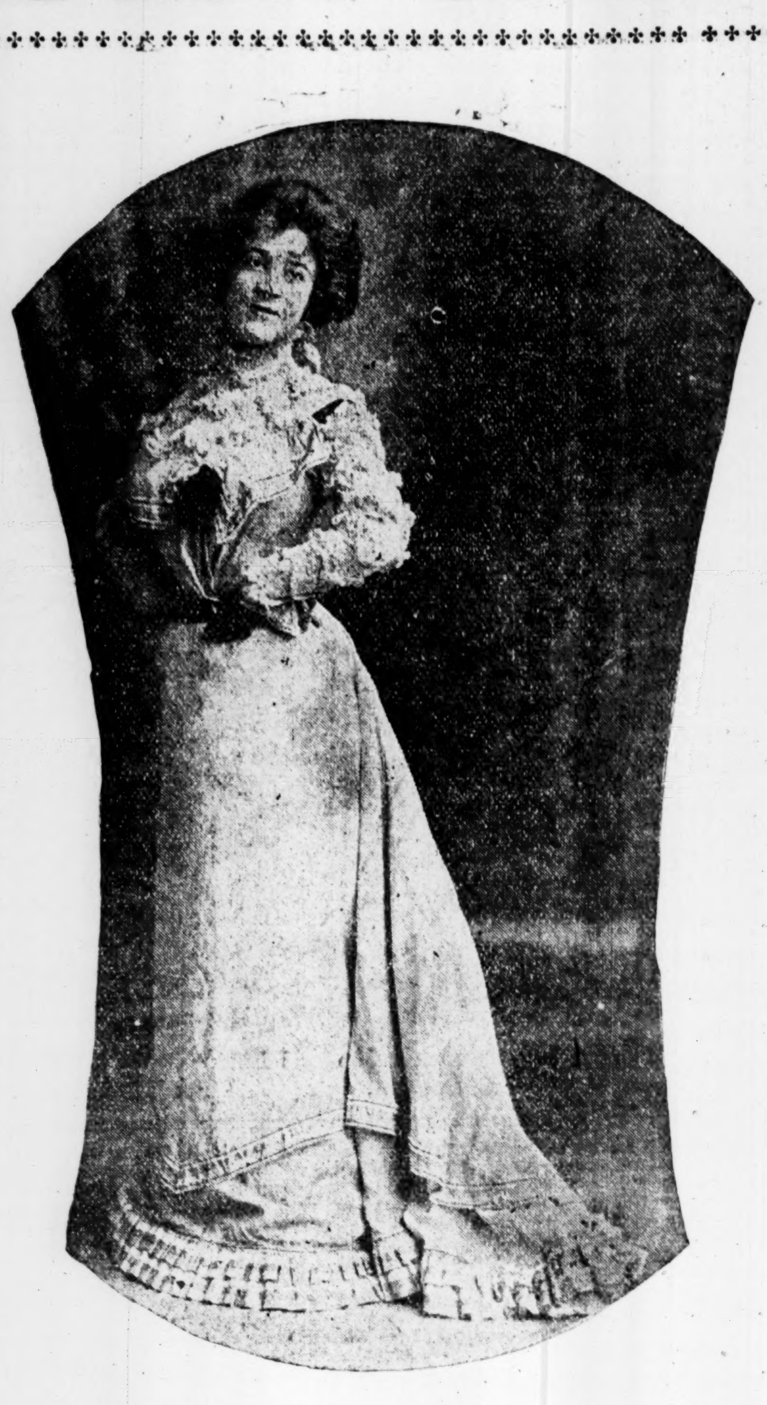
"I don't know that I have any customs or methods different from other barbers beyond employing only women. My reason for this is that I consider them as good and often better than men at the business. They are cleaner, quicker and less talkative. I have never had a woman assistant who annoyed a customer by talking, but I know many of the men employed by my uncle did. I am never troubled by drunkeness, smoking, chewing or the use of profane language among my employees. I never knew one of them to come to work with their breath reeking with garlic, whisky or tobacco. Any self-respecting woman has a natural dislike to making herself repugnant.

"Which do I prefer as customers, men or women? Ah, well, it is about six of one and half a dozen of the other. There are pleasant and unpleasant women, and the same can be said of men. In my hairdressing parlors, of course, only women customers are allowed, and I must say I have very few complaints from either customers or employees. There is a young lady with a fad for trying new shades for her hair, and she occasionally rows with one of my girls about the way they handle her hair, which is becoming quite thin, after she has had the color changed. It is not generally known, yet it is a fact, that dark and light hair can not be arranged in the same style with equal becomingness to the same face. And although this young woman is ready to change the color of her hair to suit the latest fashion, she always wishes it dressed after the same style, and fusses when it is not as becoming as she thinks it should be.

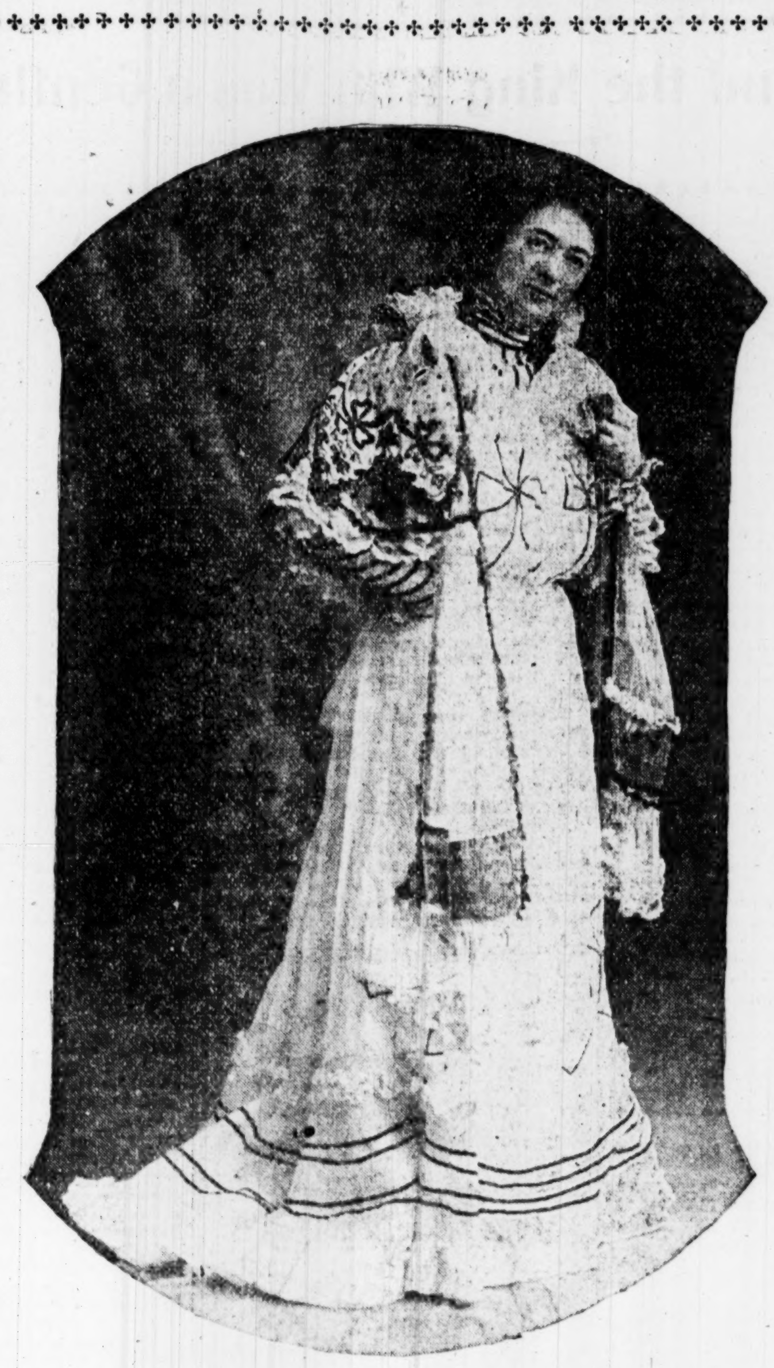
"Yes, we have several gentlemen who have their hair curled. The majority of them are young fellows, dandies with their first mustaches, but some are older. There is a newspaper man, about forty, I should judge, who always has his hair touched up with the irons. Then there is a lawyer who takes great pride in his beard and has it bathed regularly in bay rum, firmly believing that its curliness is increased. Then there is a retired army officer who has both hair and moustache curled, and an old white-haired minister who is as careful of the waving of his long, snowy locks as any girl of eighteen. The barber shop is the place to study human nature, and I enjoy my work, everything about it except the sign, and that aversion I am trying to overcome."

LAFAYETTE McLAWS.

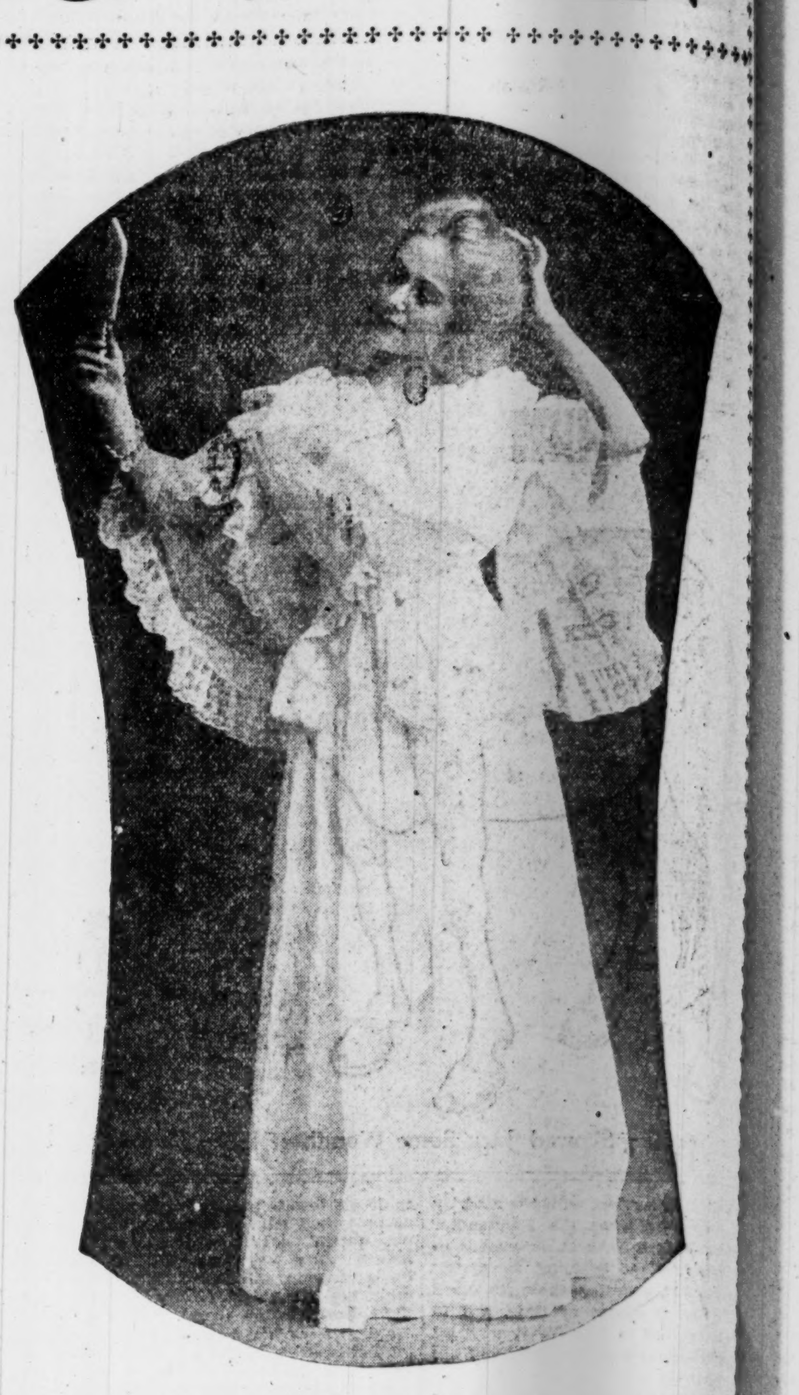
# FEATURES OF INTEREST TO WOMEN



All the salient features of the prevailing fashions are set forth in this exquisite French robe. The material is a warm heliotrope voile, trimmed elaborately with a novelty ribbo nthat is a unique combination of satin and taffeta, showing black, white and violet in harmonizing lines. The ribbon forms two narrow ruffles at the bottom of the skirt, headed by a dainty black and white silk gimp; the same in flat effects being used to finish the long, graceful overskirt. The richly decorated bodice has yoke and sleeves composed of pale heliotrope chiffon and heavy yellow lace, reveres of the gimp edged voile falling over the bust. Deep violet velvet provides shoulder straps, belt and the inevitable bust rosette of the moment.



Nothing could we daintier than this crisp white muslin frock, discreetly ornamented with lace, and etched with narrow black velvet ribbon. This velvet holds together in parallel lines the lace insertion that appears, not only encircling the skirt, but making both yoke and sleeves, and again appears in combination with the lace to form big skeleton bow knots here and there.. With this dress is an evening wrap of black jet embroidered net mounted on white satin. Much chiffon, both black and white, with gathered baby ribbon, enhaunces the luxurious appearance of this pretty garment..



A very miracle of lace and the silkiest French batiste is this last creation of the Parisian lingerie, designed as a bed chamber lounging robe. This particular garment formed part of a most luxurious trousseau arranged for a Baltimore bride. Its wide, graceful sleeves revealing the arms, its deep lace frilled decollete collar, its satin bows, rosette and girdle, makes the whole a bewitching garment.

## The Water Lily Hat for August

New York, August 4.—Surely the heat of the summer season has a most expansive effect on the spirit that rules the destinies of the feminine wardrobe. Here we are enjoying not only torrid weather, but at all the summer centers of dress the most interesting revelations in purple and fine twined linen. For instance, we seem suddenly to have arrived at the point where combinations, many of them daring and beautiful, are the rule of the hour. Formerly when lovely woman made her muslin or foulard bow, it was in cool, unbroken, unjarring notes of lilac, if mauve was her motif, and there is no contradicting the artistic truth that few complexions can stand the nearness of more than two colors at a time.

### SHARP CONTRASTS.

Now, alas, all the best artistic traditions are being set at naught and the very most fashionable thing to wear to an afternoon picnic, for driving or calling is a crisp white pique skirt elegantly garnished with white needlework; with this a waist of embroidered white swiss muslin drawn over an underwaist of sharp cerise silk and above this a cream straw, piled with thick tufts of heliotrope and tied under the chin by black velvet strings. Burnt bread colored gloves and a silk parasol, "yellow as ripe corn," bring up the two ends of the procession with a fine flare of color.

With such an arrangement one sees alternated the idea of a skirt of organdie or fine barege in one color, deeply flounced with a goods in the very strongest tone of contrast possible. Sometimes, as will happen, however, with the most ill-judged fashion hat, a pretty costume results and saves the day.

Now, nothing seen this year has so attracted the eye as the dress of light openmeshed summer cloth, that is to say, voile crepon, wool crepe de chine, or wool and silk grenadine, with a knee-deep flounce of black spotted net. A gown of this architecture has its skirt cut sheathlike to the knee, and there its edges are shaped in irregular scallops, finished with a few close set frills of black net, thence well out to the floor, and a smart train behind, the very full sun-pleated valance of black spotted net swirls in an airy, dusky cloud about the feet. The edge of great flounce is garnished with infantile frills of itself and the spots on the filmy stuff are either big, loosely caught silk knots or winks of brilliant jet. Rich violet voils, peony red foulards or rush green grenadines accord most handsomely with the novel flounces, and the black net recurs again and again on the waists of these costumes.

### CLOSED AS BY MAGIC.

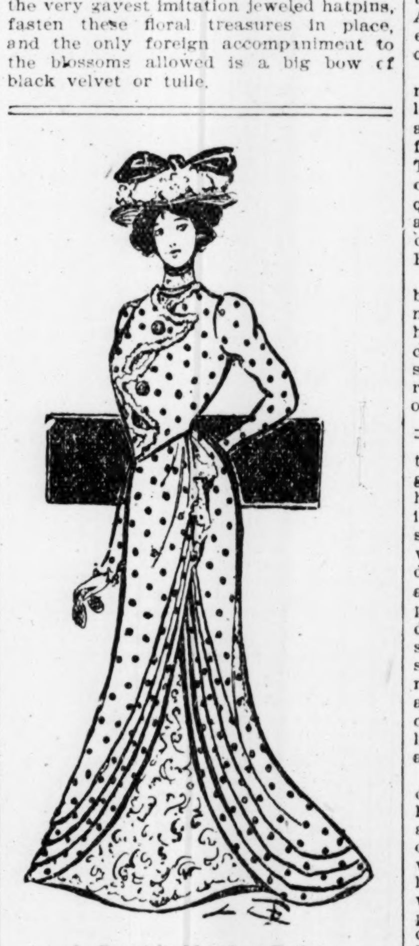
All sorts of wonders have been achieved by the dressmakers in closing the waists of gowns. So intricate and inexplicable are some of the ways and means now used for hooking or buttoning a woman into her dress waists, that even to shrewd feminine eyes the tendency is strong toward the suspicion that by enchantment, not mere human means, is the wearer got into her elaborate frock. By cleverly concealed appliances the waist will be hooked up in as many as five different places in order to give tops and points and tufts of lace easy and natural play and permit the maker of the costume to shape the body as her almost eerie fancy dictates.

The pretty crystal button came very near being killed by kindness early in its season of popularity, and a staggering blow to its useful beauty was struck by the misappropriation of it to heavy winter coats and huge belt and hat ornaments. Now the Parisian modistes have taken the glass button once more into favor and are using it on some mid-season toilets and in early autumn suggestions as edging to overdresses and coats of cloth. To illustrate, a very interesting white cloth yachting gown had its skirt split up the front to show a striped petticoat, and its coat open in a bolero curve upon a pleasing silk shirt. The rounded fronts of the coat and skirt drapery were stiffly braided and then edged with pale green crystal balls pierced to receive the silk twist that held them in place. It is true these buttons were very small, but crystal they were, and a most artful touch on the little seagoing suit.

### A WILD FLOWER MANIA.

A wild mania for the field flower-crowded hat seems to have touched every woman's intellect. Straw hat frames and artificial flowers are chief among the bargains offered, and the woman who can't make an investment in field flowers falling becomingly about a cheap rush straw or marned down leghorn, had better hide her shame under a calico sunbonnet. Naturally these inexpensive and rather fragile examples of millinery are meant only for country use, and for wear with white pique, organdies, etc. The straw frame is usually bought with a halo brim, three and a half to four and five inches wide, and the decision seems to be invariably in favor of binding the brim's edge narrowly with black velvet. A full knot of velvet is set somewhere under the brim, in order that it may lie against the hair and then quite pell-mell the flowers are twined around the crown. Black-eyed Susans, corn-flowers and marsh rue is a favorite combination, with ripe gresses.

A strong following goes with the water lily hat, where the full flowers are massed in a thick coronet, completely encircling the crown to make it look high and massive and no leaning toward the sloppily picturesque allowed. Strings, or the very gayest imitation jeweled hatpins, fasten these floral treasures in place, and the only foreign accompaniment to the blossoms allowed is a big bow of black velvet or tulle.



A Country Morning Toilet.

### PASSING OF THE LACE GOWN.

Think first and think hard, when you see a bargain in lace, that is not edging, offered. This is necessary, because it is a very dubious question whether women next winter are going to wear the filmy needlework to any extent, and a lace jacket or all-over lace costume still costs enough to necessitate a justification of long, hard wear. Requiescat can be safely, even now, pronounced over the net gown jetted in figures and spangled in arabesques, because a warning has come that richly figured grenadines in divers tones will surely take possession of all well regulated wardrobes next winter. Already some of these grenadines in white have been worn by the always early in fashion's fields, at Newport. These white visions are wondrously splotched and moired in gold and silver, and by some ignorant admirers set down as cloth of gold. But that is not anywhere near the facts, for by some art of the French weavers gold and silver colored silk is wrought through the weblike meshes of white and the rich gleams are brought out in the high lights.

Over in Paris, as well as in smartly dressed American society, the hair brooch has been crossed off the list of fashionable toilet etceteras, and the most luxurious new sunshades are of rucked chiffon, white on thin white silk foundations. The handles are of pale yellow natural wood, with hook ends, and the edging of the parasol is done with a thick ruche of chipped white tulle, or more regally still, with fluffily full white ostrich feathers.

Something more in the purchasing line of the average woman is the exceedingly tiny belt buckle of brilliants that is worn in preference to any other type. A buckle an inch long is the proper size for summer gowns, and it must carry a three-inch wide, very soft white satin ribbon. The brilliants of the buckle are sunk in a trough of white metal to give them the look of the antique setting, and anything like a large, gaudy belt ornament is considered in the poorest possible taste.

MARY DEAN.

## Society's Crown Jewels.

Lady Londonderry's diadem is of diamonds and pearls. At a recent magnificent function given in Dublin, her ladyship wore $300,000, or £60,000, worth of jewels. This included the diadem.

Square-cut emeralds surrounded by diamonds forms the diadem, which glitters upon the fair head of her grace, the countess of Aberdeen.

A double diadem formed of diamonds is one of the several crowns in Consuelo, the duchess of Marlborough's repertoire—why not repertoire?—of jewels.

She also owns a crown of rubies and diamonds which is reserved for extra occasions, say when royalty is greatly in evidence.

The marchioness of Tweeddale affects a high diadem of diamonds in a Greek key pattern; this entirely encircles her head, and is absolutely stunning in appearance as well as becoming in its glistening splendor.

The duchess of Roxburghe wears a towering crown of diamonds which adds nearly six inches to her height.

Our countess of Craven, formerly Miss Cornelia Bradley-Martin, wears a coronet designed by her mother. Women who are rich enough to afford such regal luxuries as coronets often have distinct individual ideas as to their construction, and have them made to order. The countess of Craven's diadem of diamonds, each a flawless gem, is made in such a way that each stone shows to the best advantage, being mounted on a fine spiral of gold wire, the whole surmounted on a crown of filigreed gold. It is said, by the way, to be worth a quarter of a million dollars. As my lady moves about, the spirals quiver to and fro, forming a wavering halo of light about her.

Since things a la Russe have become so much in vogue, the grand dames of England particularly, and of other countries also, have ordered crowns for their heads fashioned entirely in Russian fashion. This is a shape with which pictures of the czarina have made us familiar. It is quite high in front, sloping to the sides, and flares back. This style of diadem is owned by the Viscountess Hood and that English beauty, Lady Warwick.

Sophie, crown prince of Greece, has a beautiful coronet of turquoise and diamonds, one of her wedding presents from her brother, the German emperor. It is composed of three rows of turquoise, all superb specimens of the gem, each separated from the other by diamonds, a row of the latter surmounting the other stones.

The largest of the turquoise is pear-shaped and forms the center of the diadem.

A great coronet was made for the countess of Castellane by a New York jeweler at the time of her marriage. It is magnificent, being one fiery and sparkling mass of brilliants, each gem having been specially selected.

Crowns galore flourish in our democratic land, and there is said to be one billion dollars' worth of diamonds in the United States.

Mrs. Sarah Whiting, who resides in Boston, has a beautiful diamond tiara of uncommon form. It is very high and shaped like a huge comb of antique fashion.

Mrs. William Star Miller has a charming circlet for the hair, formed entirely of diamond stars, which glisten and glitter at every turn of her head.

Fair Exchange Is No Robbery.

Mrs. George Henry Warren, Jr., also bands her head with stars.

Mrs. William Astor's tiara of diamonds is famous; besides this she has innumerable combs set with diamonds, as well as a small coronet for every day wear.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor's tiara is entirely of diamonds. She has a string of pearls which she sometimes wears coiled in the bright strands of her hair, and again you see them either drawn across one bare shoulder or twisted in and out of the lace in her corsage.

Mrs. Delancey Kane's crown of gems is said to be the most beautiful ornament of its kind seen in New York ballrooms. It contains 250 fine stones.

The jewels of Mrs. Leland Stanford are famous, but they are never worn nowadays by their owner, and it is surmised that the lady's will will bequeath them to the university she and her husband have founded. She has indeed, already sold many and given the proceeds to the college. The crown of all, in two senses of the word, is the tiara of rose-pink, yellow and white diamonds.

Five diamond sunbursts, arranged to wear on the corsage, or as a tiara, is only one of many valuable jewels owned by Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt-Oliver Belmont.

Mrs. Robert Goelet has a comb which is quite as effective in appearance as a crown; it is of Roman gold, set with five beautiful pear-shaped pearls of great size. The lady is constantly adding to the glories of her jewel box, not so much for love of gems, perhaps, as a pleasing way of spending some of her income of a quarter of a million. She has a tiara of diamonds and rubies which absorbed a good share of a year's income.

One fortunate woman is said to have four complete sets of jewels, each set having its necklace, tiara, bracelets, rings and brooches. It was bought of ex-Queen Isabella at the time she parted with her jewels to pay her debts.

Mrs. Marshall Roberts Vivian possesses a crown of pearls, but the beauty of her jewel box was a triple band of diamonds which was always one of the delights of any function which the lady graced with her presence and her diamonds, when she resided in New York. Another American lady, Lily, duchess of Marlborough, of course has gems in regal abundance, a tiara of diamonds and rubies among the number.

## Blindness a Blessing.

"Did you think you would find me grieving because I am blind?" Mrs. Fanny Crosby, the sightless hymn writer, asked when I expressed surprise at finding her so different from any picture my imagination had painted. "Ah! my dear, loss of sight is one of my greatest blessings. But for my blindness I should never have realized so perfectly God's mercies; I should not have received so good an education, nor should I have cultivated my memory to such an extent.

"I write my hymns, as a rule, six or seven at a sitting. I mean by that I compose them and hold them in my mind until I have six or seven.

"My memory is the storehouse of all my knowledge; as you who retain your sight go to the library and read a book or consult a dictionary to ascertain facts, I turn a leaf in my memory and if it has ever been placed there, I find it. Before I was nine years old I had committed to memory the first four gospels, as well as the first four books of the Old Testament. It was my habit in my childhood and early youth to memorize five chapters a week, so now, you see, I sit here with my hands folded, and turn the pages of my memory bible as I compose my hymns.

### HOW SOME OF HER HYMNS WERE WRITTEN.

"Hymn writing, in my opinion, requires another talent beside that of poesy, for all great poets are not great hymn writers, and of course the reverse is also true. My hymns are written oftener from inner suggestions than they are inspired by actual incidents. Though some, and many of them the public consider my best, have been inspired directly by striking incidents. Now, you may remember having heard 'Rescue the Perishing.' Well, the words came to me like a flash. You know I teach in a Methodist mission on Water street, and one night at a meeting, while I was leading, a poor boy under seventeen years of age came forward and asked our prayers. He had come from the country to New York in search for work and had been led astray. As I listened to his story, the words of that hymn came to me almost if not exactly as they stand today."

"Then again, I had been very much in need of money and quite unexpectedly received just the sum I wished. At once there welled up in my mind or my heart, I cannot say which, the words of 'All the Way My Savior Leads Me.' Again, 'Safe in the Arms of Jesus' was inspired by an incident which touched very nearly my heart, but about which I should prefer not to speak just now. Another time I will tell you, but not now.

"Oftenest perhaps my hymns have been written to order. Don't be surprised; hymn writing comes as naturally to me as prose writing does to you.

"'The Prodigal's Return' was written in just that manner. Mr. Bradbury came to me one day, saying, 'Fannie, can't you write me a hymn for this tune?' and he hummed the tune—'Joy! joy! joy! there is joy in heaven with the angels; joy! joy! joy! for the prodigal's return,' sprang to my lips as he finished, and in a few minutes he had the hymn as it stands today.

### EDITORIAL WORK.

"Now, besides hymn writing, my work consists in going down several times each week to the business place ot the large firm which publishes all my hymns these days and criticising the work of other hymn writers. We have many in this country who have done and are still doing fine work. The manuscripts as they come in are read to me and I criticise and often suggest alterations for those which my publishers purchase.

"There is needed something more than a mere jingle of words in order to give a hymn an abiding life. There must be something that appeals directly to the Christian consciousness and coming forth from the experience of the writer. So few persons, even though they have a talent for poetry, can be successful hymn writers, I think chiefly because they have never learned to feel. That is one of the blessings produced by my loss of sight. I feel. Rhyming comes as naturally to me as breathing; indeed, it is often an effort to prevent myself from speaking in rhymes. But I cannot write prose; every one laughs at it. It resembles, more than anything else to me, a man wearing tight shoes. I never write a line of it when it can be avoided."

LAFAYETTE McLAWS.

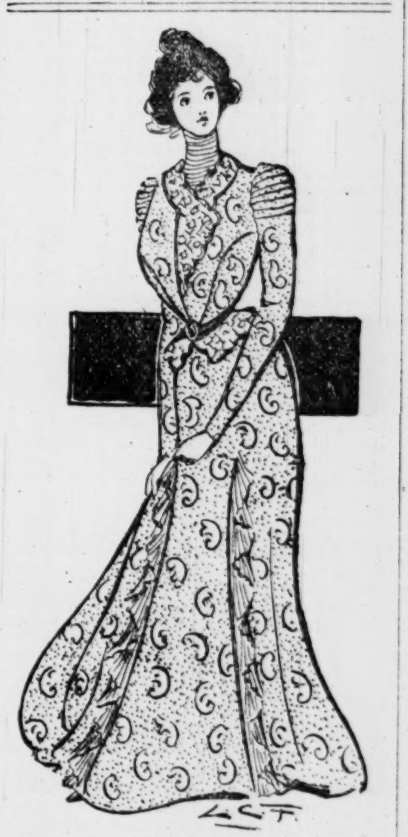
## Society Men and Their Flowers

The relation of men and flowers is very close in our modern society, and by the posey in the buttonhole you can tell the fashionable fellow as far as you can see him or catch a whiff of the blossom's perfume. In July and August the warmly fragrant, purely white sweet pea is the choice of the gilded bachelor and benedict. A goodly cluster of these, and white as they can be procured, is what the mode for man deems proper for afternoon and evening wear. In the morning cornflowers are essentially smart, no matter whether their blossoms are blue or indigo or pale as a northern sky. Occasionally the cornflower is varied, or, in its lack, is replaced by a tuft of small pink roses, but if you would be esteemed a man of fashion, don't leave your bouquet buttonhole empty or allow the flowers in it to grow faint or withered.

It is a part of every man's education these days to know what flowers or combinations of them are in high esteem with woman kind. If you know your business as a dancing, dining man, willing to be entertained at fine houses, you will send your hostess or her daughter cut blossoms in a box.

Keep true all the year round to the box of flowers, and just now, if there is any woman in whose good graces you wish to establish yourself on a very firm foundation, send her a box of odorous white sweet peas and a cluster of pale lavender orchids in the center of the snowy bed. Three orchids are enough, and their short stems must be tied with lavender-tinted ribbon.

If you grow roses yourself and wish to contribute some of your choice blossoms to the happiness of a fair neighbor in the country, have the flowers cut early in the morning, lay them cool with dew in a flat basket or on a silver tray, spread waxed paper over the whole, and let your servant present the treasures at her door and wait for the return of the tray or basket.



A Charming Combination of Silk and Muslin.

Make an effort to remember that a box of cut flowers is not now the proper thing to send to a funeral. of white flowers, with fern of white peas, with a tuft of heliotrope on the handle, a small white roses are among choicest pieces the florist can ma and green, white and lavender tones always wrought into the tasteful funeral pieces.

### GIFTS TO GIVE WOMAN.

Flowers will always undoubted main the approved gifts for a send a woman, though there is exclusive society a schedule of offerings a masculine admirer ways venture in safety to make fair one's shrine. Books and have been invariably first on the but now cigarettes are openly and a thoughtful man who sends offers never less than 100 of the princess of Wales' favorites, done a box of metal heavily overlaid French gilt and prettily painted to sent enameling. A hundred cigarette such inclosure means an outlay of less than $15, for the tobacco-filled ders of paper alone, with their mouthpieces, cost $3 to $5.

A man admittedly in a woman's graces can confidently venture the furthermore of a cigarette case. tween men and women all summer has been a curious interchange of ties, and the man whose butterfly or four-in-hand, or soft scarf is ad even casually by a feminine friend curiously in duty bound to whip and send it to her the following day. the other hand, if a man admires man's stock or gingham scarf, she at once up to town and tries to the admired trifle in a man's size sends it to the lucky dog with her pliments.

### THE FLEXIBLE CANE.

Some years ago the dude with a geon was the popular comic repre tion of the man of fashion, and his ing stick. Since then the stick has slowly dwindling in girth, until this mer the smart man carries the lig and most flexible cane his money can Many of the canes carried are no er in girth than a woman's index ger, but for exceeding flexibility they chiefly prized. The comic papers no longer represent the dude trying get the huge knob of a mighty sta his mouth, but his heroic efforts a slender rod in bowknots about waist. Little more than heavy switch are most of the canes, and their surf are as highly varnished as poss while heavy buckhorn handles supply proper grip at the top.

The rise of the whiplike walking dates from France, where the bicy men carry slender hook-handled canes opening gates, removing impedim before the wheel and for steadying the selves when they might wish to stop w out necessarily dismounting.

### THE WELL-GLOVED MAN.

The hand that holds the fashion cane is gloved. Men have in no sum season worn their hands so carefully ered as now. They quite put the h palmed, brown-fingered women to blush. At night white or pearl kids are worn. The white kids h a dressed surface, the gray ones cooly thin suede. Two rather large let pearl buttons clasp these at the w and on white and gray alike the stitch is done in white. For morning wear buckskin is the choice, stitched with and one large polished brass button wrist, snapping on a patent clasp. the afternoon tan or castor gray ante skin are modish to the last degree, they are buttoned as is the morning All those men who consider their adornment wisely and well in this season, mitigate the glove tyranny turning back the wrist of the glove cuff upon the hand. This is done the pulse may not be covered by heavy kid, and the temperature of body is lowered appreciably when allowed to beat against these circulation.

Beau Br

# LIFE'S UNDERCURRENT IN NEW YORK HARBOR

There is no hamlet in the United States so remote that it ought not to be interested in New York harbor, for through that great water-gate, and under the towering torch of the statue of Liberty come the great ships from all parts of the world which bring to us — per cent of our imports, and from it go out the ships carrying — per cent of our exports. And there is no person from the bootblack in Seattle to the richest ranch owner in Texas, from the Missouri mountain girl to the best dressed woman of fashion in Chicago, who is not affected by our European trade in some way, however slightly. New York harbor's waters bear messages or supplies every year to or from pretty nearly every human being in all America.

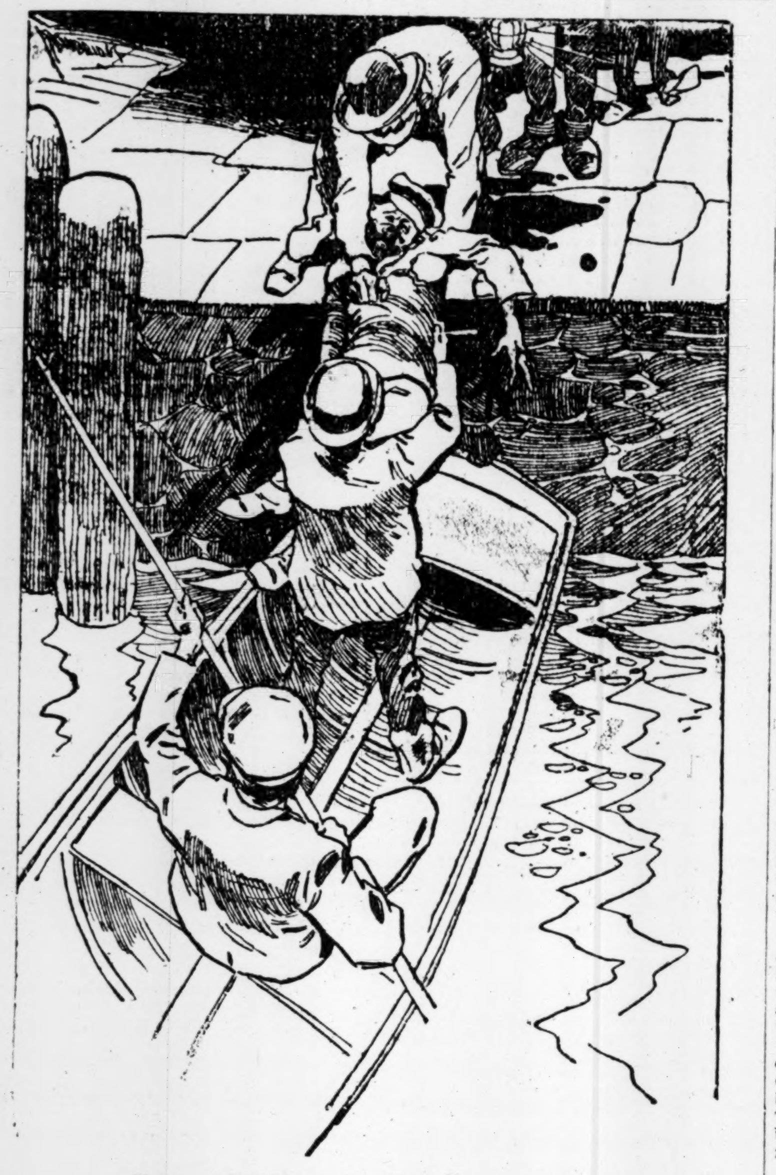
These are the busiest days of the year there.

It is a queer place.

More than 30,000 men and women are engaged in doing your business, and mine, for us in New York harbor, and nowhere in the world are there stranger people than may be found among them. Yet New York harbor has had no historian. Dickens wrote of London's Thames, and Hugo, Dumas and a dozen others have told the story of the Seine of Paris; but New York's great harbor and its two rivers, with enough anchorage ground for every vessel afloat on all the oceans in the world, and with over sixty miles of docks, has not been recognized by the great ones who have told true stories.

It is the undercurrent of life about the harbor which are more interesting, and being undercurrents, they are, some of them, as dark and devious as the black bottom waters of the rivers which touch the ooze and twist and turn among the spiles below the docks.

A dark night. Two men creep carefully to a slightly remote water front such as that of Astoria or Bayonne. They slouch and lurk along until they find a small boat unguarded. Silently they slip its moorings, crawl slowly in and row out to the deep channels where ships pass. They wait there, drifting, until a schooner bound out to sea comes near, with sails set or towed by a steam tug. From her stern a rowboat or dingy is trailed by a rope. The silent wathcers become animated. They pull quickly but quietly between the small boat and the passing schooner's stern. They cut the line. The schooner passes on. The men have set themselves up in trade. They have secured their first and most important tool.



Taking a "Crimped" Sailor to His Ship.

### STARTED IN TRADE.

They conceal their acquisition under some dock and carefully return the first stolen boat to its original moorings before daylight. It has been stolen too near home, and they would be in danger of arrest if they kept it. But the schooner which owned the second one has gone to sea, and the theft cannot be reported before they have had plenty of time to alter the appearance of their prize by tar, by paint, or by mud so completely that there will be little chance of capture.

They are perfectly equipped, now, for river thievery.

Jerry McAuley, who has turned from the leadership of a desperate gang of river thieves to become a useful missionary among the sailors, tells how he and one of his boy chums in this way got their start in the business which they pursued so successfully for many years. These boys, with their boat, became the nucleus of what was afterwards known as the Franklin dock gang of harbor thieves. Their rendezvous was under a dock at the foot of Franklin street, where the aesthetic tastes of their leader were later demonstrated by elegant furnishings. The expensive carpet was stolen from the cabin of a palatial steamboat, and the chairs and sofas came from whatever craft were not sufficiently guarded. The place was amply lighted by lanterns taken from boats and piers.

When the leader and his young accomplice were new at the business, before they had learned the larger way of gagging or sandbagging the night watch of a pier or vessel, they used to loiter on the docks, and when opportunity offered, roll a barrel or box of goods into the water. One would be waiting "down the tide" with their boat and towed their plunder to the Franklin dock under cover of the night. As it was not always easy to tell by the looks of a package whether it would float or sink, they lost many of the things which they dumped from piers. But this difficulty was overcome to a considerable extent when a young oysterman joined them and suggested the use of oyster tongs. In time this gang became so expert in the various methods of grappling that it made no difference to them whether property went to the bottom or not. It was only when women had been admitted to this rendezvous that the noise of midnight orgies attracted the attention of the police. Then, of course, the place was no longer safe as business headquarters.

Great is the ingenuity of these thieves. Constantly they steal wines and liquors from the docks in a way which almost defies detection.

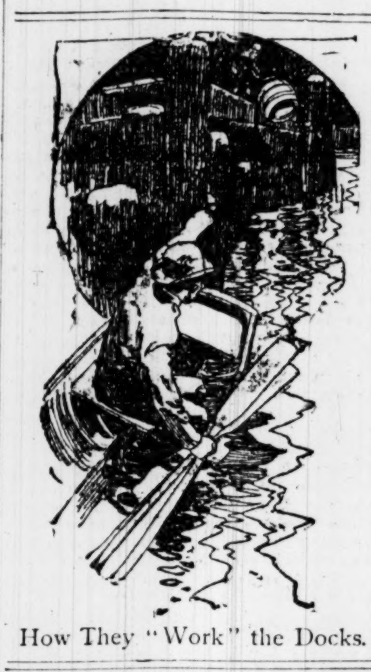
A row boat puts under a pier in the dark. Its occupants are provided with a barrel and a long auger. The rest is simplicity itself. A hole bored through the floor of the pier and into a barrel of anything which will run transfers the property to other owners, and if they manage to evade the police patrol they have no difficulty with watchmen on the piers. Nor do they have much difficulty in disposing of a barrel, for instance, of wine or spirits at the price which they can sell with good profits.

### SOMETIMES A MURDER.

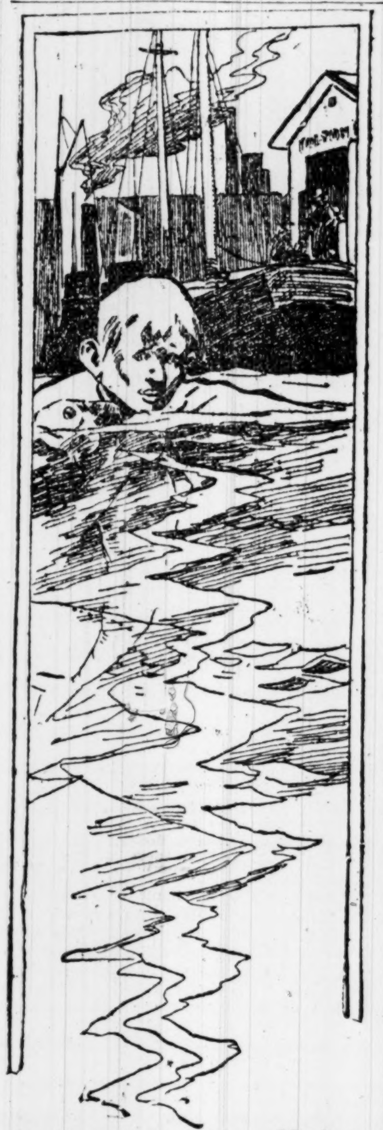
There are many of these thieves. They are cunning and often desperate. They kill a man occasionally in spite of the water police force. Four murders were attributed to them last year. And there were others.

The police are well organized and work desperately hard. Their work must not cease when darkness comes, and it is in bad weather that they are most needed. They go heavily armed and sometimes the cracking of their pistols is replied to from the shore.

But there are many things really outrageously dishonest, lurking in the shadows of the harbor over which they can exercise no control. Most of these concern the sailors who man the ships. Nearly all vessels coming into port except the great liners change their crews each voyage, and there are human sharks in New York harbor waiting to devour their wages when they are paid off, more dangerous than any sharks infesting southern waters. They are called "crimps," and they combine the traits of shipping agents with the business of keeping boarding houses of the dingiest sort. It profits them to do two things. First to get the sailors to spend the pay from their last voyage as quickly as possible, because if it be spent quickly it will be spent for rum. If it be spent for rum then the sailors may be easily swindled. Second to ship the men again on some other ship as quickly as they can, so as to gather in their big commissions on their wages. There have been cases where men landing from a three months' voyage early in the morning with their wages in their pockets have been captured by the "crimps" and their "touts," piloted about the dives during the day and the night, and landed—generally so drunk that they have to be lifted aboard—one an outbound ship the following morning. Not only had the "crimps" stolen half their money, but they had received liberal commissions on the other half, which had been spent in saloons and dives.



How They "Work" the Docks.



Stealing Fish at Fulton Market.

### LITTLE RIVER THIEVES.

A queer system of petty dishonesty is practiced every Thursday, when the fishing smacks come into the piers about Fulton Market. A hundred boys will be swimming there, a score of them scampering naked over the many smacks which come in to supply fish for the Friday demand. Every now and then a boy, watching his chance when nobody on the boat is looking, will slip his thumb through the gills of a fine fish and dive into the water. After a while the lad will emerge from behind a boat swimming on his side, with one hand low in the water, and disappear round the end of a pier. There stands a young "speculator," who pays 5 cents for the fish. The boy always carries his money away in his cheek, generally along with a bulging quid of tobacco.

"I gits 20 cents or a quarter for every fish I steals," said he. They never mince the matter of stealing.

"Where do you sell them?" I asked.

"Any old place. Anybody'll pay a quarter for a fish when de price in de market is 18 cents a pound.

So these boys stand sometimes just outside the market and compete successfully with the men from whom they have stolen their stock, for these fish run from three to five pounds apiece. Other boys, I am informed, have regular customers in restaurants and small hotels, boarding houses, etc.

It would be tedious to enumerate the various commonplace means of drawing legitimate livings from the river, such as ordinary fishing, wood-gathering, etc., though the day's work of many of these water folk would be excellent material for the novelist. But there are plenty of interesting sights to see by day and by night along this great waterway.

You would be the richest man in the world if you had everything that has been dropped into East river, even in the mile or so between its mouth and Brooklyn bridge. You would have a stock of goods which in extent and variety would make the vastest modern department store seem like a village knick-knackery by comparison. It would include all sorts of things, from a brass pin to a full-rigged ship, armed, provisioned and manned. Indeed, it was only half a dozen years ago that some workmen, excavating for a sub-cellar in Water street, more than two blocks distant from the present water line, came upon a ship which evidently had sunk at or near one of the early-day moorings. Arms, ammunition and the skeletons of men were there, but nobody has been able to make them tell with certainty what ship she was or how she sank.

### ON THE BOTTOM OF THE RIVER.

But some of the missing things are found by the grapplers who are sent for when anything from a capstan to a chronometer is lost overboard, and the number of things they fish up, besides those for which they seek, would make an interesting volume. One day some ten years ago a party of students from one of the schools near the river came down to bathe. One of their number, a very expert swimmer, was full of pranks. It was his delight to dive from the pier and quietly come up behind a pile or in some other hidden place with a view to frightening his comrades. This day when he dove his companions were not in the least frightened. That trick had been played on them before. They knew a good one to play in return. Slyly they slipped into their clothing and ran away. As they departed there was a commotion among some grapplers who were working just below the pier. The students returned and found that the grapplers had drawn the body of their comrade from the bottom of the river.

And this is by no means the only instance where the grapplers have brought grewsome evidences of human tragedy to the surface of North river when they were merely looking for lost articles. And sometimes the bodies they have found have been weighted in order to keep them down, and that means a murder.

The harbor police have funny experiences sometimes.

### NOT LAWBREAKERS.

Only a short time ago the watchman at one of the big piers on this river sent in a hurry call for the harbor police. A steam launch was sent quickly to the place where some thieves were reported to be operating under the pier. The policemen ran as close as they could and threw the rays of a dark lantern under the pier. Sure enough, there were some men in a boat, keeping suspiciously quiet.

"Come out of there," called the roundsman.

"Sh-h-h!" answered the men. "You'll scare every blamed eel out of the river."

When they did come out they showed the policemen half a boatload of eels, and said that it was a condemned shame that a peaceable and honest occupation should be destroyed by plaguey policemen who were paid to protect just such industries.

I asked an old boatman the other day if he had ever run across anything of value floating in the river.

"Well, yes," said he, "I once found a floater and the family gave me a hundred dollars for rescuing it." Then he fetched a tremendously long wink and added: "There was over two hundred dollars in money and a gold watch, too, that nobody ever peeped about."

He did not seem to think he had done anything to be ashamed of in robbing the body for which the friends had paid him so generously. He also told me of another boatman who one morning, years ago, found a bateau afloat with a man's body in it. The man had been shot. It was subsequently found to be the body of Gus Sackow, whom Policeman Musgrove had killed in a night battle. Over a hundred shots were exchanged between the policeman on the dock and Sackow and two pals in the boat. Sackow's pals were never heard of after that, and it is supposed that the policeman killed all three of the thieves.

### THE HARBOR'S DEAD.

But the harbor does not always give up its dead so easily. There is one little bay on Staten Island near to the government's revenue and quarantine station, however, into which an average of a hundred human derelicts float every year. This is a harvest not to be despised for the local coroner, who is also an undertaker. He watches the New York, New Jersey and Brooklyn lists of missing carefully and tries to bring about identifications. If he succeeds the friends of the dead usually give him the work of burial, and these fees, added to the official payment for inquests, have made him very prosperous. His subjects are mysteriously taken to him by the currents of the harbor, although, strangely enough, they land little other drift in "Dead Man's Cove," which is the name which has not unnaturally been given to the little indentation in the coast.

Less grewsome, but sometimes much more exciting are the events in the lives of the legitimate harbor boatmen. Much of their work is commonplace—the transfer of people to and from ships anchored out, and such things. But there is a boatman near the battery who had a lively experience one night which he reported to the police—later. It was blowing a gale and was quite dark. He was making his boat fast to her moorings. A well dressed man rushed up and wanted to be taken to the New Jersey shore.

"Take the ferry," growled the boatman. "This is no weather for a small boat."

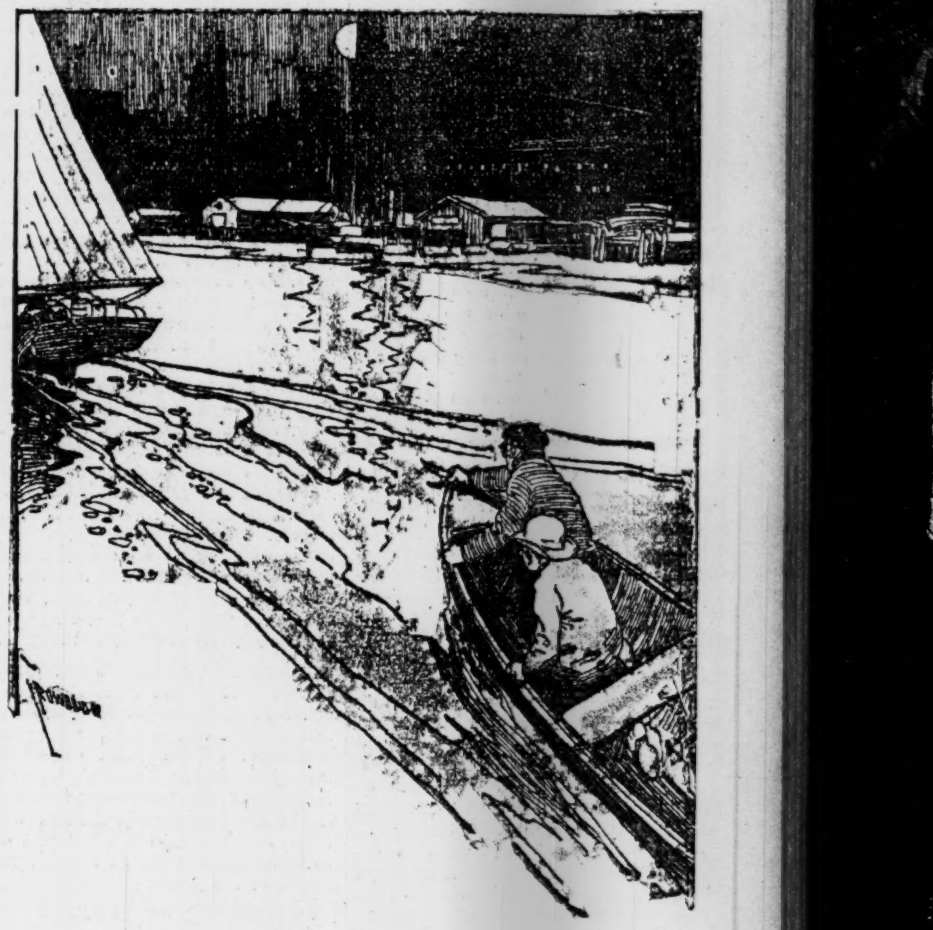
"I'll give you a hundred dollars for the job."

The boatman did the work without another word, although it was a dangerous night. Then he reported it to the police. They knew who the man was, but they have kept quiet the identity of the criminal who slipped through their fingers into another state so cleverly. The man knew that the ferries were watched and also knew how to dodge them.

There have been other big fees and other exciting trips.

A naval officer exceeded his shore leave and caught his ship just as she was rounding the battery with the assistance of a boatman from that historic point. They were nearly run down in doing it.

In one day, three years ago when five big steamers had gone ashore in a dense fog, one newspaper alone paid to these boatmen and to tugs $600 to carry its reporters around in their searches for the stranded vessels.



Stealing a Row Boat.

### Comparison.

From The Philadelphia North American.

The love of a maid for a man
Is only surpassed by this:
The love of that very same man
For that identical miss.

# REMARKABLE STORY OF A SUMMER VACATION WITH THE WORLD'S RICHEST MAN

(Copyright, 1899, by the Author.)

The richest man in the world took the first vacation this summer that he has had in ten years. His name is John D. Rockefeller. His wealth figures well into the hundreds of millions. He has worked ten hours a day, six days in the week, for more than thirty years in order to bring himself to the point where he felt that he could be as merry as the average New York dry goods clerk who goes to the country for a summer's holiday. In his whole life—although, as I have said, he is the richest man in the world—he has only been across the American continent three times and been twice to Europe. These trips were not vacation trips. They concerned business.

This summer in two private cars he took with him his wife, his children and a party of relatives and friends across the continent and afterwards to Alaska. The richest man in the world amused himself on the way by talking with the poorest people he could find; by doing those things which ordinary travelers do, and eventually by climbing a glacier. In all he covered more than ten thousand miles by boat, by railway and by stage coach, and he devoted less than five weeks to his holiday.

The trip was unique with Mr. Rockefeller, because it offered him the first opportunity he has had for many years of getting really near to the people of the country. He himself had begun as a poor man; as a discredited man; as a man whose dreams of the advantages of concentrated wealth came near to making him a madman in the opinion of his fellows. When his success finally came to him it came with a vast rush—a rush which has probably never been equaled in the career of any other man. But before it had come he was forced to suffer all the privations which had been known by the people whom he talked with on this western journey.

Only once on the entire trip did he speak of his own business. He went from New York to San Francisco and from San Francisco to Alaska and back without referring to his affairs except when he told why the Standard Oil Company has been unwilling to recapitalize.

No presidential candidate on a campaign tour ever showed a greater eagerness to study the populace than Mr. Rockefeller did as he went through the west. The condition of the people, the state of the crops, the business prospects, everything that could possibly affect the common folk of the country, he asked the most unique questions about. Once off his train and his conversation was with bootblacks, porters, farmers, sailors and miners almost exclusively.

The trip itself with its novel experiences was an immense relaxation for the millionaire. This was shown when as the special train speeded westward he leaned back in his chair in the observation car and said, with enthusiasm: "This is the way to travel."

It was not of his luxurious equipment that Mr. Rockefeller was thinking as he said this. This was evident when he added:

"I love tranquillity. Here we are away from all strife and struggling, a party of good friends. It reminds me of my boyhood days in New York state, when we went to a picnic."

The trip afforded to all those about Mr. Rockefeller a demonstration of the ideal relations existing between him and his only son, John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Young Rockefeller has passed his twenty-sixth year. Shrewd business men have told me that if John D. Rockefeller should die tomorrow his son is in every way competent to step into his father's place in the direction of all the great enterprises in which the elder Mr. Rockefeller is a moving spirit. The young man has gained his educational equipment to a great extent, in the school of practical experience. His college course was interrupted by ill-health, and he went off for a year to ride horseback and split wood at a suburban home. He still practices wood-splitting every morning in the stable yard of his New York residence, but he is now a director—and a very active one—in companies conducting all sorts of business enterprises in all parts of the country.

### THE RICHEST MAN'S VACATION.

It was John, Jr., who had full and complete management of the trip from mapping out the itinerary to superintending the checking of baggage. He even looked after the "tipping," as transpired at a restaurant where the party had stopped for luncheon. One of the members of the party, struck by the sad face of a delicate appearing waitress, slipped a half dollar in her hand, as he supposed, surreptitiously. As he was leaving the room John D. Rockefeller did the same. An hour later, however, he approached the fellow traveler, saying reproachfully: "You did wrong in feeing that girl and I did wrong; John tells me that he gave all the waiters $5 and he requests that we fee no one."

Almost every day from start to finish Mr. Rockefeller met with an interesting adventure that resulted in what he called a "good time," but he probably had more fun out of an hour spent in a Tacoma, Washington, court room, than he had at any other place. He and his particular "chum" among his party went out to see the sights in Tacoma, in an orderly, elderly gentlemanly way. They traveled "incog," and strayed into the court room where a damage case was on trial. The plaintiff and defendant had had a free and easy street fight resulting in considerable damage to the plaintiff, who to get even, sought money damages.

With his chum the oil magnate climbed into seats in the back of the room. The trial was almost as free and easy as the fight had been, and the two voyagers from the east fairly ached with suppressed laughter. But out of respect to the dignified court, they contained themselves until an adjournment was announced. Then they rolled out into the street and laughed until the tears rolled down their cheeks. For two blocks they ha! ha'd at every step. Suddenly Mr. Rockefeller's face straightened out, and he pulled himself together with a jerk.

"Here, stop that! Stop it at once. We must behave ourselves. Here comes the judge."

And "behave" themselves they did in order that his honor might not be scandalized. Unfortunately for the millionaire's good time, an evening paper printed the fact that he had attended the trial. The result was that when the two chums got around to the courtroom next day, it was packed with a crowd of people curious to see the king of the Standard Oil. Mr. Rockefeller was disgusted, as he does not enjoy the center of the stage. Without waiting for the end of the trial, he got out.

Tacoma was the scene also of another incident. A roughly dressed, powerful looking fellow approached the president of the Standard Oil Company on the street with the query:

"Say, would you mind telling me your name?"

"No, certainly not, if you will tell me yours," was the reply. Names were exchanged.

"My name is Joe Hazard," said the stranger.

"And mine's John D. Rockefeller," was the cheery response.

"Glad to meet you, Mr. Rockefeller."

"And am very glad to meet you, Mr. Hazard."

Joe, who is a well-known politician of Tacoma, was consumed with a desire to be really hospitable, and asked his visitor to "to have something." But he had heard that Mr. Rockefelleir is a strict Baptist and a temperance man, and restrained himself. As the next best thing, Joe assured the visitor that Tacoma was mighty glad to entertain such distinguished company, a compliment that the oil king received with becoming modesty. Then the ytalked of the advantages offered by the west to the hustling young man, of the weather, of the crops, of the Klondike and of politics in a guarded sort of way, and then they parted after a hasty handshake, Joe saying:

"Hope you will be out this way again, Mr. Rockefeller."

"I certainly hope so," was the response. "If you are ever in New York, come and see me."

Joe has been kept busy ever since telling the story of his meeting with the famous Rockefeller. There were others besides Joe who knew of Mr. Rockefeller's strong faith as a Baptist, and unlike Joe, they tried to make the most of their knowledge. This annoyed Mr. Rockefeller exceedingly, and once after he had been introduced to several men, each in turn being designated as "a good Baptist," he remarked in an impatient way aside:

"I dislike to have a man recommended simply because he is a Baptist. It is far more important that he should be a good man and a good citizen."

Time and again during his travels the millionaire declined requests to aid in raising the debt from some church. To one such applicant he said:

"In the first place, I cannot oblige you because I have had no opportunity to examine a report of your financial condition and I never contribute under any other circumstances. You had best apply to the mission people for assistance. Last year I contributed $1,000,000 through the mission officials because I felt sure that they knew the needs and could distribute it wisely. I might make a mistake."

En route to Alaska on the steamer Cottage City religious services were conducted by Bishop Howe, an earnest man, who happened to be a passenger. The congregation was dispersing at the conclusion of the service when Mr. Rockefeller hastily suggested that there be a collection taken. Later some one inquired of the Bishop whether he had had a good offering.

"Oh, yes," was the reply, "more than $70 was contributed, and there was one $50 bill."

That the generosity of the most prominent Baptist is by no means restricted by denominational confines was proven when in leaving a small Congregational church gathering at Douglas, Alaska, he slipped a $50 bill into the hand of the pastor.

"I wish you could help us pay a debt of $480 on our church, Mr. Rockefeller," ventured the minister rather timidly, after he had expressed his thanks for the contribution just made.

"It would be very unfortunate for you if I did," rejoined the millionaire. "You have here a congregation of miners, each of whom is making from $3 to $5 per day. Induce them to pay the debt. It will cement your church organization as nothing else possibly could."

All Mr. Rockefeller's journeyings have demonstrated that he is what is known as a good traveler in every sense of the term. That this is so must be attributed in a great measure to his constant observance of the simple rules of health, which is doubtless due to unimpaired vigor of mind and body, despite his sixty years. His physician, Dr. H. F. Biggar, told me some time ago that Mr. Rockefeller is practically physically perfect, a living embodiment of the rules of healthful living.

Whenever it is possible, whether traveling or at home, the Standard oil king sleeps several hours in the middle of the day. Despite this fact, however, he almost invariably retires early and is up by 6 or 7 o'clock in the morning. When he is exhausted he takes a drink of hot water. He abstains religiously from cold water and is, moreover, so strongly temperate that he rarely partakes of any liquid refreshment save milk or hot water. Occasionally he sips what he styles a cup of tea or coffee, but it consists merely of a teaspoonful of the beverage, as it is ordinarily served at the table, diluted in a cupful of hot water. He has never used tobacco in any form.

Of all healthful sports and pastimes Mr. Rockefeller is extremely fond. Like all the members of his family, he is a superb horseback rider, and during the winter months he enters into the pastime of skating with all the enthusiasm of a boy. At the same time the rich man is something of a faddist. A few years ago the bicycle held the foremost place in his affections, but now golf is pre-eminent. Through it all, however, he remains steadfast in his loyalty to quoits, and it would doubtless surprise some of the financier's associates to be told that he is the inventor not only of an improved type of quoit, but also of an ingenious post which by reason of a rubber attachment will spring back into place when struck by a quoit.

The distinctive feature of Mr. Rockefeller's indulgence in any sport is his great ambition to excell and his light regard for any pastime which has not competitive opportunities. His fiercely contested games of quoits with a blacksmith at Lakewood a few years ago constitute one of the traditions of that resort. On his trip to Alaska, whenever the boat stopped for a brief interval, he was ashore with some of the masculine members of his party playing "duck on the rock" with all the zest that many men would display in a lively fight on the stock market. When, during a stage trip in California, a huge snake crossed the path, Mr. Rockefileer was the first to sing out "Stop" to the driver and jump down to pursue the reptile. The day previous he and his son killed a rattlesnake with nine rattles.

It was curious during the trip to watch the efforts of the reporters to interview the famous traveler. One good looking fellow, more enterprising than most of the others, finally got "close" to his quarry, and with a polite bow, asked:

"Mr. Rockefeller, may I interview you?"

"Yes, if you will deal fairly with me," was the cheery reply.

When the young man rose to go some little time later, he said laughingly:

"I forgot to say, Mr. Rockefeller, that I think it is you who have interviewed me."

No doubt many of the persons who met the Rockefeller party during the trip were struck by the perfect understanding and good fellowship existing between the members of the family. This is characteristic. Mr. Rockefeller almost invariably counsels with his wife in regard to all questions which concern him, and it would doubtless surprise many shrewd financiers to learn that many a deal which has at once caused admiration and consternation in the business world has been talked over and revolved in all its phases in the Rockefeller family circle for weeks before its consummation.

Mr. and Mrs. Rockefeller have the good old fashioned way of addressing each other as "papa" and "mamma," and during their journey they furnished a fine illustration of complete domestic happness to those who were fortunate to meet them and to be with them. They both relish a good story, and Mr. Rockefeller generally had one that was apt. One of these stories and its sequel were especially good. The millionaire noticed that one of his guests was reading an Episcopal prayer book, and turning to his wife, he said:

"Mamma, I see Mr. Blank is an Episcopalian."

"Yes?" replied Mrs. Rockefeller.

"Yes," her husband went on, "and that reminds me of a story. A man was about to be hanged in New York state. Just as the hood was being drawn over his face the Episcopal clergyman who was in attendance inquired whether the condemned had anything to say. The man looked at him stolidly for a moment and then said: 'I'll see you later.'"

The laugh was on the gentleman with the prayer book, but he got even.

It was the custom in the Rockefeller party for all those who remained to severely catechise, upon his return, any member who made a side excursion. When the gentleman who had been made the butt of Mr. Rockefeller's joke rejoined the party after a morning's walk a few days later he delivered a glowing eulogy on the fine fish he had seen on a visit to the market. "There was one fish there of the most peculiar appearance which they told me they called Baptist fish," he finally ventured.

"Baptist fish! That's curious, why is that?" inquired Mr. Rockefeller, innocently.

"Well," replied the other with sober countenance, but gleaming eyes, "they said that they did not keep long out of water."

The shout of laughter that went up could have been heard half a block away, and Mr. Rockefeller joined in it as heartily as the rest. Laughter, by the way, was the chief characteristic of the trip. From the Atlantic to the Pacific, up to Alaska and back again, the company was laughing and jolly and happy as any lot of children let loose for a fine holiday. And Mr. Rockefeller always le the sport. His millions, durng this tri at least, weighed on him as lightly a feather. He was a schoolboy once m

WATSON FAUCE

# IN THE LITERARY WORLD.

CONDUCTED BY LUCIAN L. KNIGHT.

Covering the long stretch of four hundred years from the time when Spain first placed her foot upon the western hemisphere in 1492 down to the time when she made her final retreat under fire from the same quarter in 1898, there is hardly an important epoch of American history which is not illustrated with many excellent works of romantic fiction. This is extremely fortunate, since many persons are so dominated by imaginative temperaments that they find little pleasure in reading unvarnished records of chronological events. They are not willing to wade through the tiresome volumes over which the muse of yesterday presides, and unless they acquire their knowledge of what has happened in former years through the pen of the novelist they are more than apt to remain in darkness Thus the novelist by making use of well authenticated incidents and by weaving into his stories the conditions of life in other days becomes in reality the historian. How many people at the present time are indebted to the novelist for much of the historical information which they now possess? Recently The New York Times has published several hundred works illustrative of the different epochs of American history and from this list the following citations are made:

Period of Discovery—"Mercedes of Castile," by Cooper; "Westward Ho," by Kingsley; "Under Drake's Flag," by Henty; "Fair God," by Wallace, and "Vasconselos," by Simms.

Colonization Period—"Knickerbocker's History of New York," by Irving; "Leather Stocking Tales," by Cooper; "Dr. Le Baron and His Daughters," by Austin; "New England Legends," by Drake; "Twice Told Tales," by Hawthorne; "Pocahontas," by Eggleston; "Among My Books," by Lowell; "Green Mountain Boys," by Thompson; "Prisoners of Hope," by Johnston; "Romance of Lady St. John," by Catherwood; "Dutchman's Fireside," by Paulding, and "The Mayflower," by Stowe.

Revolutionary Period—"Janice Meredith," by Ford; "Hugh Wynne," by Mitchell; "Richard Carvel," by Churchill; "Katharine Walton," by Simms; "The Rangers," by Thompson; "True to the Old Flag," by Henty; "Near to Nature's Heart," by Roe; "Three Girls of the Revolution," by Guernsey; "Storm Mountain," by Ellis; "Patriot Schoolmaster," by Butterworth; "The Sun of Saratoga," by Altsheler; "Thankful Blossom," by Harte, and "Paul Jones," by Sewell.

Intermediate Period—"Captain Sam," by Eggleston; "Philip Nolan's Friends," by Hale; "Peasant and Prince," by Martineau; "Decatur and Somers," by Seawell; "Boy Officers of 1812," by Tomlinson, and "Modern Chivalry," by Breckenridge.

Slavery Agitation Period—"Uncle Remus," by Harris; "In the Boyhood of Lincoln," by Butterworth; "Tales of the Argonauts," by Harte; "Golden Days of '49," by Munroe; "Uncle Tom's Cabin," by Stowe, and "Hot Plowshares," by Tourgee.

Civil War Period—"The Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountain," by Craddock; "The Red Badge of Courage," by Crane; "Surry of Eagle's Nest," by Cooke; "Southern Soldier Stories," by Eggleston; "With Lee in Virginia," by Henty; "In Old Virginia," by Page; "An Original Belle," by Roe; "The Battle of New York," by Stoddard; "Cudjo's Cave," by Trowbridge, and "The Lost Army," by Knox.

Reconstruction Period—"Old Creole Days," by Cable; "Ramona," by Jackson; "Red Rock," by Page; "Little Smoke," by Stoddard; "Fool's Errand," by Tourgee, and "Rodman, the Keeper," by Woolson.

In like manner the different epochs of American history have been illustrated by many spirited productions of verse. But some other time will suffice for taking up this phase of the subject.

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Some idea of the immense popularity of Professor Markham's poem entitled "The Man With the Hoe" may be gathered from the announcement that the Doubleday & McClure Company, of New York, is now engaged in printing the fourth edition of Mr. Markham's recent volume of poems. Only two months have elapsed since the first volume of the work appeared in the market.

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In The Saturday Review supplement of The New York Times the London correspondent observes that one reason why many popular novelists on the other side of the water are not producing more books at the present time is that they are carried away with the idea of writing for the stage. Says the correspondent:

"The difference in profit between a successful novel and a successful play is so enormous that most of the novelists are using great exertions to get plays on the boards. Zangwill has been spending a long time in arranging his 'Children of the Ghetto' for the stage to the entire neglect of other work. Saturday he sails for America to superintend the production. Conan Doyle, whose play has just been finishing a run at the Garrick, is going to try again, while J. M. Barrie, Anthony Hope and Hall Caine are also writing plays."

What the London correspondent says of novelists on the other side of the water is measurably true of novelists on this side. Unless the movement is checked by some means it is bound to grow into excessive proportions. This will make plays disgustingly cheap on account of the overcrowded condition of the market and then will come the rebound which will restore the equilibrium.

F. C. Burnard in The Pall Mall Magazine confirms the suspicion that Du Maurier brought on his death by overwork. Says this authority on the subject:

"Apropos of money, Du Maurier began making a fortune most unexpectedly just a very few years before his sadly premature decease. With the true Frenchman's instinct for saving, he had carefully husbanded a very respectable amount when the sudden and almost unexampled success in America of 'Trilby' as a book and then as a play made his fortune. The dramatic adapter of the novel came to terms with its author, and from America, England and the colonies, the money, in the shape of percentage on the performances, poured into the coffers of the utterly surprised and overjoyed Du Mau r. His previous novels had achieved ir amount of success, but this 'beat gher.' How well I call to mind his boyish delight as, holding his cigarette in one hand, while the other was thrust into his capacious trousers pocket, he said: 'By Jove, old boy, if this goes on I needn't do another stroke of work!' Then, becoming suddenly depressed, he added plaintively: 'Ah, but will it go on? Isn't it too good to be true?' Then, after I had pointed out to him the usual course of a highly successful modern play, he plucked up again and exclaimed: 'I must do another novel and have it dramatized! Wasn't it good of the publishers to render me the dramatic rights, which I would have sold 'em for £50, hein?' I agreed with him, naturally. 'But, I've got another on the stocks. They would give me £10,000 for it, my boy. Fancy! I must get on with it, and then I'll take it easy.' I strongly recommended him to let his publishers wait, and advised him to take his rest at once, contenting himself with doing just one drawing a week for Punch. 'Oh, I'll never give up Punch,' he exclaimed cheerily, 'as long as I can draw, I'll always do something, if it's only a quarter-page now and then. But, —' he paused walked up to the window, smoked, turned round, faced me and resumed. 'No, I must do this work first.' And he waved his hand with the cigarette in it, shrugging his shoulders in his Frenchiest manner, and laughing sarcastically at his own whimsical mood. After this interview, except at The Punch dinner table, I never saw him again. When next I visited his house he was lying ill; he had just fallen asleep, I was informed; a few days after my visit he had fallen asleep forever. I cannot, of course, speak with certainty, but it is my strong impression that if poor Du Maurier had only been contented, for a while, at least, with the success of 'Trilby,' he might have enjoyed many years of happy and restful life."

Charles Major's new work, which is scheduled to appear some time this fall, will deal with the period of Charles II. Neil Gwynne will be one of the prominent characters of the book. On account of the phenomenal success of "When Knighthood Was In Flower" the author is taking great pains with his new work in order to keep up the reputation which he has made as well as to meet the demands of the public.

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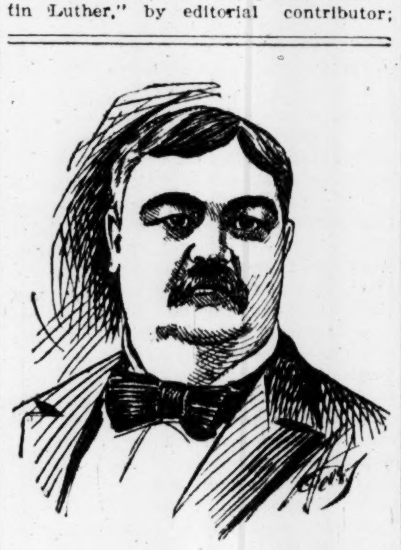
Whatever may be the opinion of literary critics in regard to the works of Rhoda Broughton there can be no doubt of the fact that she writes clever stories. Her latest work entitled "The Game and the Candle" is fully equal to anything that has come from her pen in former years. Age often impairs authorship, but in Miss Broughton's case age has only mellowed her style and made it more attractive with the added tints of the sunset hour. "The Game and the Candle" opens with the deathbed scene of an old man who tells his young wife that he has not been blind to the fact that she loves another man, but that she must not marry him under any circumstances unless she wishes to forfeit her inheritance. He endeavors to pledge her, but she refuses him. On the death of her husband her old lover returns and she eventually marries him, although she loses her fortune in accepting his suit. There are many graphic situations described by the author in the course of the narrative.

Two important novels will shortly come from the press of Dodd, Mead & Co., New York, viz: "Wine on the Lees," by J. A. Stuart, and "Our Lady of Darkness," by Bernard Capes. The former touches upon the temperance question and the latter deals with the time of the French revolution. Both are said to be unusually strong works of fiction.

There are some unusually good articles in the August number of The American Illustrated Methodist Magazine. Especially worthy of mention are: "Grant's Marriage and Other Personal Recollections," by Rev. Thomas M. Finney, D. D.; "The Problem of South Africa," by M. K.; "Benares," by Rev. F. B. Meyer, B. A.; "Lights and Shadows," by J. J. Bell; "Famous Hymn Writers, part VI, Martin Luther," by editorial contributor; "Popular Notes on Science," by W. H. Dallinger, D. Sc. and F. R. S., and "Goethe," by William McKendree Bryant. Most of the features of the number are lit up with handsome illustrations. Phenomenal success is being achieved by this excellent periodical and Editors Lee and Luccock deserve hearty congratulations.



COLONEL FRED C. FOSTER,

Author of One of the Most Notable of Recent Law Publications.

"Young April," Mr. Egerton Castle's new novel, although having completed its run as a serial in the July number of Temple Bar, will not be presented in book form by the Macmillan Company until October. The postponement is made in deference to the wishes of the proprietors of Frank Leslie's Monthly, in which magazine the tale has still two months to run under the title of "April Bloom." The publisher's have secured Mr. Albert B. Wenzall's sketches for the illustration of the story.

"The Rhyme of the Southern Rivers," by Colonel M. V. Moore, of Auburn, Ala., has recently been received by the Young Men's Library Association of Atlanta. The book is gracefully dedicated to the author's wife, famous in humorous literature as Betsy Hamilton. The book gives in fluent versification an account of the rivers of the south, with full notes as to the historic origin of the names by which they are known.

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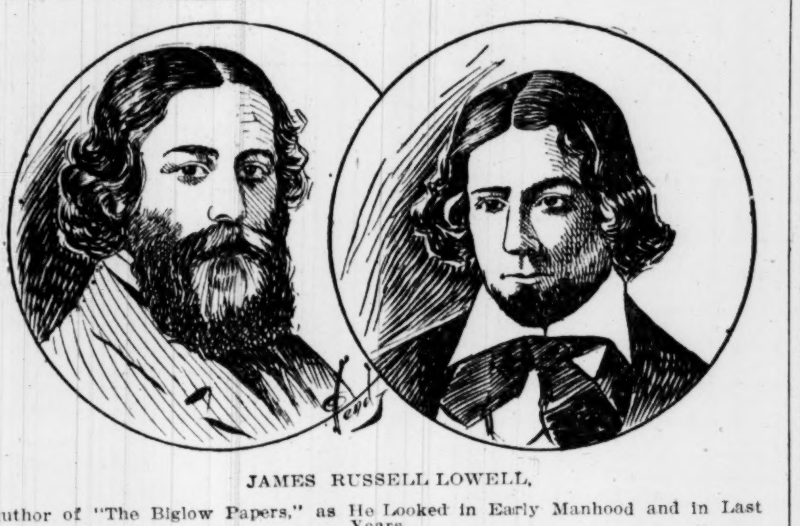
The twelfth annual educational number of The Outlook has a group of articles on educational topics of decided timeliness and of equally decided general interest. The illustrations are numerous and excellent. Among the illustrated articles are "American Education at the Paris Exposition," by the American director of education and social economy for the exposition, Mr. Howard J. Rogers; an exceptionally scholarly and comprehensive paper on "The Educational Progress of the Year," by Professor Nicholas Murray Butler; portraits and sketches of three new college presidents—Faunce of Brown, Harris of Amherst and Wheeler of the University of California; a well written article by Arthur Reed Kimball on "Yale as a University," apropos of the choice of President Hadley and the approaching end of Yale's second century; another article by Hamilton W. Mable in his "Famous Schools" series, on Edinburgh university; and one on "Vacation Schools and Playgrounds," by Seth T. Stewart, associate superintendent of schools for New York. President Stanley Hall, of Clark university, writes with many practical criticisms and suggestions upon "The Line of Educational Advance." Mr. Charles B. Spahr continues his series on "America's Working People," with an article on the Pennsylvania coal miners; there is a short story by the well-known Irish taleteller, Seumas MacManus, and a charmingly illustrated article on "Pictures of Birds' Nests," by Mr. Ernest Ingersoll. The cover design of this educational number is from an artistic drawing by Mr Harold Brown.

## Books Reviewed.

"JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL AND HIS FRIENDS," by Edward Everett Hale. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, publishers.

Lowell's admirers are by no means restricted to that little corner of the map known as New England, nor are they made up solely of New England emigrants who have drifted into other parts of the country, carrying their household gods with them. Though not entirely free from what may be termed provincialism, Lowell exemplified much of that broad American spirit which made him the accepted interpreter of American sentiment on many important subjects. Some of his poems may not be as popular as Longfellow's, nor as pungent as Holmes's, but they nevertheless possess elements of soulful beauty which endear them to lovers of good literature throughout the length of the land and make them prime favorites at every American fireside. But Lowell was more than mere poet. He was essayist, philosopher, lecturer and diplomat. Indeed, such was his wealth of genius that he thought deeply on many lines. Emerson surpassed him in originality of thought, but he surpassed Emerson on versatility of ideas and in literary finish. Eight years have elapsed since Lowell's death. In the meantime much has been written concerning him, and many admirers have vied with each other in emphasizing his poetic claims. But nothing better has come from the press than the publication under review. Dr. Hale belongs to the old school of New England writers. He knew Lowell from boyhood up. He possessed his intimate friendship and shared his secret thoughts. In the publication under review Dr. Hale does not attempt anything elaborate or critical. He contents himself merely with recording in hasty but attractive fashion certain remembered incidents in the life of Lowell, introducing at frequent intervals some of Lowell's choice friends and interspersing the account with breezy anecdotes. On the list of friends who often shared the hospitality of Lowell's home at Elmwood Dr. Hale includes Longfellow, Holmes, Emerson, Motley, Fields, Channing, Willis, Sumner, Emerson, Parkman, Cabot, Phillips and many others. He shows that much of the history of literature in New England during the past half century was shaped at the councils which were held from time to time at Elmwood when the congenial spirits above mentioned met to discuss important ventures and to launch great enterprises. Beginning with the time of Lowell's birth in 1819, Dr. Hale traces the account with rapid pen down to the time of his death in 1891, pausing to note the singular coincidence that Lowell was permitted to close his eyes for the last time beneath the same paternal roof under which he had first opened them to the light. Several pages are filled with characteristic incidents of Lowell's boyhood. Touching upon his career at Harvard college, Dr. Hale tells of the freaks which caused him to forfeit the privilege of figuring in the commencement exercises of 1838, although he had been selected class poet, and which brought down upon him the dreaded penalty of suspension. Dr. Hale denies that intemperate habits were the cause the cause of Lowell's frequent violations of college rules. Says he in this connection: "I saw him every day of his life for the first six months of his senior year, and I never saw him once under the influence of liquor." At the time of Lowell's suspension his father and mother were in Rome. On accidentally hearing of the affair his father is said to have exclaimed, in impatient disgust: "Oh, dear! James promised me that he would quit writing poetry and get down to business." Of Lowell's mishaps and adventures subsequent to graduation, Dr. Hale narrates many striking incidents. He says that he was full of the spirit of independence, although he continued to reside under his father's roof at Elmwood, and that he endeavored by every means within his power to make his literary talents support him, frequently going upon the lyceum platform in order to accomplish this result. Dr. Hale declares that Lowell owes much of his success in life to the influence of his first wife, Maria White, who inspired him to his best efforts. He was married to Maria White in 1844. Just before that time he had published his maiden volume of poems and with the meager proceeds arising from this volume, together with what he derived from his contributions to literary periodicals, he managed to support his wife in moderate comfort. As his genius developed under the pressure of assiduous application, his circumstances gradually became easier. Eventually he earned thousands of dollars yearly with his pen. At some length Dr. Hale reviews Lowell's protracted connection with Harvard college in the capacity of professor of belles lettres, beginning in 1856 and ending in 1886. He shows that in spite of his increased duties in this connection, he managed to keep up his literary work and to add to the strength of his established fame. Before assuming his professorship he had published the first series of his "Biglow Papers," and in spite of his augmented responsibilities on taking up college work, he soon afterwards published the second series. At the same time he assumed the editorial management of The Atlantic Monthly, then newly launched upon the sea of public favor, and succeeded in steering it safely through the billows. Dr. Hale narrates this anecdote of Aldrich: "When Aldrich somewhat timidly sent his first poem to The Atlantic, Lowell at once recognized its worth, and accompanied his letter of acceptance with cordial and kindly thanks. Years afterwards Aldrich found himself in turn editor of The Atlantic. Lowell, then at the height of his reputation, sent a poem to the magazine. Aldrich had the fun to copy, in acknowledging the manuscript, the very note in which Lowell had, twenty years before, recognized the value of his first contribution. Lowell came round to the office at once to tell Aldrich that the letter had almost determined him 'to adopt literature as his profession.'" After serving on The Atlantic for nearly four years, Lowell assumed editorial management of The North American. He devoted fourteen years of his life to this magazine. Of Lowell's commencement ode delivered at Harvard in 1865, Dr. Hale says that never was poet greeted with greater ovation. Much was due to the genius of Lowell himself, but even more was due to the spirit of the hour which witnessed the close of the civil war under circumstances of so much gratification to the north. Next Dr. Hale touches upon Lowell's career in politics, which began with the election of President Hayes. Under this head he first considers him in the role of ambassador to Spain and then in the role of ambassador to England. He says that while he had not been trained for public life, he was nevertheless abundantly qualified by reason of his broad culture to represent this country in foreign courts. Of his life in Spain, Dr. Hale quotes Lowell to this effect. Says he: "I am beginning to feel handier in my new trade, but I had a hard row to hoe at first. All alone, without a human being I have ever seen before in my life and with unaccustomed duties, feeling as if I were beset with snares on every hand, obliged to carry on the greater part of my business in a strange tongue, it was rather trying for a man with so sympathetic and sensitive a temperament as mine. But now I begin to take things more easily. I like the Spaniards, with whom I find many natural sympathies in my own nature. They are still orientals to a degree one has to live among them to believe. But I think they are getting on." But Lowell achieved his greatest diplomatic success at the court of St. James. Two years after taking up his residence in Madrid he was appointed ambassador to England, which made it necessary for him to take up his residence in London. Five years of his life were spent in London. During this time he accomplished much toward bringing the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race into closer relations of friendship, besides materially enhancing his own reputation. On returning home in 1885 he was received with great demonstrations of respect, but his heart was saddened on reaching Cambridge by the grim havoc which death had played in the ranks of his old associates. Still he occupied himself industriously with the task of revising his works. When this was completed death claimed him. Lowell's first wife died in 1853. Her loss was keenly felt, but in 1857 he married Francis Dunlap. Like his first wife, Francis Dunlap was possessed of many superior attributes and exercised great influence over her husband. She died about the time of Lowell's return from England. This tinctured the loneliness of his last days with peculiar sadness, but he endured his loss with characteristic strength of heart. In the publication under review Dr. Hale has touched upon every phase of Lowell's career and no admirer of Lowell should fail to read this splendid collection of reminiscences.



JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL,

Author of "The Biglow Papers," as He Looked in Early Manhood and in Last Years.

"BOBBIE." By Kate Cairnes. The B. F. Johnson Publishing Company, Richmond, Va., publishers.

Every one who loves to read of the civil war period of American history will relish this simple romance which deals with life in Dixie during the days of the sixties. Entirely divested of bitterness, the story deals essentially with the love affairs of two young people; and just enough of the tragic element is brought into the story to color the little game of hearts which Cupid plays. The hero and the heroine are lovers from childhood up. In fact, nothing comes between them. When Bobbie goes off to college he obtains permission of Dorothy's father to exchange letters with his sweetheart provided he stands well in his class. This spur accomplishes the desired effect. Bobbie applies himself with zealous enthusiasm to his books, makes rapid progress at college and eventually bears off the palm of first honor. Before delivering his graduation speech he spies Dorothy in the audience. Naturally his heart beats with quick excitement. In order that she might surprise her sweetheart at this time Dorothy had led him to believe that she might not be able to attend commencement; but her secret intentions were to be on hand at her sweetheart's graduation, even if she had to cover the entire distance on foot. Strange enough, Bobbie remembers his speech in spite of the anarchy of sweet emotions which is going on in his breast. Repeatedly he keeps his eye on his sweetheart, whose happy smiles are dearer to his proud heart in that hour of youthful victory than the combined plaudits of the whole assemblage. At the ball which follows the exercises of graduation Bobbie and Dorothy, withdrawing themselves from the giddy mazes of the dance, quietly discuss "important matters" in soft undertones and finally become formally engaged to each other. On account of her youthful age Dorothy's father refuses to allow her to marry within the year. He likes Bobbie well enough, but he cordially dislikes the idea of giving up his daughter. Of course, they reluctantly consent to this arrangement and try to persuade themselves in lover-like fashion that the year might not prove so eternally long after all. But, in this hope they are fated to discover the bitter ashes of bitter disappointment. Ere many months have trailed languidly through the calandar the tocsin rings out in the tones of command summoning the country to arms. Bobbie wants to marry before he goes to the front, but again he is kindly met with words of refusal. Heavy at heart, he bids his sweetheart goodby with tearful eyes and joins the regiment of which his father is colonel. Happily enough, Dorothy's father is surgeon of the same body of troops. Bobbie wins honors at the front and rapidly advances from one post of distinction to another. But circumstances conspire to prevent him from claiming his sweetheart's hand until the war at length ends in defeat for the southland, sealing the last of many tragedies. Dorothy's father is killed in battle, and at home the women and children are subjected to many privations. Finally the story ends with the consummation of the nuptials. Of course there are many little side plays in the story which cannot be touched upon in this connection. At the outset the author tells of Bobbie's passion for race horses which caused him at the tender age of only twelve years to narrowly escape death by racing his father's horse without permission. In his broken nose he carried through life the souvenir of this well-nigh tragic affair. Peter Black, Bobbie's young body guard, and Sally Tom, mother of Peter Black, are characters drawn by the author in colors which vividly recall the days which are gone forever in Dixie. The fidelity of the old servants on the plantation during the dark days of the war is strikingly and faithfully portrayed by the author. While the story is not pretentious in any sense of the term, it truthfully mirrors life in the south during the period with which it deals; and hearty congratulations are due the author upon the splendid success which she has scored in the work. The volume is handsomely bound and illustrated by the publishers.

"JAPAN IN TRANSITION," by Stafford Ransome. Harper & Bros., New York and London, publishers.

This is one of the most satisfactory works yet published in regard to Japan. On every page of the volume, which possesses fresh interest from start to finish, Mr. Ransome shows that he is perfectly familiar with his subject, that he has made deep and philosophic inquiry into present conditions on that island and that he has mastered the happy art of telling what he knows in crystal terms of unclouded English. In his short introduction he catches the attention of the reader by the novel statement which he makes to the effect that there are three Japans in existence at the present time, viz: Old Japan, New Japan and transition Japan. He says that old Japan is dominated by ideas which prevailed 2,000 years ago; that new Japan is governed largely by modern ideas and that transition Japan occupies middle ground between the two. Many readers will be pained to learn from the pen of Mr. Ransome that Christianity is not making that rapid progress in Japan which early indications seemed to foreshadow. He says that the Japanese encouraged the coming of missionaries to Japan largely for the purpose of acquiring western ideas of civilization and that recently they never embraced Christianity in good faith except in extremely rare instances. He says that at the present time Japan has acquired from foreign sources about all the light which she desires and that her policy to outsiders is now one of exclusion. Mr. Ransome divides Japanese churches into four classes: 1. Professional Christians, who earn their livelihoods by working for missionaries; 2. Interested Christians who derive material benefits by falling in with missionary views. 3. Nominal Christians who come in contact with missionaries and who raise no objection to being styled Christians; and 4, temporary Christians who are Christians from force of circumstances over which they have little or no control. Undoubtedly Mr. Ransome sounds the most pessimistic note which has yet been heard on this side of the water concerning the outlook of Christianity in Japan, and every one who cherishes the hope of seeing Christianity triumphant in the dark empires of the orient will harbor the belief that possibly Mr. Ransome is mistaken in this estimate, notwithstanding the confidence which he inspires in regard to other statements. Some of the educational statistics which Mr. Ransome gives are of interest. At the present day in Japan there are 30,000 schools of all sorts, 100,000 teachers, 500,000 graduates, 5,000,000 pupils of both sexes. The annual outlay to maintain them has reached about £1,500,000. Two-thirds, therefore, of the total population of school age are receiving tuition of a sort which in quality compares favorably with that meted out to the people of any country of the world. To most people this book will come like a revelation, and will change all previously formed opinions concerning Japan, which is certainly one of the most astute and self-sufficient nations on the face of the earth today. Of the many important works which Harper & Bros. have published this summer "Japan in Transition" is one of the best.

## Books Received.

(Through F. J. Lester.)

"Our Conquests in the Pacific." By Oscar King Davis. Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York, publishers.

"Pabo the Priest." By S. Baring Gould, Frederick A. Stokes & Co., New York, publishers.

"The Sacrifice of Silence." By Edouard Rod, G. W. Dillingham Company, New York, publishers.

"The Naked Truth." By Albert Ross, G. W. Dillingham Company, New York, publishers.

"Hats Off." By Arthur Henry Vevsey, G. W. Dillingham Company, New York, publishers.

"The Slave of the Lamp." By Henry Seton Merriman. G. W. Dillingham Company, New York, publishers.

(Direct from Publishers.)

"Lowell and His Friends." By Edward Everett Hale, Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, publishers.

"American National Red Cross Relief Committee Reports." G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, publishers.

"Chicago, Satan's Sanctum." By L. O. Curon, C. D. Phillips & Co., Chicago, publishers.

## THE INSPIRATION OF POETRY.

### By Major Charles W. Hubner.

Richard Henry Stoddard, in his excellent "Introduction" to the American edition of Sir Edwin Arnold's splendid epic, "The Light of the World," begins his review of Arnold's poem with this statement:

"Poetry, which was once supposed to be an inspiration—a delusion which was fostered by immature rhymesters to palliate their shortcomings, and impart dignity to their trivalities—is now as universally recognized to be an art as painting, sculpture or music, and the rules to which it conforms have been gathered from the practice of the masters and formulated into a system of critical laws, which not to know is to know nothing of poetry."

No one will contend that poetry is not as much an art as painting, sculpture or music. Nay, on the contrary, poetry is unquestionably the greatest of all the arts. It is the fair, the perfect flower of the ages; the most ancient, the most divine of arts, and to say that this supreme art, like its sister arts, is governed by a system of critical laws that conform to the practice of the masters, is simply to reassert a universally accepted truism. But to assert that inspiration has nothing to do with poetry; that its quickening spirit, its essential life, the mysterious influence whose source is outside of the sensuous, the material, and by whose agency (through the laws of beauty) we are so strangely moved when the true poet sings—to say that all this is but a "delusion," "a trick of immature rhymesters to palliate their shortcomings and impart dignity to their trivalities," is to assert a palpable heresy.

All true art is the offspring of inspiration, and of no other art can this be more fitly and conclusively said than of the art of poetry. Deprived of this essential spiritual quality, art is form without life, a body without a soul; it is not what it pretends to be, and the "delusion" consists in calling this counterfeit "art." The uninspired verse writer is no poet at all, in the highest meaning of the word. He may show skill in manipulating the machinery of verse and in imitating the eternal appearance of poetry; he may be an accomplished rhymester and his meretricious ware, decorated with gaudy word-tinsel and labeled "poetry," may be imposed upon those who lack the faculty of discerning the real value of the article, but the vender can never rightfully claim the title nor wear the crown of true poet, no matter how vociferously he and his admirers may assert the claim. He can never give to the world "thoughts that breathe the words that burn;" he cannot draw fire from heaven; he cannot touch the hearts of men; he cannot interpret for them the mysterious language of nature; he cannot lift them heavenward on the wings of his imagination, and awe them into love and reverence by his seer-like power in unveiling the sacred arcanum of life and death.

Sir Edwin Arnold himself, in the lofty, reverential proeme to his "Light of the World," contradicts his commentator's sweeping assertion and manifests his own belief in inspiration as the source of his own high-mooded song. Hear him:

> "The sovereign voice spoke once more in mine ear:
> 'Write now a song unstained by any tear!'
> 'What shall I write?' I said. The Voice replied:
> 'Write what we tell thee of the Crucified!'
> 'How shall I write,' I said, 'who am not meet
> One word of that sweet speaking to repeat?'
> "It shall be given unto thee! Do this thing!"
> Answered the voice: 'Wash thy lips clean and sing.'"

What else in this sovereign voice, commanding the poet to sing his song, and promising him divine power to accomplish the task, but the voice of inspiration?

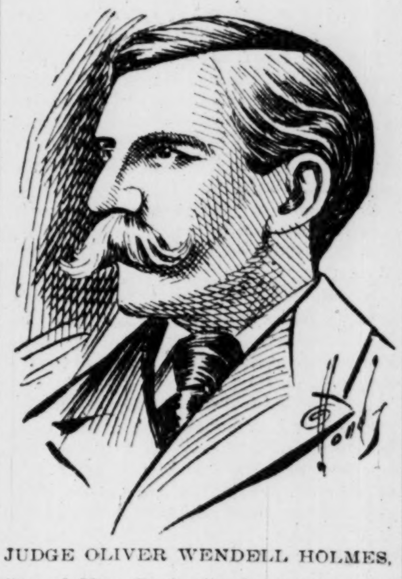
## COL. FRED C. FOSTER'S EXCELLENT WORK

Foster's Code of Bankruptcy Law and Practice Annotated is about to be published by Foote & Davies Company, of this city. This is a valuable book for the profession and the general public, and its production will be a matter of local and state pride. It is valuable not only because of its intrinsic excellence, but because so timely. The book and the occasion have met. There are works on the subject, but the good ones are old, and those published since the act of 1898 are hasty productions without system and without the late decisions.

The author of the book is Colonel Fred C. Foster, one of the most prominent and scholarly members of the Georgia bar, being a resident of Madison. It would have been difficult, if not impossible, to have offered a lawyer better prepared to undertake the preparation of a work of this kind than to Colonel Foster.

It is timely because, also, there has been no general law of bankruptcy for over thirty years, and the older part of bar and bench has become unfamiliar with the subject, and the younger part never has had any knowledge of it. Besides the act of 1898 is a piece of statutory patch work, and is thrown together without sequence or method. Much of it has its root in the old laws, and some is untried experiment. In such an important matter as bankruptcy, where, by the convention, the federal judiciary has exclusive jurisdiction, and becomes so closely involved with local affairs, it is a business necessity that the law should be quickly and clearly understood. The book will accomplish this desideratum, and be be an invaluable aid to lawyer and court, both in construing what the law is and in solving the many questions which are destined to arise in the future. The act is the basis of the book necessarily, but it is systematized and arranged under cognate subjects and sections, so that the unity of the subject is seen and traceable.

The original numbers of the sections of the act are referred to and cross references made to kindred sections of the work. The general orders and forms prepared by the federal supreme court are incorporated with their original numbers. Under every section are notes, consisting of the pith of decisions on that subject, both federal and state. All decisions under former acts which apply to or construe or throw light on the act are collected under the proper section, and following those, but separately annotated, are collected all the decisions under the act. Catchwords call attention to the leading word of the judicial sentence. Following each subject is a general note, which is an exhaustive collection of all the apt old and all the new decisions, throwing direct and sidelights on the main subject, and all collateral and related matters.



JUDGE OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES,

Son of New England's Great Poet, Recently Nominated Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts.

A rapid glance in detail will show that the merits have not been over-stated. The book begins with an explanation of when the act takes full effect, founded on its last section citing cases decided under it, which is important as it cuts into practice under state insolvency laws.

It is divided into thirteen chapters, which are subdivided into articles, and into 295 sections. Many of the latter run with divisions of subjects into sub-sections. The notes follow each division of the text, and general notes follow the articles. The subject of each chapter is given, and the substance of each article heads the article, and of each section, the section and the catchwords of the notes connect the decision, so that the whole subject of the bankrupt act is analyzed and laid out before the reader like a map. He always knows where he is, how he got there and there is a signpost pointing where he wants to go. He is never in the woods. When one obtains all that has been said upon a subject and has it carefully assorted and labeled, what more is wanted than that it should be offered in an attractive form, which the publishers are doing in this case, after the model of the code of Georgia of 1895?

Chapter I is "Meaning of Words and Phrases." There are many interesting distinctions of meaning cited in decisions defining definitions and the computation of time. Section 31 of the act aptly finishes the chapter.

Chapter II is Courts, and is divided into four articles: First, courts of bankruptcy and their jurisdiction; second, of United States circuit and of state courts; third, of appellate courts and other jurisdiction; fourth, appeals and writs of error. This is a very important chapter; especially the first two articles contain solutions of interesting and important questions of personal and territorial jurisdiction between federal courts, and also of questions of jurisdiction with the state courts. The general powers of and proceedure in bankruptcy courts, the likeness and unlikeness to courts of equity, the absolute and exclusive jurisdiction enforced by summary process in some cases, while in other cases other courts have to be called in aid, are all carefully elucidated to the delight of the painstaking lawyer. Much light from old decisions is thrown on this chapter and the number of late decisions collected is large, as this lies on the boundary line of state and federal jurisdiction.

Chapter 3 is "Clerks of District Courts—The Duties and Compensation," and follows naturally on the subject of courts. The subject of each duty is a headline to its section. The clerk is an officer of some importance and so are the fees, judging from several recent decisions. Not so with the deputy, however.—91 Fed. R 102.

Chapter 4 is "Referees." That is an elaborate chapter with everything relating to the duties, powers and procedure clearly arranged. Many old decisions are cited and some interesting new ones have appeared. It is divided into four articles: first, appointment, qualifications and disabilities; second, jurisdiction and duties; third, contempt before referees; fourth, compensation and expenses of referees. In a general way, having finished the constitution of the courts the unfortunate parties and their actions in court come to view in chapter 5—"Voluntary bankruptcy and proceedings therein." This contains three articles—first, of individuals; second, of partners; third, of filing of petition and fees.

Every step in the process is explained with ample notes from the steps of the wayfarers who have and have not entered therein.

Chapter 6, "Involuntary bankruptcy proceedings therein," contains seven articles. First, who may be adjudged and for what acts; second, petitions in; third, petitions in different districts; fourth, custody of property before adjudication; fifth, process, pleading and adjudication; sixth, trials; seventh, reference and filing of schedule. This is a comprehensive chapter, worked down analytically to minute details and full of citations, old and new.

Chapter 7, "Evidence," is a terse compilation connected to the general subject of evidence by many cases.

Chapter 8, "Bankrupts after adjudication," contains five articles. First, death, insanity, duties of bankrupts; second, protection, detention and extradition of bankrupts; third, composition; fourth exemption; fifth, discharge. This chapter naturally falls in order as beginning the second great division, and embraces many interesting and instructive questions, especially in the fourth article, and the notes are correspondingly full and elucidating.

Chapter 9 is "Creditors, their meetings and their claims," and contains four articles. First, first meeting; second, subsequent meetings; third, debts that may and may not be proved; fourth, proof and allowance of claims. This chapter is a plain and safe creditors' guide.

Chapter 10, "Trustees," contains two articles: First, appointment, qualification, bond and reward; second, duties, compensation and discharge, and is very full and explicit.

Chapter 11, "Collection and administration of assets," contains three articles. First, passing of property to trustee; second, protection and collection of estate; third, settlement and priorities. This chapter works out in comprehensive detail the results and purposes of the act. It is the logical end of the matter, and is connected to the other parts of the book by the threads of many decisions, old and new.

Chapter 12 is "Penal offenses."

Chapter 13 is "Statistics."

## Two Heads on One Snake.

Indiana snakes have formed a trust. This may be a result of the formation of so many whisky trusts. The first evidence of the snake combine was brought to public attention by Farmer George Sloan, who lives on the knobs in Monroe township. Mr. Sloan recently captured in his chicken coop and brought here a snake which is described as follows: It has two different species of snakedom. One head and one tail are those of an ordinary harmless blacksnake, while the other head and tail are of the variety known as the cowsnake. Back from the head of each reptile there is a growth of body about a foot long and an inch and a quarter in diameter. Then comes a single body, somewhat larger than the forward part and about two feet long. This part belongs to the cowsnake, and out of this grows the two tails, each about a foot long, one belonging to the cowsnake and the other to the blacksnake. The reptile is harmless.

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### Three Men Control Nearly Two Thousand

# AMERICA'S STREET RAILWAY KINGS

### Miles of Municipal Transportation Lines

THREE men in this country control over 1,500 miles of street railways, on which 25,000 men are employed and 10,000 cars operated.

They may justly be called the street railway kings of America, for they control the transportation facilities of the three largest cities in the country—New York, Chicago and Philadelphia—besides Pittsburg, Baltimore, a half-dozen smaller municipalities and hundreds of square miles of suburban territory.

They are William C. Whitney, of New York; Peter A. B. Widener, of Philadelphia, and William L. Elkins, of Philadelphia.

The mileage of the systems under their direction would make a trunk line from Boston to Denver, but it is many times as valuable as any trunk line in the country.

The three men mentioned do not own these lines. Their ownership is divided among thousands of stockholders in all parts of the country. But Whitney, Widener and Elkins direct them as absolutely as though they were the sole owners.

Nor does this represent the extent of their financial power and their industrial enterprises. They control to a large extent the gas supply of Philadelphia, Chicago, New York and Pittsburg. They are the masters of the electric light, electric power and transportation facilities in these and other cities.

They represent, roughly speaking, half a billion of invested capital, possibly the greatest aggregation of corporate wealth this country has ever seen so centralized. They have made vast fortunes for themselves and for the men behind them from the control of municipal franchises. They have developed a new occupation, one that provides another avenue to multimillionairedom—that of the municipal corporationist.

### A TRUST OF MILLIONAIRES.

More than this, the union of the brains and capital represented by the combination between Messrs. Whitney, Widener and Elkins is a new development of the trust idea in this land of trusts. Heretofore the holders of vast forces of capital have worked together for the carrying out of some single enterprise perhaps. But for the most part they have worked, each for himself or one against another. These men have seen the mutual and individual advantages of working together all the time. They are the pioneers of what will prove to be perhaps the last and greatest of all trusts—the trust of millionaires.

This combination of interests is undoubtedly a good thing for the men concerned. Their fortunes, in each case rated by the tens of millions, bear eloquent testimony to that fact. Is it a good thing for the public? Opinions differ on this point, but Mr. Widener, who has been the most active of the three in building up the combination, does not hesitate to say that it is. In his Philadelphia office a few days ago he said to the writer in the course of an interview:

"The extension and impovement of street railway lines made possible by the centralization of management and control has invariably resulted in greater benefit to the public than to the owners of the lines. The combination of the street lines in any city usually makes it possible to extend the system into outlying districts where a car line is a great convenience to the residents but where it would hardly be profitable to operate an independent line. It provides in most cases a longer haul for a single fare.

"On the Philadelphia, Chicago and New York lines today passengers are carried distances at which there is positively no profit to the companies. But the loss in this particular is counferbalanced by the profits from short hauls.

### WORTH HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS.

"In all the cases of street railway consolidation with which I am familiar, the combination has resulted in the introduction of improvements and in more rapid transit. In Philadelphia the change from the old system of traction to the trolley, early brought about by the consolidation of separate lines, has been worth hundreds of millions to the city.

"In my opinion, all successful combinations of capital are beneficial to the public. Combinations do not raise prices. If they attempt to do so, they invite competition and are certain to be unsuccessful.

"The old order of things is changing. Business is no longer a matter of competition between individuals. It is a competition between nations. By the combination of capital in business we will master the trade of the world.

"Combinations in the great industries have brought about the present widespread prosperity in this country. Combinations will cause this prosperity to be permanent. England has passed through the same experience, has heard the same outcry that is now being raised in this country against trusts. All the great business undertakings over there are carried on by combinations now.

### COMBINATIONS HELP WORKING MEN.

"The outcry that is being raised by demagogues, penny politicians and sensational newspapers against the combinations of capital will not mislead the thinking people of this country, whether they are workmen or the employers of workmen. It might have misled them in a time of financial panic and lack of work, but they will not be deceived in light of the prosperity which these very combinations are causing. You can fool men with empty stomachs, but you can't fool them when their stomachs are filled.

"Combinations guarantee steadfast and permanent employment to laborers at good wages. They prevent the panics and industrial disturbances that result from overproduction. They give the public the benefit of large sums which business men wasted under the old system in fighting each other.

### INJURES ONLY ONE CLASS.

"Only one class has been injured by the movement toward the consolidation of interests that were formerly competing. These are the commercial travelers who were employed to race about the country and push the sale of competing goods. Some of them have lost their work because there is no longer the same necessity for their services. They will have to accustom themselves to the new order of things. If they are men of ability and enterprise they can do so without serious inconvenience.

"Of course a combination is not an advantageous thing for the interests of workingmen merely from the fact of being a combination. But it has greater opportunities to insure steady work and fair pay than the competing employer had. The most successful combinations are the ones that show the greatest regard for the welfare and advancement of their employees, because this method insures the interest and co-operation of the employees themselves.

"On the street railway lines with which I am connected the men all receive $2 a day or over. If positions in the higher service of the companies are to be filed they are filled from men who have shown themselves bright and trustworthy as employees of these companies. Service and ability alone count in securing promotion.

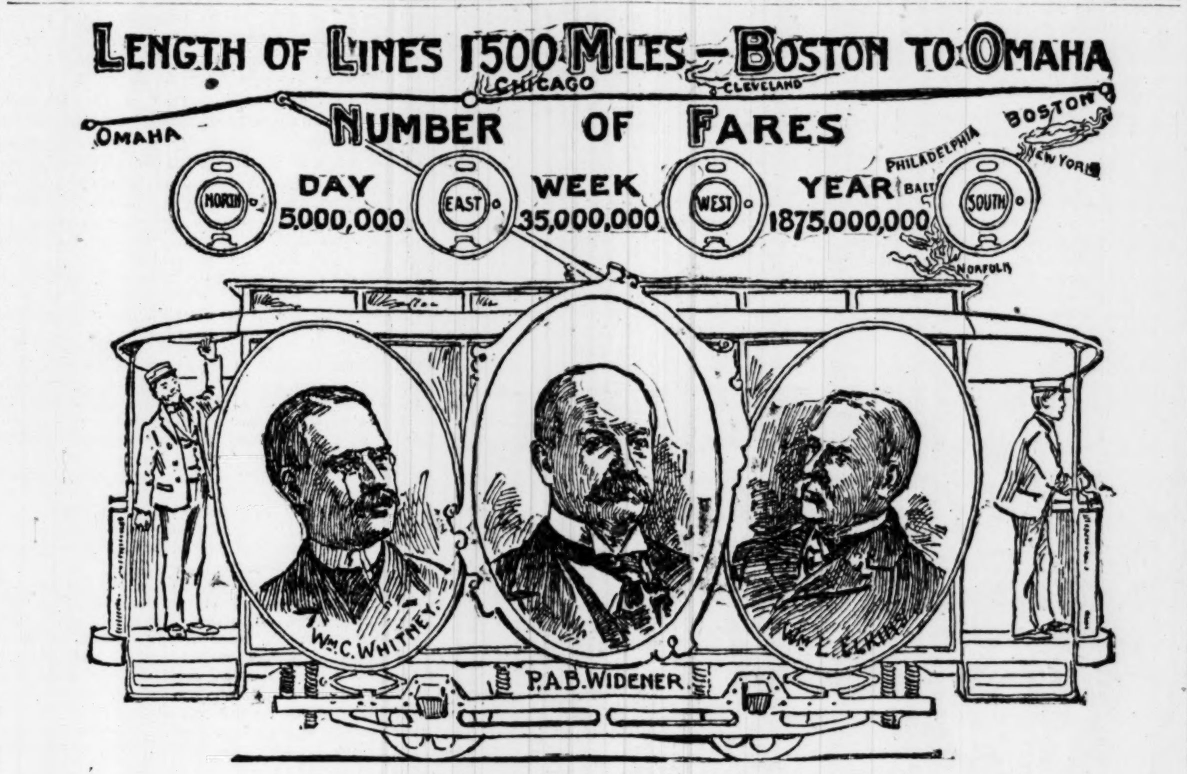
"There have been attempts by professional agitators and by men interested in hearing the price of traction stocks to incite strikes among our men. Recently there was such an attempt among the men employed in the New York system, in which I am interested. The president of the New York company told me the other day that a delegation of the men had come to him with a paper containing the names of over 3,000 employees who voluntarily testified that they were satisfied and pleased with their treatment by the company.

"These are intelligent men. They are capable of deciding for themselves whether they are well off or not. Where such men have a chance to see for themselves whether combinations are to the advantage of laboring men as well as of the general community, they are apt to decide that the advantages are quite evident."

### ARE THEY PUBLIC BENEFACTORS.

The opinions so forcefully expressed by Mr. Widener are shared by Mr. Whitney and Mr. Elkins. Doubtless they are sincere in believing that, while doing so nobly for themselves, they have conferred decided benefit upon the 10,000,000 Americans who contribute nickels to the revenues of their street railways. If their view of the case is correct they are public benefactors to a remarkable extent. Certainly never before has the control of so many street railways been lodged in the hands of a few individuals.

This great system had his beginning back in the 60s, when William V. McGrath and Jacob E. Ridgway organized the Union passenger railway in Philadelphia. Peter A. B. Widener invested the profits of his meat business in the enterprise, and William L. Elkins, a produce merchant of the city, was another stockholder. In 1879 this line was joined to the Continental line with State Treasurer William H. Kemble at the head of the combined system, and Mr. Widener and Mr. Elkins closely associated with him. By this time Mr. Widener was devoting himself wholly to the work of street railway management, and on the death of Mr. Kemble he became the directing head of the company.



The Great Railway Kings and What They Control.

### GETTING CONTROL IN PHILADELPHIA.

In 1883 the Philadelphia Traction Company was formed. In the years that followed Mr. Widener displayed his genius for engineering consolidations by bringing one line after another under the control of this company.

The final step in this process was the formation of the Union Traction Company, which brought together three large systems, and practically meant the consolidation of all the lines in and about Philadelphia. The company has a capitalization of over $30,000,000, and a bonded indebtedness of about the same amount. One hundred millions would not be an excessive valuation of these combined lines, which include over 400 miles of street railway.

The formation of the Union company made Mr. Widener and Mr. Elkins supreme in Philadelphia traction affairs. By extension, reorganization and consolidation, the men who started out as stockholders in a company with a face capital of $1,000,000, and only half of that paid in, had worked themselves to the head of an enterprise worth $100,000,000. While doing so they had developed in Philadelphia an extensive and efficient system of street transportation.

### MOVING ON CHICAGO.

Having conquered Philadelphia, these enterprising traction kings looked about for new worlds. They held controlling interests in Philadelphia gas companies, and owned as much Philadelphia real estate as they cared for. It was really necessary for them to go to other cities if they were to extend their operations in their chosen field of controlling municipal franchises.

About this time Mr. Charles T. Yerkes, who had gone to Chicago with a borrowed capital of a few thousand dollars, secured an option on the North Side street railway in that city. Mr. Widener and Mr. Elkins became stockholders in that line, and so secured a foothold in Chicago traction interests. They also invested in gas companies and street railways in Baltimore, and some of the smaller Pennsylvania cities.

### THE THREE KINGS JOIN FORCES.

In 1889 Mr. William C. Whitney, having retired from public life, began his interest in the affairs of the Metropolitan Traction Company. Widener and Elkins bought into Metropolitan Traction, and the three men came into the close business relations which resulted in the combination of their interests.

This combination was one of brains as well as millions. The political training of Whitney and Widener and taught them how to deal with men—and politicians. They all knew the possibilities in street traction, and they set out to develop schemes so far reaching that less resourceful men could not even have contemplated them.

### BACKED BY UNLIMITED CAPITAL.

It is very natural to wonder in this connection how men, even with the rapidly growing wealth of these three, could financier undertakings so vast as they have carried through in rapid succession within the past few years. But a large part of the strength of this combination has lain in its ability to command, seemingly, unlimited wealth for the schemes that its members devised.

Mr. Widener has long enjoyed the confidence and support of a number of very wealthy men in Philadelphia. Mr. Elkins is a Standard Oil magnate, and his associates in that great corporation are renowned for knowing and backing a good thing when it is presented to them. Mr. Whitney also is connected with Standard Oil by ties of marriage and friendship. It is rather less than conjecture, therefore, that many of the millions put into the enterprises of the Whitney-Widener-Elkins combination came from the inexhaustible stores of the Standard Oil.

### NEW YORK BROUGHT UNDER THEIR SWAY.

The rapid development of the Metropolitan Traction line dates from the beginning of Mr. Whitney's leadership and the infusion of Philadelphia and Standard Oil capital. Under the impetus thus given to it, it has bought up and leased competing and tributary lines, until it now controls all the important street railways on Manhattan island, except the Third avenue system. The Metropolitan's capitalization of $55,000,000 by no means represents the traction interests controlled by these men in New York city, which are much nearer the $100,000,000 mark.

As in Philadelphia, the absorption of gas interests has gone on along with the accumulation of street railway stocks. At the present time the control of the largest gas company in the city is undeniably in the hands of men identified with Standard Oil, and a determined effort has been made under its leadership to bring all the companies in the city into one combination. This movement will undoubtedly succeed in time, and it probably would have been carried through before this except for the opposition of Standard Gas, which is familiarly known as Russell Sage's company.

### ANNEX CHICAGO THROUGH YERKES

While the corporation kings were adding New York to their dominion, they were busy, under cover of the name and through the person of their agent Yerkes, in carrying out the same process in Chicago. The progress of the street railway trust and gas combine in the western metropolis was so thoroughly discussed at the recent municipal election that it is tolerably familiar. At the present time Yerkes has retired from the nominal control of the Chicago systems, and they are openly under the direction of the Whitney-Widener-Elkins organization.

### PITTSBURG AND NEW JERSEY ADDED TO THE LIST.

It might seem that the control of transportation facilities in the three largest cities of the country would be enough to command all the energies of any three men. But such is not the case. In the intervals between their larger operations they have had time to absorb the Baltimore street railways, the suburban systems of New Jersey and the important suburban lines in Westchester county, to the north of New York, and on Long Island outside of Brooklyn.

One of the most recent moves on the part of the combination has been to secure control of the principal lines in Pittsburg by taking over the company formerly controlled by State Senator Magee.

A move of vast importance on the part of these municipal corporation magnates has been persistently rumored, and negotiations looking toward it have undoubtedly taken place. This is the addition of Brooklyn Rapid Transit and the Third avenue line in Manhattan to the combination. If this project is carried through, as it is likely to be sooner or later, it will give these street railway autocrats the control of practically all the transportation facilities of Greater New York.

### A "BIG FOUR" POSSIBLY.

This development may have the further effect of changing the triumvirate into a "big four." The late ex-Governor Flower, of New York, had control of the fortunes of the Brooklyn lines down to the time of his death. His successor in this as well as in Chicago Gas and other interests with which he was identified is generally recognized as Anthony U. Brady. If the rumored combination takes place, Mr. Brady's ability and financial power will no doubt give him an influence in the counsels of the leaders equal to that of any of the others.

As is the case with Whitney, Widener and Elkins, Mr. Brady's fortune and influence represent the profits and power resulting from the control of municipal franchises. He laid its foundation in gas, electric and street railway enterprises in Troy and Albany, and later advanced on the metropolis, where he built the famous "Huckleberry" road and became associated with Mr. Flower. His accession to the combination represented by the other three would extend their control not only to Brooklyn and the Bronx, but also over Providence, Albany, Troy and other smaller cities.

### IN ELECTRICITY, GAS AND AIR.

Mr. Whitney and his associates were not content merely to control the existing means of street travel. When electricity appeared as the dominant power in street car propulsion, they proceeded to get into electricity. Mr. Whitney saw the advantages which the control of the streets of New York offered to a big electric company, so he organized the New York Light, Heat and Power Company, over which there was much squabbling among the legislators at Albany last winter. The Edison Electric Company is known to be largely in the control of the Standard Oil interests, and the two other great electric concerns of the country, the Walker and Westinghouse, were recently united through the efforts of the indefatigable Mr. Brady. This may furnish an added inducement to the great promoters to bring Mr. Brady into harmony with themselves, so that the quartet shall be the indisputed kings of electricity as well as of gas and traction. If electricity is the general agent for street car propulsion, compressed air has demonstrated its usefulness in particular localities. Mr. Whitney and his Philadelphia friends saw the advisability of getting control of compressed air. They did this by taking the inventors of the system and the promoters of its stock under their wings. The financiers of Wall street and elsewhere recently awakened to the fact that the American Air Power Company had become a Whitney concern when it was announced that air cars were to be put on some of the Chicago and New York lines, and when Henry Payne Whitney, son of the ex-secretary, was put in charge of the Chicago end of the air power enterprise.

### INTERESTED IN AUTOMOBILES.

More recent even than the development of compressed air as a motive power is the rise of the automobile as a means of street traction and transportation. The trio saw it coming, interpreted its meaning and realized the desirability of getting it into line with their other enterprises. They began by securing control of the electric storage company of Philadelphia. Since then other companies have been organized in New York and Chicago and a supervisory company has been formed, which is to have the general direction of the electric vehicle business in the different cities.

Aside from these giant interests the members of the Whitney-Widener-Elkins syndicate have been prominent in the organization of the tobacco trust and the American Spirits Company, better known as the whisky trust, and they are stockholders in the Pennsylvania and other railroad companies.

### ALL ARE MULTI-MILLIONAIRES.

How great are the fortunes of these men, or how much they have made within the past few years since they have been acting in combination, it would be impossible to say. Mr. Widener is commonly rated as possessing between $20,000,000 and $30,000,000. Mr. Elkins is supposed to be worth upward of $30,000,000. Mr. Whitney's fortune has frequently been estimated at $30,000,000. But the significant thing about these men is not the extent of their own fortunes so much as it is the vastness of the capital which they control and the financial power which they wield. They have demonstrated the cumulative power of millions heaped on millions when these millions are directed by bold and resourceful minds.

### WHITNEY AS LAWYER AND POLITICIAN.

The three men composing this combination of financial giants are widely different in character and antecedents, but they are alike in their ability to control men and capital.

William C. Whitney is the youngest of the three. He was born at Conway, Mass., fifty-eight years ago. He was graduated from Yale in 1863, and from the Harward law school two years later. Then he came to New York to practice law. He had fairly established himself as an able attorney at the beginning of the fight that overthrew Ross Tweed. He became acquainted with Samuel J. Tilden and that astute judge of men, attracted by Mr. Whitney's brilliant qualities, was influential in securing his appointment as corporation counsel.

For six years Mr. Whitney held this office, being twice re-appointed by different mayors and resigning in 1882 of his own choice. During this time he swept the cobwebs out of the corporation counsel's office, cleared away a vast amount of business that had accumulated there and is said to have saved the city $2,000,000 by defeating fraudulent claims against it that had orginated in the Tweed regime.

In the meantime he had married the sister of his college classmate, now Colonel Oliver H. Payne, the Standard Oil magnate. That brought him into intimate friendship with men who had millions to invest in any scheme that a man of brains and executive ability could suggest, and he has not failed to retain the backing of his Standard Oil friend.

Mr. Whitney is undoubtedly one of the shrewdest manipulators of men in the country. He demonstrated this fact by his management of Grover Cleveland's political fortunes. He despises the methods of the cheap politician. When Mr. Whitney wants the help of any man he begins by gaining the man's friendship, by helping him, not openly and ostentatiously, but in ways that are substantial and certain to be appreciated. Then if Mr. Whitney wants the assistance of that man he asks for it frankly and openly, and he gets it because he has made it to the advantage of both to work together.

Mr. Whitney is a man of genial manners, fastidious taste and decided opinions. He has accomplished more and with less blare of trumpets, both in the political and business world, than almost any other man that can be mentioned.

### ELKINS'S CAREER LIKE ROCKEFELLER'S.

William L. Elkins is nearly ten years Mr. Whitney's senior. He was born in West Virginia, of Quaker parents, in 1832. He began his business career at the age of fifteen as entry clerk in a store. Before he was twenty he became the proprietor of a lumber yard, but a freshet swept it away and drove him out of business. His next venture was to establish a produce commission business in Philadelphia—the same line of business in which John D. Rockefeller made his start. By the beginning of the civil war he had the largest produce business in Philadelphia, and had accumulated a comfortable fortune for that time.

When the oil fever struck Pennsylvania Mr. Elkins sold out his business and went to the oil fields intending to purchase wells. Like Mr. Rockefeller again, he decided that the business of refining oil was more promising than that of a producer. He returned to Philadelphia and started the first large refinery in that city. In 1875 he went into the Standard Oil Company, in which he is still a large stockholder. Soon after that he began his active interest in street railways.

### WIDENER, BUTCHER AND POLITICIAN.

Mr. Widener, the other member of the combination, and the one who has been most prominent in the management of its municipal enterprises, had neither the early advantages of Mr. Whitney nor the early difficulties of Mr. Elkins. He was born in Philadelphia in 1834, was the son of a bricklayer and graduated from the Philadelphia high school into the meat shop established by his elder brother. In lieu of a college education he had a practical training among the Philadelphia politicians of the war period, from which a clever young man was certain to learn a great many things.

Mr. Widener's political affiliations stood the meat business in good stead, for his firm secured the contract to supply all the union troops in and about Philadelphia, which was the great hospital headquarters during the war. Out of this contract they cleared several thousands, and Mr. Widener proceeded to invest his share in street railway earnings. He was appointed city treasurer in 1870, and was elected to two successive terms in that lucrative office. Since he retired from politics, in 1877, he has devoted himself continuously to his street railway and other enterprises.

All three of the street railway kings are still in the active and direct management of their business undertakings. It is not likely that the final extent of their vast enterprises has yet been reached.

E. W. MAYO.

## A New Building Material.

Under the name of "keramo," a new building material, composed principally of glass and manufactured at Penzig, Silesia, has been placed on the market. As far as known, this material is made from powdered glass waste, which is hardened by a special devitrifying process and combined by means of strong pressure. In this way the transparency, brittleness and fragility of the glass are destroyed, but other prominent properties—extraordinary hardness, stability against exposure to the weather, nonconduction of heat, non-inflammability, insensibility to oil, grease, acids, etc.—are retained in this new material.

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### Statistics Indicate That Strike Epidemic

# STORY OF STRANGE STRIKE CYCLES

### Is Due About Once in Every Eleven Years

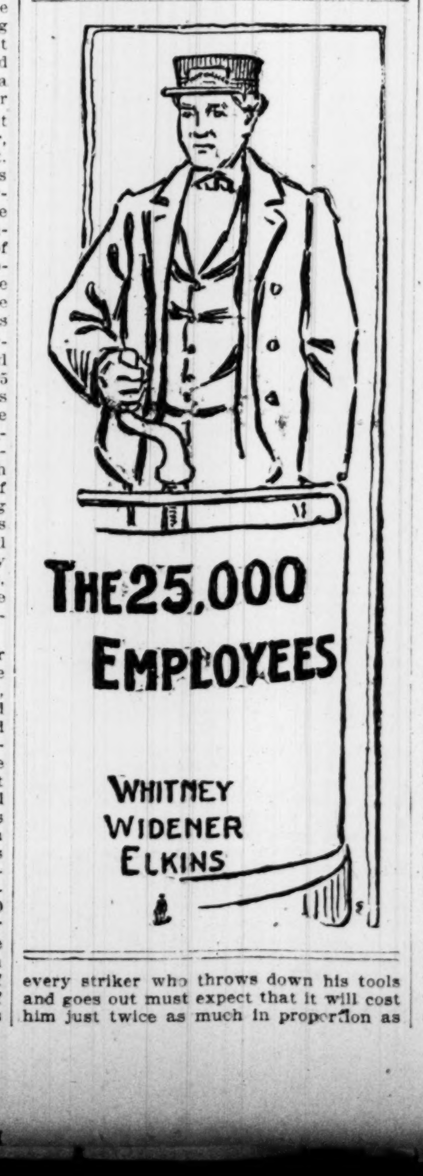
THE recent strikes in New York, Cleveland and elsewhere, of the street car men, the newsboys, the messengers and the garment cutters, call attention to some remarkable statistics compiled on this subject. It has long been the general impression that Chicago was the greatest of all strike centers, with Pittsburg and Allegheny regions a close second. This, however, is not the case. According to statistics prepared by Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of labor, and covering seven years, New York had 2,614 strikes, Brooklyn 671, making a total for Greater New York of 3,285 strikes, or an average of about 470 strikes every year. To compare with this large number Chicago was afficted during the same period of time with 528 strikes, or only seventy-five a year. Boston followed with 257 strikes and then came Allegheny and Pittsburg, where the workmen in the steel mills have made themselves famous the world over as industrial fighters, with 251 stikes. Following Pittsburg, comes Philadelphia and other cities in the order named. St. Louis, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, Lynn, Fall River, San Francisco, Baltimore and New Haven.

But if New York had the largest number of strikes in seven years, it can at least boast that they were not violent nor as extended as those of Chicago. For instance, in what is now Greater New York the employers' loss from strikes during seven years was only a little over $4,000,000, while Chicago's loss reached the enormous sum of $14,000,000, giving a graphic insight into the comparative violence of the strikes in the two localities. In the same period the strikers themselves lost in New York about $15,000,000, while in Chicago the loss was about $10,000,000, showing that the strikers in the western city, to use a slang phrase, "got more for their money" than the New York strikers spent in loss of wages and assistance given by the labor unions to cases of suffering, they made the employers spend only twenty six cents. On the other hand, the strikers of Chicago for every dollar which they lost, made the employers lose $1.40; that is, they beat them in the contest of dollars. It may also be said in passing that when Allegheny and Pittsburg have a strike it is usually a struggle to death, the losses being severe on both sides, showing that fighting comes natural to the blood of the Pennsylvanian. Although these two cities had only 251 strikes in the seven years named, the employees lost $9,000,000 and the employers lost nearly $2,600,000.

Another curious fact which comes to light as a result of the present apparent epidemic of strikes is what may be called the "strike cycle." A financial panic is supposed to come once in every twenty years. Statistics would indicate that a strike epidemic is due about once in every eleven years. In the middle 60s, just following the war, there were a large number of strikes all over the United States. About eleven years later some of the bitterest railroad strikes of the world took place in the United States. This period is known in the histories as the "strike year of 1877." Again, about eleven years later in the late 80s came the famous "Q" strikes, beginning with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and finally involving many other railroad lines—a strike almost unequaled in length and bitterness. And now, if the eleven-year cycle holds good, it would seem that we are approaching another epidemic, and the fever of the strike situation in New York and Cleveland, to say nothing of rumors of disturbances elsewhere, would indicate that the cycle theory was not unfounded in fact.

Given any one particular strike, it is comparatively easy to compute all the chances in connection with it; how long it will last, which side will win, and, in a general way, what the percentage of loss will be to both strikers and to employers. In gathering his statistics for thirteen years Mr. Wright has shown that the trikers and employers are about equally plucky as fighters; that is, that they each stand about equal chance of winning a victory. Statistics were collected showing how many strikes succeeded, how many failed and how many partly succeeded. The results reveal the fact that 44.49 per cent of the strikes were won by the strikers; 44.23 per cent were won by the employers, that is, failed. The remainder, 11.28 per cent, were drawn battles, the strikers succeeding partially. It will, therefore, be seen that the strikers have just a shadow of a better chance to win any strike that they may undertake than the employer, but that fewer than half of the strikes are won, so that the game of striking is as clean cut a piece of gambling as one would wish. It would seem, comparing American with British statistics, that American strikers, while they are hard fighters, do not wage quite so bitter a warfare as do the Englishmen. Their battle is sharp while it lasts, but when it is over they are willing to come together, shake hands and make a fine settlement. We find from British statistics that a very much larger proportion of strikes in England are left unsettled than in America. For instance, in the year 1896, 39.5 per cent of the strikes were won by the working people, 33.4 per cent by the employers, while the unsettled strikes reached the large proportion of 27.1 per cent, and this was an exceptional year, for in 1892 the percentage of compromised or unsettled strikes reached 52.6 per cent, and in 1895 it reached 48 per cent. Similar statistics show that the average strike covering the period of three years, and including walkouts in no fewer than 69,166 establishments, lasted for 25.4 days; that is, both strikers and employers had a surfeit of fighting in almost exactly one working month. Of course, some of the famous strikes lasted much longer than this and during the last few years the one day strike has been frequent, but the chances, if one is figuring at the beginning of the strike are that it will last for a full working month.

It is a more serious thing than either striker or employer imagines to engage in one of these industrial battles. It is, indeed, almost as expensive in money and sometimes quite as expensive in killed and wounded as a latter-day war. In this respect the statistics for three years are hardly short of appalling. They show that the employees affected by strikes and lockouts lost on account of their idleness the vast sum of nearly $190,000,000 in wages. During these years labor unions and other organizations which had accumulated surpluses during years of industrial peace, spent more than $13,000,000 in the relief of suffering strikers and their families. In other words, it cost the strikers of the United States more than $203,800,000 to take part in the strikes of three years. During the same period of time the loss to employers from strikes and lockouts was nearly $95,000,000. It will thus be seen that during these three years the strikers lost more than $2 for every $1 of loss by the employers. In other words, every striker who throws down his tools and goes out must expect that it will cost him just twice as much in proportion as it will cost his employer, although according to the statistics already quoted he has an equal chance of winning the strike and thereby of bettering his wages or his hours, and in a measure of making up in money received or in freedom gained, for the losses which he encountered while the battle was on. As to the number of persons killed in strikes or of those wounded, or of the families which have gone hungry because the head of the household had no work, there are no existing statistics, and yet every one who has been through a strike knows that this phase of the conflict is the most heartrending of any. In the great strikes of Chicago in 1894 many men were both killed and wounded and hundreds of families, most of which belonged to the better class of workingmen, were left entirely destitute of the ordinary necessaries of life. The writer of this article saw women, the mistresses of homes in which there were fine pianos and rugs and pictures and many of the other trappings of comfort, get down on their knees in the model town of Pullman, with its model streets, its model waterworks, its model sewerage, its model church and its supposedly model factory, and beg with tears in their eyes for a handful of flour and a bit of bacon to keep their children from starving. This and the demoralization which comes to a man who has fought in a lost cause and who knows that wherever he turns all the gates of employment will be closed against him, these things, which have no part in a dry collection of statistics, are the features which bring the deepest misery and lend to the strike its deepest shades of wrong.



There being a strike, a man who, guessing as to its cause, should say that the employees had demanded an increase of wages, would stand one chance in four of being correct. That is, statistics of the labor bureau show that 25 per cent of the strikes are caused by a demand for increase in wages. About one-eighth of the strikes, or 13 per cent, are caused by a demand for reduction of hours; 6.6 per cent represent a demand both for increased wages and a reduction of hours; 3.33 per cent represent a demand for a new scale, and 2.8 per cent represent a demand for the recognition of the union to which the men belong. It will be seen therefore, taking all of these different percentages and adding them together, that 54.33 per cent or more than half of the strikes were caused by positive and aggressive demands on the part of the strikers themselves. In all of these cases the employers apparently were willing that conditions should be unchanged; that the strikers should go on with their work as they had been doing in the past; whereas the strikers, owing to improved times or for some other cause had concluded that the old conditions could no longer prevail and had apparently failed in their efforts to remedy them by any other means than by a strike. On the other hand, statistics show that a considerable number of strikes are the result of some change on the part of the employer to which the workingmen will not agree. For instance, 8 per cent of the strikes for seven years, according to statistics gathered by Mr. Wright, were brought about by an attempt on the part of the employer to reduce wages; and 3.6 per cent were brought about by an attempt of the emplowers to introduce non-union men in their factories or on their railroads. A third class of strikes, in which the relations of employer and employee would seem to be congenial, is that in which the men go out owing to sympathy for strikers in some allied trade. The sympathy strikes during the seven years are put down at 7.73 per cent of the whole. They are the result of the remarkable organizations of workingmen in unions, a movement which has been a marked feature of industrial conditions during the last twenty years.

Equally interesting and instructive statistics have been gathered as to the settlements of strikes, and they show one thing upon which the American working man and his employer are much to be congratulated. They show that both of the parties to the controversy have at heart a feeling of frank friendship and mutual approval. They would much rather discuss their grievances openly than to go to the dire measures of the extended strike or to bother with arbitration commissions or to fight "scabs." They show that more than one-half of the strikes are settled by direct arrangement between the parties interested and that only about one-twentieth are settled by arbitration.

Strikes in America, as well as in England, have been exceedingly frequent since 1887, the great strikes of that year having served in a way to school both striker and employer in the tactics and strategy of industrial warfare. Today it has become a science in which both sides are well skilled in using every weapon which comes to its hands. The employer thunders with his legal unjunctions, and the employee advances with his boycott, a weapon often more effective than the strike itself. I suppose there have been strikes, that is, defining strikes as the simple refusal on the part of the employee to work for the employer, since Cain refused to work in his father's apple orchard. The very first American strike recorded on the pages of history occurred in the year 1741. In those days strikes went by the more serious name of conspiracies. This particular strike was called the "bakers' conspiracy." All of the bakers of New York city refused to bake any more bread until their wages were raised. The officials were naturally much shocked at this condition, and without more ado, arrested, tried and convicted every one of the strikers for the crime of conspiracy and made them all go back to baking bread whether they would or no. In 1803 there came the notorious sailors' strike in New York city, and in 1835 there were no fewer than fifteen strikes in America, and economists and pamphleteers immediately announced that the world must be coming to an end, else no such dreadful industrial conditions could endure. What would they think if they could know of the 475 strikes every year in New York city alone? And then, after the civil war, began the great movement for an eight hour day. Here, too, the labor unions got their first great impetus, due to fluctuations in the currency, rapid accumulations of wealth and the widening fields of labor due to the abolition of slavery. If it had not been for the civil war the labor unions would certainly have been far behind what they are today in completeness of organization and in other lines of development. In 1872 there were fully 100,000 workmen, mostly in New York city, who struck for an eight hour day, and after three months of fierce struggle most of these strikes were successful. Then in 1877 came the great railroad strikes, beginning on the Baltimore and Ohio in West Virginia. It was caused by a 10 per cent reduction in wages and so great was the feeling throughout the country that the troops refused to fire on the strikers, and as a result the country suffered vast property losses. In Pittsburg alone the loss exceeded $5,000,000. Other great strikes have been what is known as the "Q" strike, involving the middle west, the Homestead strikes of western Pennsylvania, and the great strikes at Chicago in 1894, in which the American Railway Union played so important a part.

# THE CONSTITUTION, JR.

## WE WIN. A Railroad Story.

### My Father—A Round House Adventure—My Chums—We Enter the Forbidden Precincts of the Round House—Discovered.

By HERBERT E. HAMBLEN.

My father, James K. Odell, was a locomotive engineer. My earliest recollection pictures him clad in blue overalls and a black silk cap with an enormously long peak. Tall, square-shouldered and handsome, he was to my boyish admiration the best and bravest of all the engineers on the A. K. and L. railroad. His engine—a six-wheel "mogul," I believed to be the brightest, strongest and fastest in the world. He passed our house outward bound, at 1:35 o'clock every other morning, and the days that I failed to see him go by, and to wave my cap in answer to his 'toot-toot," and to feel myself the proudest boy in Belleville, could have been counted on the thumbs of one hand.

I only saw him return once. He arrived at 2:15 o'clock the following morning, when I would be snoring peacefully under the blankets. There was but little to be seen anyway; a brightly flashing headlight as 97 poked her nose from under the bridge half a mile away, would be visible for an instant, just after he whistled for the station. Then would come a long string of fiery specks—lights in the car windows, as the train glided swiftly across our restricted field of vision. This would be followed by a pair of fierce red eyes—the tail lights—as, like an antediluvian monster, the train would writhe smoothly into its subterranean den—the tunnel.

I awoke one memorable morning with a raging earache. Mother responded to my hail of distress and started at once to roast an onion over the night lamp. I knew from experience that the application of this unfailing remedy—the heart of a roasted onion—was a painful operation, therefore I kicked; but mother was a strategist. While inspecting the onion, she remarked casually that father would be due in a few minutes. My interest was aroused at once. Could I see him go by? Why, yes, if I could stand it to be carried to the window?

She wrapped a shawl over my nighty, and held me where I could catch the first glimpse of the bright headlight. Had I known that she was gingerly rolling the hot onion heart in her hand, I might not have been so absorbed in watching the course of the fast rolling train.

As the great bull's-eye disappeared in the yawning mouth of the tunnel a soft hand stole lovingly under the shawl.

"Does his poor little ear ache dreadfully?"

There was a quick motion, and the fiery cone was rammed solidly into my aching ear. Screaming and kicking, unmindful of the soothingly apologetic words pouring into my other ear, I was returned to bed and in five minutes was sound asleep.

Sometimes father would take me to the roundhouse on Sundays when he went there to visit. While he "chinned" with the other engineers I would wander off, viewing with wonder and delight the great engines lying so quietly in their stalls. Once a hostler put me on the fireman's seat and let me ring the bell while he took the engine out, turned her on the table and took a tank of water. I loved that hostler, and I wearied mother and sister May with the tale for many days.

These round-house visits were sufficiently far apart to retain their charm. They were episodes in my life. Believing my father to be she supreme boss of everything on the railroad, when the men patted my head and asked: "How's the boy, Jim?" I accepted their homage with becoming dignity.

I was about ten years old when I made my last trip to the roundhouse with father. In an argument with the foreman, I became disgusted with his lack of enthusiasm concerning the superior merits of Ninety-seven, and left him. The wipers were cleaning up a freight engine. Inspired by an impulse to begin my railroad career, I seized a handful of waste and started in on the greasy main rod.

I was small for the job, so I had to use both hands. I had on a new, unbuttoned chinchilla overcoat. Ihad unbuttoned it on account of the heat, and as I swung back and forth at my work, my new coat wiped off more grease than I did with the waste. Old Kelly, the boss wiper, advised me to leave the work alone, but this only increased my ardor. I pushed my cap back and wiped my perspiring face with my grimy hands.

Father passed with two other engineers. One of them saw me, and called out: "Hello, Jim, breakin' the kid in, hey?"

When father saw me, a look of horror overspread his face. He took me by the hand, let go again, and, looking at his own hand, he got a piece of clean waste from the wiper's basket with which he again took hold of me and led me to a window. All three of them inspected me. The others laughed. Father tried to, but failed. He was thinking of my $10 overcoat.

"He's a born railroader, Jim," said one of the engineers between guffaws, "he ain't afraid of a little dirt."

"Well, if you don't have a nice time when your mother sees you, young man, I miss my guess, that's all; look at yourself!" exclaimed father, shaking me angrily.

I cast one downward glance and burst into tears. My handsome new coat—put on that day for the first time, and of which I had felt so proud on leaving home—was ruined.

All the way home I blubbered like a good fellow, rubbing the tears, grease and dirt over my face with my dirty paw. I shall never forget the sickening dread with which I entered the house. Mother had the entire care of us, and though usually indulgent, she knew when to be severe. She was in the parlor reading. I heralded our approach with an unbroken series of highly pitched boohoos. She dropped her book and met us in the sitting room.

"For heaven's sake, Jim Odell, what have you done to that poor child?" she exclaimed on catching sight of me. "Look at his clothes!" she added in horrified tones. Where are you hurt, Franky dear—what has happened to you, have you been run over, or what?"

"He ain't hurt none," replied father, heartlessly, "only his clothes. I found him down there with Kelly, wipin' a jack."

A transformation passed over my dear mother's countenance. Sweet pity rolled from it like a mask. The lines hardened and a steely glitter came into her eyes. "Come with me, young man," said she, as she snatched me from father. By a series of joint racking jerks she conveyed me to the warehouse, and there stripped me quicker than I remember her ever having done it before. Only my overcoat was soiled, but she peeled me to the skin and made me climb—still wildly blubbering—into a washtub half full of rainwater. She scrubbed me until I was nearly raw, commenting on my conduct meanwhile. She wiped me vigorously with a coarse towel, put on my nightgown and spanked me thoroughly. While resting from her exertions in my behalf, she treated me to one of those maternal lectures, loaded down with good advice, which would make us all senators and governors had we the sense to follow it. She concluded with the time-honored assertion that the whipping hurt her more than it did me—though I noticed that I did all the howling.

Sister May was present throughout the period of my humiliation, and I observed that her countenance bore signs of unmistakable satisfaction. She had suffered the day before, and I had failed in expressions of brotherly sympathy.

The ceremony concluded, mother tucked me in my little bed, although it was not yet 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

As father was not held entirely blameless for my mishap, he never took me to the roundhouse again—he said he had troubles enough of his own. Later, however, when he got a train that arrived in the afternoon, he would sometimes allow me to meet him on our side of the tunnel, and ride through on the engine. I would sit on the fireman's seat, ring the bell furiously all the way through, watch out for the flagman at the other end and fancy myself quite a chap.

On the return, when the engine would be backing—light—to the roundhouse, father would take me over to his side and let me run her. When he said: "All right, Frank; you've got the block; back up!" I would grasp the great throttle lever with both hands and tug with all my might. He would have to help me, but I didn't mind that. And when she plunged into the thick, black smoke that nearly always filled the tunnel, and the exhaust reverberated with deafening roar under the solid rock arch, I would be glad he was there. The light from the open firebox door shining on the great billows of smoke as they rolled in over the back of the tank gave them an appearance of solidity, as though they would smash us to pieces.

How I silently welcomed the appearance of a gray blotch in the blackness, indicating our arrival near the exit. It would brighten rapidly, until a sudden rift would show us daylight, and the grass and bushes on the sides of the cut.

While congratulating myself on our escape from the dismal blackness, I would feel the throttle shoved in, the exhaust would cease and father would say:

"You want to shut off, boy, an' not go over these switches forty miles an hour."

His hand would go to the air brake valve, but I would say:

"Oh, pa, let me?"

After a while I was able to apply the air brake without bringing her to a sudden stop. I shall never forget the day—I was nearly thirteen, and quite large and strong—that I brought her all the way over without father putting his hand to her. I stopped just right, at the ash track and got off with his overclothes and dinner pail, while he registered and made out his report.

I could hardly keep from running ahead to tell mother and siser May of my great feat. I was sorely aggrieved when I did tell them, to note their utter lack of astonishment.

The Bellville roundhouse—like all of its kind—was a low, dingy, smoky affair. It held about fifty engines—being a complete circle, with the turntable in the center. The engines entered through an arched doorway, barely wide enough to permit them to pass. Occasionally a careless hostler, failing to notice that the big wooden doors were not fastened wide open, would smash one of them. In fact, these doors, especially the left one, nearly always displayed patches of fresh black paint, indicating recent repairs.

Once through the doorway, the engine ran directly on to the turntable. The wiper would turn her and the hostler run her into her stall.

There were handsome green lawns in front of the house, inclosed by neat fences ingeniously constructed of iron pipe. These expanses of brilliant green were pleasantly broken up by artistic flower beds, designed by the foreman. The largest of these displayed to passing trains the initials of the road in letters two feet square, formed of neatly trimmed box. The whole was relieved by a frame of freshly whitewashed stones, forming a locomotive in outline. There was a handsome fountain, also the product of Mr. Dale's fertile brain, with its basin well stocked with carp.

Mr. Dale would have no loiterers on the company's property. Boys were his especial horror, and so well did we know it that we would as soon have thought of breaking into the church as trespassing on the roundhouse premises. We came to regard the roundhouse and the big machine shop near it as a sort of wonderland, a forbidden paradise, which we would dearly like to investigate. I, who had seen some of these things, told tales to those who had only heard of them. Father being nearly the only railroad man living in the village, I had no rivals to expose me.

Joe Babcock, the postmaster's son; Pete Joyce, whose father was a well-to-do merchant in the city, and I were nearly inseparables. Pete and Joe listened to my stories and envied me to my heart's content.

On a short spur running out from the track connecting the shop and roundhouse lay three old engines. The two foremost were dead and gone; everything that could possibly be of use had been stripped off them. The other was sometimes fired up and used, when there was no other to be had, for moving cars and dead engines about he shop. As the spur on which they lay was concealed by a growth of birches and willows, we sometimes evaded the night gang and spent a pleasant hour on the old engines.

We looked them carefully over, discussed their merits and shortcomings and gave out versions of the few wrecks of which we had any knowledge. We kept a sharp lookout, and when a swinging lantern hove in sight we sat silent, holding our breaths with palpitating hearts and guilty consciences.

We cast longing glances at the roundhouse from whose mysteries we were shut out, and speculated on the possibility of forcing an entrance. But I knew that the foreman's office was just inside the big doors, and that all the windows were protected by heavy wire netting. The citadel was well defended.

The truth of the adage, "All things come to him who waits," was proven in our case. Father related at dinner one day how a hostler had lost control of an engine, and she had shoved her pilot through the side of the house, making a hole three or four feet in diameter.

Strict attention to the narration, aided by a few well directed questions, assured me of the location of the break. During the afternoon I took a distant survey of the ground and hurried over to Joe's immediately after supper. He was holding a skein of yarn for "gran'ma." With exasperating deliberation, the old lady lifted each turn from the skein, winding it as carefully as though it had been spider web. She tortured me with questions in regard to our domestic affairs. Owing to the preoccupied state of my mind, some of my answers so puzzled the old lady and diverted her attention that she tangled the yarn.

I seized the opportunity to fire a rapid volley of winks and nods at Joe—thereby destroying his usefulness. As I displayed my heels at the door I received a parting injunction from gran'ma to be sure and tell my mother not to have any scruples about "borrying" her brass "kittle" at preserving time.

From there I ran all the way to Peter's. He was not at home. He had been away all the afternoon, and 'Liza, the servant girl, predicted that he would "ketch it" on his return.

I was disappointed, for we never enjoyed ourselves thoroughly except when we were all together, and this was such an important occasion, too. Fortune favored me, however, for I met Pete as I was returning to Joe's. He had been fishing, had fallen off a slippery log and had feared to return until his clothes were dry. He confirmed 'Liza's forebodings, and though "nearly starved to death," decided to make sure of the night's adventures rather than risk being sent to bed.

We ravaged a nearby turnip field. I joined him for hospitality's sake, and after regaling himself with great, luscious rutabagas, he declared himself fit for the deed of his life.

We picked up Joe, and as it was now dark, we decided to descend on the enemy's works at once. We were all barefoot, but as our soles were hardened by the summer campaign, the extensive fill of cinders and broken stone outside the roundhouse had no terrors for us. The moon being low, our position was enshrouded in dense gloom. We advanced cautiously, but without fear, to the very breach.

The engine had been backed away from the hole, the broken pilot had been replaced by a new one and she now stood facing us, with her headlamp lit, but turned down low. The hole was there, no obstacle prevented, and yet for some unaccountable reason, our courage oozed out at the ends of our bare toes and we were in danger of returning from whence we came. Neither of us cared to take the lead.

From the shape of the building and the fact that an engine stood at either side of the hole, our view of the premises were extremely limited. A man might pop on us at any moment. What the consequences of discovery might be we dared not think. Joe said that as I knew the lay of the land, and was the instigator of the enterprise, I ought to lead.

Unable to deny it, and too proud to back down, I stipulated that they should follow me in case I survived. Having received their assurances of fidelity, I entered, apparently without fear, but really shaking like a jelly fish.

I trod on the sharp corner of a brick; it rolled under my foot, and, in reaching out to save myself, I knocked down a crowbar. It fell against the cylinder of the engine and rolled away on the cement floor, making a noise that reverberated through the gloom like a cannonade. A voice in the distance asked sharply, "What's that?"

With my heart in my mouth, I darted blindly between the engines. I fell over a spirit jack, barking both shins painfully, but I dared not cry out. I crouched behind the big stove that stood between the stalls, and listened in breathless fear to the tramp of approaching feet. The sound drew rapidly nearer. The wavering flicker from a lantern shone through the engine's directly toward me. My first impulse—as he seemed to look right at me—was to throw myself on his mercy. He turned his head and I dodged round the stove. He climbed on the engine, and I heard him try the water. Then he raised the lantern above his head, looked at the steam gauge, muttered something to himself, and got off the other side.

I made a dive for the hole. I had had enough, and was determined to get out. I met Pete coming in. "Where was ye?" he asked, in what sounded to me like tones of thunder. Reassured, I drew back, allowing them to enter.

After a whispered consultation we decided to go in the opposite direction to that taken by the man. The roundhouse was so big it was hardly possible that we should ever see him again. Cautiously, like mice in a strange kitchen, we started.

There was but little to be seen in the obscurity. The front ends of the engines—whose outlines loomed indistinct and ghostly—all looking alike. We noted their numbers and tried to recall the trains to which they belonged. The sameness of the continually receding curve ah ad made us forget that we were advancing. Suddenly we came upon the foreman's office.

Old Jack Dowd, the night foreman, stood in the door looking right at us. At the same instant an engine that was being turned on the table fished her headlight on us.

We listened with bulging eyes when he said:

"Hurry up now and git them ingines turned. You kids better dig for home; if your fathers and mothers ketches ye out till this time o' night, ye'll walk the carpet sure."

We thought so, too, and legged it for home with scant ceremony.

Mother had been to a meeting of "Rebeccas," and was awake when I came in. I was horror stricken when, in reply to the squeak of the third step of the back stairs, she called: "Is that you, Franky?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"What's the matter, dear, are you sick?"

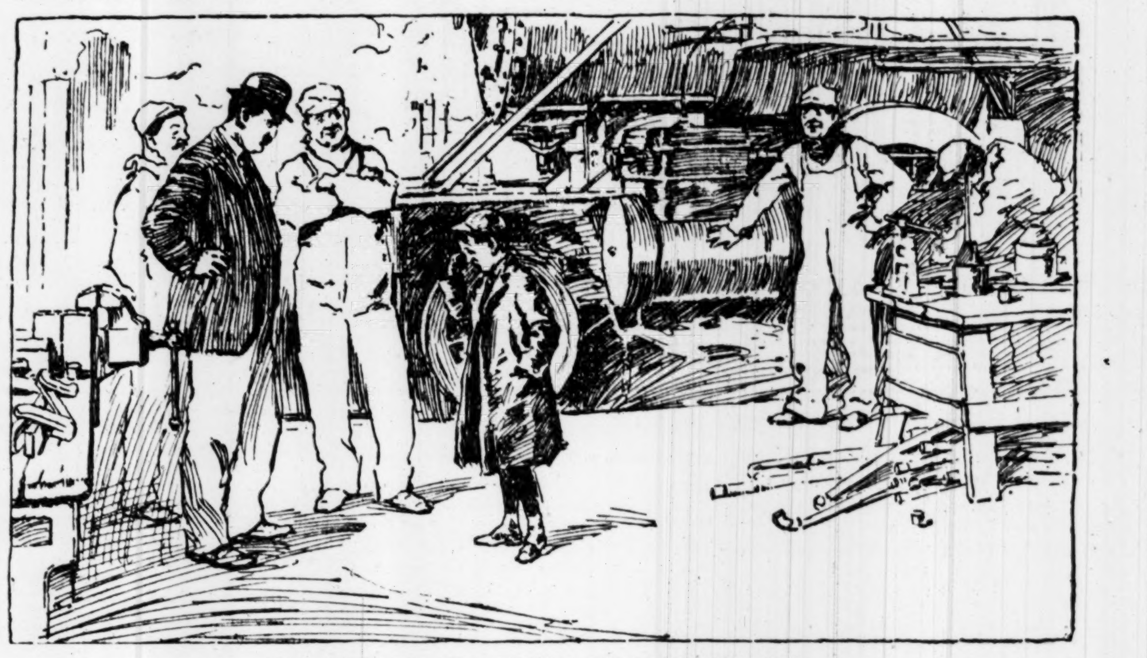
"No, ma'am."

"Then, what in the world are you doing up at this time o' night? Go right back to bed again!"

"Yes, ma'am."

I heard her tell father that she believed I was beginning to walk in my sleep, but he only said: "Nonsense; he probably got up to get a drink of water; young ones are always dry in the night. Fortunately, she forgot all about it next day, so I escaped embarrassing questions.

(To Be Continued.-



ALL THREE OF THEM INSPECTED ME.

## YOUNG COLLEGE PRESIDENT.

### John Henry MacCracken Has the Distinction of Being the Youngest College President Living.

The age of John Henry MacCrackken, the youngest college president on the continent, is only twentythree years and nine months, as appears from the freshman matriculation book of New York University.

According to this book he entered collefe in June, 1890, at the age of fourteen, when he won the entrance prize of $50 by competitive examination. He carried off every other prize open to his class. Among them the James Gordon Bennett prize of $60 for the best essay on the interstate railway commission, and the Ogden Butler fellowship of $300 for the best work in philosophy and the classics.

His class awarded him the presidency for the senior year, which required him, on Founder's Day, 1894, to lay the first stone at University Heights. The stone was carried by his class in a tally-ho coach from the walls of the old building at Washington square and placed under the gymnasium, where it is now.

The young president returns from Germany this month to take up his duties at Westminster college, Fulton, Mo.

## THE SORROWFUL TREE.

### Blooms Only at Night, and When the Sun Rises a Blight Seems To Fall on Its Blossoms.

There is a tree in Persia to which the name "The Sorrowful Tree" is given Perhaps because it blossoms only in the evening.

When the first star appears in the heavens, the first bud of the sorrowful tree opens, and as the shades of night advance and the stars thickly stud the sky, the buds continue gradually opening until the whole tree looks like one immense white flower. On the approach of dawn, when the brilliancy of the stars gradually fades in the light of day, the sorrowful tree closes its flowers and ere the sun is fully risen, not a single blossom is visible. A sheet of flower-dust, as white as snow, covers the ground around the foot of the tree, which seems blighted and withered during the day, while, however, it is actively preparing for the next nocturnal festival. The fragrance of the blossoms is like that of the evening primrose.

If the tree is cut down close to the roots a new plant shoots up and attains maturity in an incredibly short time.

In the vicinity of this singular tree there usually grows another, which is almost an exact counterpart of the sorrowful tree, but less beautiful, and strange to say, it blooms only in the day time.

## HOW THEY ENDURE HEAT.

### Men Working in Foundries Suffer Less Than Ordinary Folks Do.

How the men employed in iron foundries, steamship boiler rooms, blast furnaces and other torrid places stand the terrible heat is a mystery to all but the initiated. In the melting room of the United States mint at Philadelphia the thermometer usually indicates 106 degrees, in gas works 118 degrees, and in blast furnaces about 115 degrees, while in steamships the firemen sometimes have to endure 140 degrees of heat. In all these places the men wear very little clothing, and undoubtedly suffer from the exposure, but not so much as a person might suppose.

The explanation of this fact is that these men are not reached by the humidity. They are working in places where the artificial heat is so intense as to drive out the humidity, and 118 degrees of heat in a pure dry air is not felt so much as a mixture of 90 degrees of heat and 80 per cent of humidity that tells on people and sorely tries their vitality.

The humidity is the moisture in the air. When it is very intense it prevents the perspiration from passing out through the pores of the skin, and its pressure on the flesh is very exhausting and the confinement of perspiration exceedingly unhealthy. Although people do not know it, they would be cooler while sitting beside a red-hot stove than they would be in the street on any hot midsummer day.

## A PIG'S PASSIONATE LOVE.

### Touching Story of the Undying Devotion of a Little Porker for a Handsome Cow.

A little pig on Smith's island is wasting slowly away—dying, in fact, of grief because of its separation from a cow to which it was devotedly attached.

Smith's island, composed of 100 acres or more, is about a mile distant from Norwalk, on the Connecticut shore. One of Uncle Sam's lighthouses stands on its eastern coast, and its only inhabitants are Samuel Armour and his mother. Mr. Armour, the lighthouse keeper, is a bachelor, and his mother keeps house for him. To soften her state of semi-isolation, as well as because they are profitable, Mrs. Armour raises quite a little farmyard stock, such as ducks, hens, a goat and a cow. The name of the cow is Pansy. She is a beauty of the Durham breed, with a back almost as straight as a geometrical line and a brown coat so silky and so glossy as to give back the reflection of the swallow skimming along the meadows. Pansy arrived on Smith's island when only a calf, and consequently knows little of the outside world and its devious ways. From her infancy she had come in contact with hens and ducks and geese; she even rubbed skirts with a goat, but one quadruped Pansy had not seen was a pig.

When, therefore, last spring Mr. Armour brought to Smith's island from the mainland a fat little pig, its appearance caused Pansy a good deal of surprise, and excited the farmyard generally. The little pig was not popular by any means. The dog barked at it, the goat butted it, the cat humped her back against it, and the fowls pecked at it. As for Pansy, she could not bear the sight of it. She positively hated it, and had no hesitancy in displaying her hatred when opportunity offered, which was very often, indeed, as by the law of contrariness, Buffo (which is the name of the little pig) from the first manifested and intense affection for the cow. It kept her in sight when it could, it followed her around and showed marks of evident distress when circumstances hid her from view. Such devotion could hardly fail of reward. Pansy's heart gradually softened toward the poor little porker, and finally, to parody Mary and her little lamb, every place that Pansy went the pig was sure to go.

Although in time the other livestock came to assume an attitude of benevolent neutrality toward Buffo, the dog was an exception. He disliked Buffo from the first, and his dislike increased to hatred when he saw the platter from which he had hitherto lapped his morning's allowance of milk dedicated henceforth to the use of the wretched interloper. He frequently chased Buffo for its dear life, but after awhile Pansy interposed in its behalf, and when Hector pressed Buffo too closely, would take the pig in her mouth and lifting it high in air, keep it there out of harm's way until the danger had passed away.

A fondness for roaming along the beach together and stopping out at nights having developed itself in the big cow and the little pig, Mrs. Armour decided to put a stop to it, and one evening recently locked Buffo up in the duck house, leaving Pansy the liberty of the island. Pansy did not accept this condition of things in a proper spirit. She moaned and mewed all night through in front of the duck house, to such an extent as to keep the lighthouse keeper awake. Toward morning there was a surcease of Pansy's sorrowing and the farmyard sank into a state of repose. When Mr. Armour arose later on and went to find out the cause of the clamor, Pansy was gone—also Buffo. With the instinct derived from its wild boar ancestry, the little pig had simply bored its way underground until it gained its liberty and then, accompanied by its bovine friend, made its way to a distant part of the island, where both of them were found that evening, one browsing the salt grass on the shore, the other rooting for clams on the beach adjacent.

And now stress of circumstances has parted the loyal comrades. Mrs. Armour, who is no longer young, finding that caring for a cow with her other duties was too much for her, sold Pansy last week to a Connecticut farmer for much less than her value, provided that she should not be given to the butcher. When Buffo missed its friend, which was very soon, it was inconsolable. Its squeals of grief could be heard all over the island. It has since then refused its food and grows thinner and thinner each day. It is probable that Mrs. Armour will sell or give Buffo away to the same Connecticut farmer, otherwise the days of the affectionate little pig will have been numbered and a grave will be dug somewhere on Smith's island.

## NATURE'S VERY QUEER WAYS.

### Why the Tortoise Is an Infallible Barometer and Why Flies Eat Spiders.

The tortoise is not an animal one would naturally fix upon as likely to be afraid of rain, but it is singularly so. Twenty-four hours or more before rain falls the Gallapagos tortoise makes for some convenient shelter. On a bright, clear morning when not a cloud is to be seen, the denizens of a tortoise farm on the African coast may sometimes be seen heading for the nearest overhanging rocks. Whe nthat happens the proprietor knows that rain will come down during the day, and as a rule comes down in torrents. The sign never fails. This pre-sensation, or whatever you may call it, which exists in many birds and beasts, may be explained partly from the increasing weight of the atmosphere when rain is forming, partly by habits of living and partly from the need of moisture which is shared by all.

If we want to find a country where nature has turned things topsy-turvy—that is, according to our notion—we must go to Australia. Many things are reversed in that country. It is summer there while it is winter in America. Trees shed their bark instead of their leaves; fruit has the stone or kernel outside; swans are black; there is a species of fly that kills and eats the spider, and a fish, called the climbing perch, that walks deliberately out of the water, and, with the aid of its fins, climbs the adjacent trees after the insects that infest them. When to this we add that most of the birds have no song and the flowers no odors, it is easily seen that it is on the other side of the world in more senses than one.

## Myriads of Beetles Cremated.

The city of Georgetown, British Guiana, has recently introduced the electric light. An interesting phenomenon is reported which well nigh plunged the city into total darkness on the first night of the rainy season. The arc light lamps, which apparently are not fitted with wire-gauze tops, became centers of attraction to cockles, a species of small beetle, which swarm in myriads along the coast and river shores at the commencement of the Guiana rainy season, and each lamp was speedily filled to the brim.

The front ranks of the insects then came in contact with the current, which set their bodies on fire. The immediate result was that the lamps were rendered useless for illuminating purposes, and clouds of noxious fumes emanated from them and floated into the neighboring houses, the inmates of which were driven nearly frantic.

## With the Young Journalists.

### Newsy Notes and Items of Interest to the Followers of Amateur Journalism.

By JOHN M. ACEE.

"The true objects of amateur journalism are to cultivate a taste for pure and wholesome literature, to broaden the intellectual powers, to give one a practical knowledge of the world, to keep its constituents in touch with live and important topics and to teach one to think and act for himself. As an educator of the highest order of merit it is not surpassed."—Ex-President Wright.

The most thriving center of activity in amateur journalism at the present time is Chicago, Ill. That city has one of the most prosperous organizations in the way of a local club of any of the amateur centers. It is composed of a goodly number of prominently active workers in the field, as the interesting publications they have sent out during the past year very clearly show.

Their last election of officers for the club took place during the present month, and pleasing to say, the ticket chosen is a most promising one. Already the new officers have begun to show their enterprise in several ways.

Advices received from Chicago tell of some novel steps that have been taken to reward activity. Two prizes have been offered to encourage the members to greater exertions throughout the lines of literary work.

One is for the best three issues of an amateur magazine got out during the year. Another is to be given to the amateur securing a laureateship from the national association. This is a most commendable idea and I congratulate the Chicago Amateur Press Club on its unique plans.

Speaking of amateur press clubs reminds me of an event which took place recently and which is of vital interest to all amateur journalists and especially those of the south. It is the organization of the Atlanta club, which has been referred to by me here many times before. It occurred a few nights ago, and from the enthusiasm shown we have every reason to expect a bright future for Atlanta amateur journalism.

Perhaps it is not well known that the Southern Journalists' Association already has a number of devoted followers in this city. There are Messrs. Fred B. Smith, Wilmer W. Williams, T. D. Killean, S. P. Bridgers, Ellis Miner Haggard, C. J. Kelley, A. S. Guerard, R. E. Bastrom and John M. Acee. This number, with many newcomers, will doubtless make the Atlanta club a success from the start.

A. S. Guerrard, of this city, has sent in an interesting account of the first meeting and organization, which was compiled by him as secretary. His account of the affair is for publication, and is as follows:

"On the morning of July 26th the amateur journalists of Atlanta gathered for the purpose of organizing a local press club. The meeting was a live and enthusiastic one.

"Talks were made by Messrs. Acee, Guerard, Williams and Bastrom, and it was unanimously decided that such association was needful for the successful introduction of amateur journalism in the city of Atlanta. It was moved and seconded that a chairman and a secretary be elected to hold office until a full meeting could be secured and the regular election take place. John M. Acee was appointed chairman and A. S. Guerard secretary. The meeting was then called to order by the chairman and the naming of the club was the first and most important matter passed upon. After many talks and lengthy debates, it was decided that the club should be known as the Atlanta Journalists' Club. Following this a committee was named to draft a constitution, with instructions to report at the next meeting. There being no other business, the club adjourned.

"Besides being for the development, the new club shall be for the advancement of all things literary, with a little social pleasure and debate mingled in.

"Everything points to a successful club and a long lived one. The south is gradually getting on a boom in matters connected with amateur journalism and lanta is coming in for her share."

In looking over my collection of a teur papers every now and then I f choice bits of literary thoughts and a teur writings that could be read caref and digested with profit by many of In this line M. F. Roechat, under heading of "Reveries," in Random A teur for March, has a few words to of "Literary Criticism" that deserve be quoted. Mr. Roechat says:

"The highest art today in amateur jo nalism is literary criticism. Literary co struction of prose and poesy is the gift genius, or the exercise of talents; but cr icism is an art requiring the nicest ance of taste and judgment, and sym thy that the human mind is capable and critics are few, while 'rough write are plentiful indeed. A really wise cr will do more to create a good literatu by a judicious encouragement of early forts, than any other one thing we k of. By this we do not seek to excuse empty praise which is sometimes used writers to cloak their real ignora about the thing in question. But a k tone, a fair discernment of possibili and the knowledge that a first effor to be classed by itself and not measu side by side with the finished efforts long experience; these things when membered by the critic, constitute hi power for good such as will make age a notable one from a literary poi view.

"The approval of a critic of sound ment is a certificate of ability whi writers learn to appreciate, and they are willing to work for and but which should not be denied the some deficient critic, when this has clearly earned."

"The Philosophy of Amateur Jour ism," by C. Clement Chase, in a copy of The National Amateur con some gems of thought. In part, Mr. C says:

"There are these three—printer, lisher, author—and the greatest of is the author. And having these thre visions plainly marked, we class the gether in a body and call it an ama press association—a term unintellig many persons. If they be in a city, form a city association; in a state, containing members from that larger sections comprise several as the eastern and western; and the grand body which calls to young writers from all parts of the public—the only club in the which boys come from such gre tances and so independently.

"It is a novelty peculiar to America, being a creation of ideas properly carried out, in a which assumes the dimensions and ty of a congress. Its aim is to un young editors of America in a purpose and defined action, and union to give strength to the cau held in deep regard by its many its offices are sought eagerly and obtained by meritorious labor. The sition to lay more power in the officers—such power, in fact, th proclamations would become th have the effect of still mon the value of these positions corresponding ratio greater exercised by associations in th of men to rule over them. The troduced system of prize aw which the champion amateur authors are designated and rece for a year, will have the effect of ing the standard of all contributio

"In conclusion, let me beg that forts of our writers be not despi the contrary, think their worth overestimated. Until within a do the only field open to aspirants for ry fame was to be found in chea zines, which effectually smothered a youths' hopes by rejecting worked manuscript. Now there to the beginner throughout all a free system of publications by young men like himself, whom exists a mutual bond of thy. We have not seen the of our labors yet. Amateurdom bud. The Greelys, the Dickens, ersons and the Longfellows of are among us today."

## AMATEUR BASEBALL.

### Edited by Urie Parks.

The baseball season in Atlanta seems to have come to a practical standstill. Almost all of the teams organized at the beginning of the season have disbanded and very few other teams have taken their places.

At the commencement of the season there were at least eight nines in the city and suburbs that played regularly, but all have disbanded except about three, and they certainly cannot hold out much longer.

The latest team to disband was the Atlanta Juniors, probably one of the strongest nines in the city and which has made a remarkably good record since its organization at the beginning of the baseball season. They have played at least twenty games, and have succeeded in winning all of them except one, losing this to the East Side Sluggers in a very hotly contested and well-played game.

The reason they disbanded is because they could find no team that would play them. An effort will be made by the captain and manager to bring the boys together again and play the East Point team, which seems very anxious to get a game with them.

Although the Juniors have disbanded another team has been organized equally as strong. This team is made up of some of the strongest players of the Western Union Telegraph boys and some good ball playing is expected from them.

Owing to the very rainy weather the past few weeks there were no games played, and only one or two have been played this week for reasons unknown, unless the different teams cannot arrange matches.

It is hoped that the boys will get together and come out on the diamond again to finish the season with some good ball playing.

### C. A .B. Defeats W. S. R.

The C. A. B.'s defeated the W. S. R. in a very ragged game of ball on last Thursday afternoon by a score of 27 to 8.

The only feature of the game was the pitching of Doonan for the C. A. B.'s and Morris for the W. S. R.

The following is the line up of the two teams:

| W. S. R. | Position. | C. A. B. |
|---|---|---|
| Gullatt | Left field | F. Morris |
| Davenport | First base | J. Morris |
| O'Farrell | Third base | Erskine |
| Bell | Shortstop | Thompson |
| Lippert | Catcher | Lafitte |
| Cook | Second base | Doonan |
| R. Morris | Pitcher | B. Doonan |

The following are the only two games that were played last week:

### Stinger, Jrs., vs. Pryor Street Stars.

The Stinger Juniors defeated the Pryor Street Stars last Monday afternoon by a score of 17 to 13.

The Stars carried the game their own way until the sixth inning, when the Juniors began playing ball. In the inning they piled up six runs, and in the seventh, which won the gam them.

The features of the game were th ing at short by Logan for the Sta the pitching of Doonan for the Sti

The following is the score by inni

Stinger Juniors.... .. ..6 0 0 1 0 4 4

Stars.. .. ...... .. .. ..3 6 3 0 1 0

The following is the line up of th teams:

| Stars. | Positions. | Sting |
|---|---|---|
| Penea | Right field | [illegible] |
| Daniel | Center field | [illegible] |
| Logan | Shortstop | [illegible] |
| Wrigley | irst base | [illegible] |
| Shumate | Second base | [illegible] |
| Franklin | Pitcher | P. D |
| Leake | Third base | J. M |
| J. Daniel | Left field | J. D |
| Lippert | Catcher | T. L |

### Western Union vs. Will No

The Western Union team defeat Will Nots in a very interesting ga ball played at Ponce de Leon spring last Tuesday afternoon.

The game was well played by sides, and there were several inte features. One special feature of game was the home run knocke Hornester in the fifth inning, whi sisted the Western Union boys ably in winning the game.

Another feature of the game wa pitching of both Pitcher Cossey, Western Union,, striking out twelv and Jeffries, of the Will Nots, out fourteen.

The fielders on both sides made brilliant plays.

The following is the score by

W. U. Tel. Boys.. .. ..1 0 2 3 3 0 0 1

Will Nots.. .. .... .. ..0 2 1 0 4 0 2 1

The following is the line up of th teams:

| W. U. Tel. B. | Position. | Wil |
|---|---|---|
| Howe | Right field | [illegible] |
| Hornester | Shortstop | [illegible] |
| Taylor | Center field | [illegible] |
| Searsey | pitcher | [illegible] |
| Williams | Firts base | [illegible] |
| Sims | Catcher | K |
| Clark | Third base | [illegible] |
| McGahee | Second base | [illegible] |
| Andrews | Left field | [illegible] |

### Diamond Dust.

Foreshaw, who played with the At Juniors, has signed with the W. U. boys.

Auburn McMillian, better know "Tub," who played with the At Juniors, has enlisted in the Twenty infantry.

The West Side Crescents are to play a series of six games wit Stingers. They would like to have of them played on Simpson stree three played on the Stingers' gr corner Richardson and Pryor stree Will the Stingers accept this chall

McGahee is pitching good ball f W. U. Tel. Boys.

What's the matter with a game b East Point and Fairburn?

Jeffries is making a record for in the box for the Will Nots.

# Million-Dollar Expedition To Search for the South Pole

London, July 28.—If the south pole and its unexplored neighborhood of land and sea, half as big again as the United States, manage to resist the effort that is about to be made to penetrate their mysteries, it will be almost time to conclude that they are not worth bothering with any more.

Although Nansen climbed within 225 miles of the north pole, while Sir James Clark Ross, who got nearer to the south pole than any other human being, was at his best 700 miles away from the object of his desires, it seems likely that the south pole may be the first to be reached, for the coming expedition is going to be the most elaborate, most thorough and best equipped of any that ever set out on a pole hunt.

The final plans for it are to be arranged in September at a conference in Berlin between English and German scientists. Expeditions from both countries will start out about the same time—the date has not been determined definitely—but they will start from different points and will follow different routes. The affair is to be conducted on such a large scale that it is expected to bring about more changes in the school of geographies than have been made before in many a year. At present the maps merely show vague little finger of land that disappear into space beyond the seventy-eighth degree of south latitude. The earliest mapmakers used to fill in such blank spaces with queer animals, and there is plenty of room, even on the maps of today, for a whole menagerie of such beasts in the 5,000,000 square miles of the south pole's mysterious domain.

### MILLION DALLARS FOR SCIENCE.

That the world is not wholly Philistine and sordid is shown by the fact that Great Britain alone is going to spend $500,000 on the expedition, and the German appropriations indicate an expense almost as great. Yet nobody supposes that this million dollars will bring a penny of interest or add in the least to the territory of the competing powers. Mr. Balfour said the other day that part of his satisfaction over the expedition was because there could not be any territorial rivalry between any of the countries engaged in Anarctic research. He said he didn't imagine that the most ardent advocate of imperial expansion was likely to find a sphere in which to carry out his ideas in Victoria Land or the regions around Erebus or Terror. The only direct financial gain from this unprecedented polar investment would be an increased knowledge of meteorological conditions which might help weather observers to be much more exact in their predictions.

The first effective step toward the English end of this interesting enterprise was made by Llewellyn W. Longstaff, a Wimbledon manufacturer and scientist, who offered $25,000 for the purpose out of his private fortune last March. No string was attached to the gift and no provisos were imposed. He was the man, by the way, who introduced successful profit sharing in England. He evidently inherited his interest in science from his father, who was one of the founders of the Chemical Society.

### GOVERNMENT TAKES HAND IN IT.

The Royal Geographical Society added to the polar fund thus started until it had about $200,000. A few weeks ago a delegation of some of the most distinguished scientists in England waited upon Mr. Balfour, first lord of the treasury, to ask him for government support. The delegation was headed by Sir Clements Markham, president of the Royal Geographical Society, and included Lord Kelvin, Sir William Crookes, Professor Ray Lankester, the duke of Northumberland and many others almost as well known. Mr. Balfour rarely has entertained so important a roomful of visitors. He said he believed such expeditions were desirable on practical and purely scientific ground, and were especially important when directed toward the Antarctic region, because of its prodigious area.

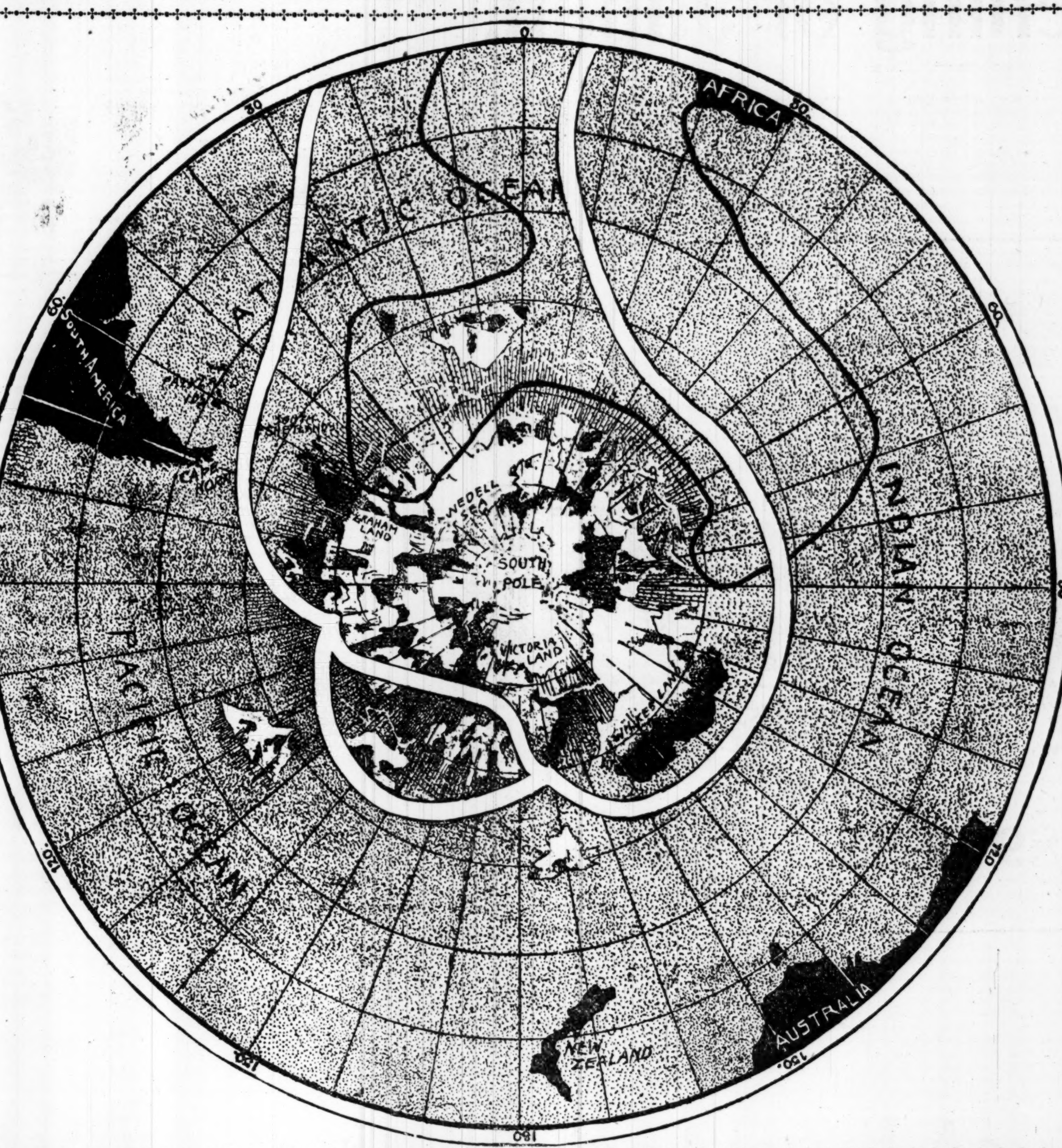
The outcome of the visit was that the government agreed to supply $225,000 of the $500,000 needed if parliament approved, and also to supply the scientific instruments. Since then some of the Australian colonies also have voted appropriations.

Already the drawings for a ship of 700 tons are being made in the office of the chief constructor to the admiralty, and bids for its construction will be asked for soon.

### SIR CLEMENTS MARKHAM'S HOPES.

"I wish we were in a position to send two ships instead of one," said Sir Clements Markham, when asked concerning the plan, "but it will be a great advantage to have the German expedition starting out at the same time, especially an advantage from a meteorological point of view, for observations which will be of extreme value to science will be taken simultaneously in the same latitude, but in different longitudes. It is impossible to say at present who will be in command of the expedition. We have plenty of able men, but there is an opinion, in which I share, that any one above the age of thirty-five is too old. I understand that a professor will be in command of the German expedition, but we don't want a professor; we want a seaman, and one who is accustomed to dealing with a body of men."

It is estimated that the wooden steamship which is to be built will cost $175,000; salaries and wages, $100,000; outfits, $35,000; fittings, provisions and stores, $100,000; landing party, $30,000; contingencies, $50,000, from which it appears that if the South Pole is not discovered on this trip it will not be the fault of those who are laying out the money.



White line shows route of proposed British expedition.

The black line shows route of German expedition.

### CHANCE FOR THE UNITED STATES.

The English part of this gigantic undertaking is to be done under the auspices of the Royal Society, of which Lord Lister is president, and of the Royal Geographical Society, of which Sir Clements Markham is president. No communication has been held with the United States on the subject, but it can be said that if an expedition were to be fitted out there, to sail at the same time as the German and English ships very English scientist would rejoice. Even if the United States government were unwilling to take official part in it, it is thought that an American counterpart of Mr. Longstaff might easily be found who would be willing to supply part of the necessary funds, the remainder to be raised by public subscription. It is suggested, however, that this international co-operation could be had only if such arrangements were made in time for the American representatives to reach Berlin before the September conference.

"Personally," said Mr. Longstaff, in answer to my question, "I should think the more expeditions the better, so long as they work in harmony and there is no waste of energy."

### PLANS FOR THE EXPEDITION.

It is believed that the English and German expeditions will approach the pole from opposite directions, spending the winter on the outer edge of the mysterious continent that lies behind the ice pack, through which Ross was the first to penetrate. Ross was unable to set foot on this continent owing to the towering ice cliffs that bordered it, but Borchgrevink managed to land on it. When spring breaks, the English and German explorers, taking advantage of a splendid equipment and of the information gained by Ross and Borchgrevink, expect not only to land, but to make an effective dash due south toward the pole.

Until last year no one believed that it was possible to survive the terrors of an Antarctic winter, but the steamer Belgica, sent out by the Belgian government, got caught in the ice pack as the winter came on, and stuck there three months, without coming to any great harm. Nansen says that the Antarctic ice pack is less dangerous than that in the Arctic, for the open ocean is so much bigger that it reduces the probability of severe pressure in the pack, the ice floating about more freely.

The Antarctic region has taken the lives of fewer explorers than the frozen north, into which Andree and his men have been the last to disappear. But the open sea which separates the Antarctic belt of broken ice from the mainland is frightfully rough, and the difficulties of making a landing over the vertical ice cliffs, rarely less than 150 feet high, are appalling. Not only does the sea forever lash itself to fury at their base, but powerful currents drive the ice to and fro wherever man would land, as if nature were doing her best to keep what is now her biggest secret, so far as geography is concerned.

### THE PIONEERS.

This mainland, which Ross touched in 1842, he named Victoria Land, and this is the name printed on the maps on the fringe of terra firma jutting out from the vast blank space around the pole. It was he, also, who discovered Mount Erebus, the volcano designated on those maps. He discovered, likewise, a great mountain range, and since then explorers have found volcanoes in eruption on the side of the continent opposite Victoria Land.

Fifty years later Borchgrevink, following Ross's route, got through the ice pack into the open ocean in a little over a month, and had the first look at Victoria Land of any one since Ross sailed away from it fifty years before. Although he managed to get the satisfaction of setting foot on the mainland, he narrowly missed paying for it with his life, for the current and the floating ice nearly carried him away while he was trying to return to the ship. After sailing back through the open sea he managed to get through its icy boundary in only six days.

### THE COMPASS AND THE POLE.

Geographers are inclined to think that the mainland whose outer edges have been touched by these and other explorers is a vast continent, and that when well-equipped explorers are once landed on it progress to the pole may not be excessively difficult. No one cares especially to find the geographical pole, for that is only imaginary, and probably not in the same place as the magnetic pole, over which the needle of the compass will become exactly vertical. Many important investigations into the magnetic currents of the earth can be completed when it is known definitely what the compass will do at the south magnetic pole, when the exact location of that interesting place is learned. It is even thought that the deviations and uncertainties of the mariner's compass may be corrected when the influence of the polar currents is known by observation at their headquarters, so to speak.

There is a plenty of other lines of inquiry that may be expected to make the million dollars to be spent on the proposed expedition a good investment. For instance: Is this supposed continent, five-eights as large as the whole of North America, populated? If so, it would be by a race supposably cut off from our own species by a period of time compared to which the creation of Adam, according to Bishop Usher's chronology, took place only yesterday.

### NEW SEALING GROUNDS, MAYBE.

But perhaps that line of speculation is rather idle, for recent explorers have been able to discern no sign of life on the land, except birds and insects, although Morrell, an explorer in the early part of this century, asserted that he discovered somewhere in that neighborhood—just where was delightfully vague—3,000 sea elephants and a marvelous collection of strange birds, sea dogs and sea leopards. It is thought that if Morrell had lived today he would have been a yellow journalist, for a similar discovery was made by one of these individuals a few weeks ago.

Many seals and whales have been seen in the Antarctic ocean, and if it can be proved that the surrounding pack ice is not difficult of penetration by especially cnostructed ships it is possible that new whaling and sealing grounds of great commercial value could be established in time. It is even surmised that the whales which have so nearly disappeared in the northern waters may have fled to the southern pole to get out of man's way. Perhaps the most practical field of investigation will be that of the winds and currents, which have a direct effect on navigation further north, and of which, as Lord Kelvin points out, seamen might be able to take advantage to get new and improved routes between the southern extremities of South America, Africa and Australia.

So it appears that this expedition, which will be making its report to the world at the beginning of the twentieth century, will probably be remembered at the end of that century as the most important scientific legacy left to it by this century.

CURTIS BROWN.

# Some Facts About Uncle Sam's Vast Coffee Fields

(Copyrighted, 1899, by Frank G. Carpenter)

Ponce, July 25.—How would you like to own a Porto Rican plantation? There is big money in some of them, I can tell you. I have met several men who are making from 25 to 50 per cent a year out of them. One coffee planter near Adjuntas cleaned up $100,000 in 1898, and there are sugar men who are doing equally as well. Some of the sugar estates about Ponce produce from six to eight thousand hogsheads a season, and on the east coast, not far from Humancao, there is a little cocoanut grove which will net its owner an annual income of $20,000. I heard the other day of a Boston man who has invested $50,000 in Porto Rican cattle, and some New England bankers, who are lending money at high rates here in Ponce, have lately bought a plantation of 1,000 acres of sugar lands a few miles up the coast from where I am now writing. There are Florida men here who are enthusiastic over the chances for fortunes in oranges, pineapples and vegetables for our city markets, and I hear every day of some American who has a new proposition with "millions in it." As to the industrial outlook, and the possibilities of the sugar and fruit lands, I will deal in another letter.

### MONEY IN COFFEE.

There is no doubt but that there is money in coffee. Porto Rico already raises enough to give half a pound to every man, woman and child among her fellow citizens of the United States. She produces annually more than 50,000,000 pounds and she could produce at least as much more. So far not one-tenth of the coffee lands have been developed and those in cultivation are not half cared for.

This is so, although coffee is king in Porto Rico. It is the chief industry of the island, and its sale profits the country more than anything else. The coffee exports are three times as large as the sugar exports. They amount to something like $9,000,000 a year and go almost altogether to continental Europe.

### THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

I doubt whether there is a better coffee in the world than that raised in these new coffee fields of Uncle Sam's. If there is, I have not tasted it. Porto Rican coffee has the same flavor as the best Mocha and Java mixed. As prepared by the Porto Ricans it is a drink for the gods—strong, aromatic and delicious.

The best of the coffee is called cafe caracolilla; it has brought right along 25 cents and more at wholesale. It all goes to France, for it is too rich for our American blood, costing so much that our importers have not introduced it into the American markets. They can get Brazilian coffee cheaper, and the profit upon it is greater. The result is that the Porto Rican coffee has been going to Germany, France, Italy, Austria and Spain. France gets the best; Germany, Austria and Italy take the second and third grades, and the poorest of all is sold to the Spaniards.

This should and will be changed. There are people in the United States who are now paying 40 cents a pound for so-called Mocha and Java coffee which costs in Santos and Rio de Janeiro less than 8 cents a pound. They could buy the Porto Rican coffee at a less rate and have a better article.

### A PORTO RICAN COFFEE TRUST.

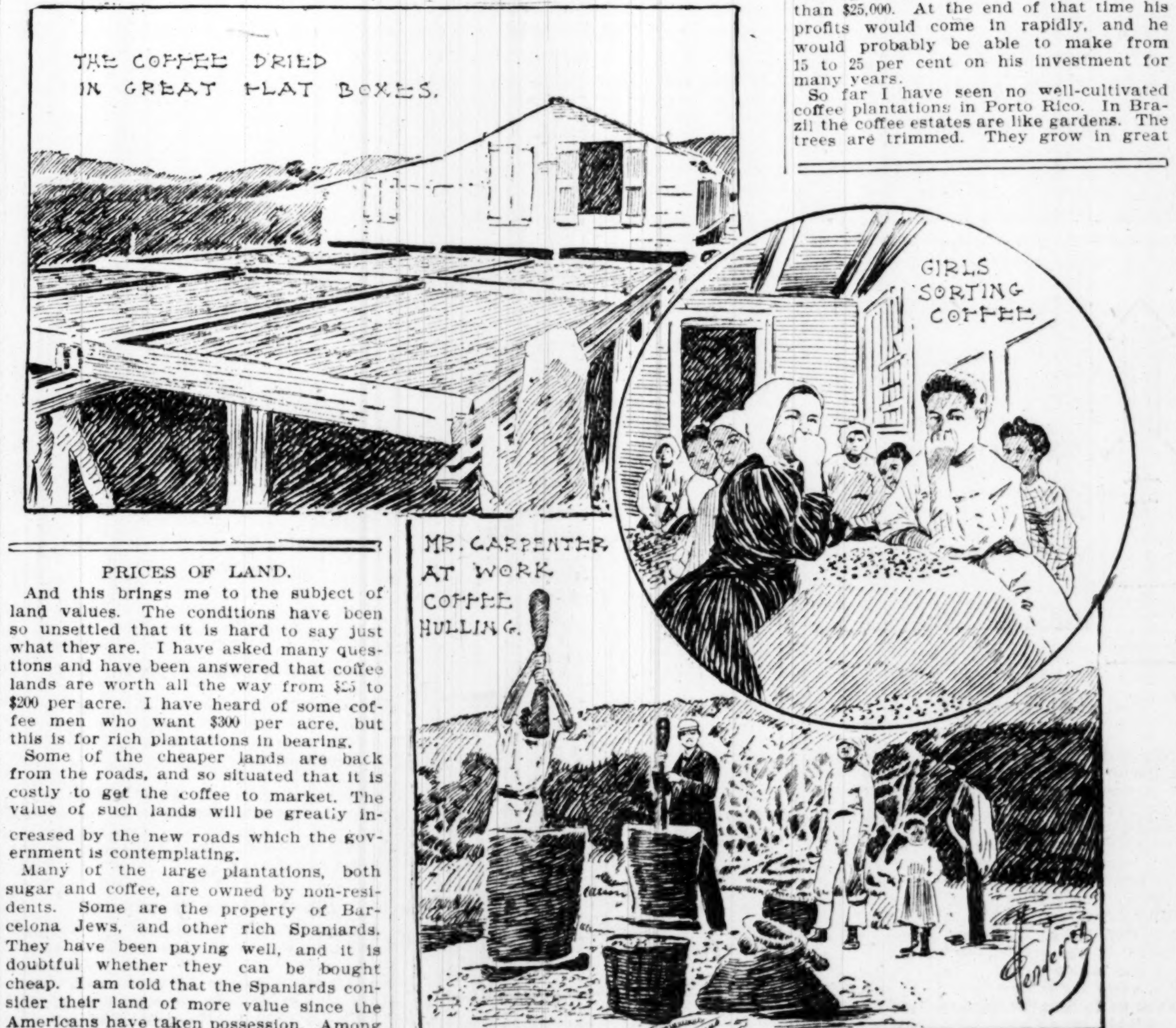
The Porto Rican coffee planters are just beginning to awaken to the possibilities of our market. They have recently formed an association or trust to advance their wares in the United States. They will open business houses in the cities here and in New York and will try to show our people the varieties of coffee raised on Uncle Sam's new island. The men already included in this trust have plantations to the value of $2,000,000. Some of their estates are mortgaged, but the association expects to clear off the mortgages by money raised in the United States, and also to get such advances as will enable its members to cultivate after modern methods. Among other things, they want our agricultural department to establish an experimental station here devoted to coffee raising. There is no doubt we should have such farms in all our tropical possessions, and I understand that Secretary Wilson is already planning them.

### WHERE THE COFFEE LANDS ARE.

In Brazil the best coffee is raised at an elevation of from 1,500 to 3,000 feet above the sea. It grows on the highlands south of the center of the country and some distance back from the ocean. The coffee plantations of Porto Rico begin almost as soon as you leave the narrow strip of coastal plains which runs about the island. They grow all along the hills, clear to the tops of the mountains. In some districts you ride for miles through nothing but coffee, the bushes growing among other trees. This is especially so in the eastern end of the island, where at blossoming time the air is so full of the perfumery of the coffee flowers that it almost overcomes you.

There is a great deal of coffee along the military road and quite a large amount in the western portion of the island. I have been told that coffee will grow anywhere outside the low coast lands, and that there are large areas of coffee lands which are now in grass. There is no doubt that this is true. Porto Rico has in the neighborhood of 2,500,000 acres of land, and there are, it is said, only about 100,000 acres in coffee.

The most of the coffee lands are in comparatively small tracts. It takes money to operate a coffee plantation, and for this reason the ordinary man cannot manage a large crop. The average estate is not over fifty acres, although there are some which are much larger. There is a man named Shroeder, for instance, who has a thousand acres, and who is putting out more every year. He had not a large capital, but he bought cheap land and put in his first trees in 1894. He has already had a profit of $4,000 this year from his plantation, and he has thousands of young trees coming on, and within ten years his income will be $100,000 a year. There is a Dutchman from Java who has just gone into the coffee business here who will soon have a similarly large property, and there are other men who are quietly buying up coffee lands.


THE COFFEE DRIED IN GREAT FLAT BOXES.
GIRLS SORTING COFFEE
MR. CARPENTER AT WORK COFFEE HULLING.

### PRICES OF LAND.

And this brings me to the subject of land values. The conditions have been so unsettled that it is hard to say just what they are. I have asked many questions and have been answered that coffee lands are worth all the way from $25 to $200 per acre. I have heard of some coffee men who want $300 per acre, but this is for rich plantations in bearing.

Some of the cheaper lands are back from the roads, and so situated that it is costly to get the coffee to market. The value of such lands will be greatly increased by the new roads which the government is contemplating.

Many of the large plantations, both sugar and coffee, are owned by non-residents. Some are the property of Barcelona Jews, and other rich Spaniards. They have been paying well, and it is doubtful whether they can be bought cheap. I am told that the Spaniards consider their land of more value since the Americans have taken possession. Among these is a Spanish officer who commanded in the recent war. He was asked the other day if he was going to sell out his Porto Rican property and go back to Spain. He replied:

"No; I prefer to stay here and give up my pension. The change of government will increase the value of my property, and I can't afford to let it go."

### MORTGAGED ESTATES.

On the other hand, there are many coffee properties which are heavily mortgaged. Interest rates here run from 10 per cent upward, and 1 to 2 per cent a month are common. The war has materially retarded all kinds of business and at present some of the planters are so cramped that they want to sell. There is a good chance to buy the mortgage notes, and the man who brings his money here and loans it to these Porto Rican coffee men will get high rates of interest, and in time have a chance at the land itself.

No one should come to raise coffee without he has enough to buy his land and to keep himself and his workmen for the first four years. He should have as much as $10,000 to establish almost any kind of a plantation, and above that the more the better. He could not take a hundred acres of land and bring it into coffee bearing within five years for much less than $25,000. At the end of that time his profits would come in rapidly, and he would probably be able to make from 15 to 25 per cent on his investment for many years.

So far I have seen no well-cultivated coffee plantations in Porto Rico. In Brazil the coffee estates are like gardens. The trees are trimmed. They grow in great bushes in regular rows, which are plowed and hoed and kept free from weeds. The plants are from the seeds which fall to the ground. They are set out without order, being shaded for the first year by banana plants and after that by larger trees. The result is they grow tall and spindling, with trunks like pipe stems.

The coffee trees begin to flower in April. Soon green berries take the place of the blossoms, and by October there is a wealth of rich red coffee cherries shining out of the green leaves. The coffee berry is of just the size of a cherry. It grows close to the branch rather than on a stem, like a cherry. In each cherry are two of the half-round coffee beans of commerce. They are the seeds of the cherry.

The coffee berries do not all ripen at the same time. The trees must be picked over again and again during the season, and coffee picking forms one of the chief industries of the island. It is in the picking season that the peons make the most of their money. They have work at this time for from three to four months, and men, women and children are seen among the bushes picking the berries into baskets and carrying them off to the factory on their heads. The little ones pick the berries on the lower stems, while the men and women bend down the taller trees and gather the ones higher up. The picking upon many of the plantations is done by the pound, the usual price being about a cent and a half per pound. It takes a good picker to average fifty pounds a day, but as the whole family can work at it, the peon does fairly well in the coffee regions at picking time.

### IN THE COFFEE FACTORIES.

I find the Porto Rican coffee factories quite different from those of Barzil. The most of them are rude in the extreme. They have not the fine machinery nor the economical methods of the Brazilians.

In Brazil the berries are first mashed to a pulp, which takes off their flesh. The seeds or beans are taken out and dried in the sun, and within a short time they are on their way to market. There the machinery is run by steam. Here oxen and men take the place of machinery, and the methods are slow and expensive.

The berries are first stored away in the great plantation house or factory of the planter. The buildings are rude in the extreme. They are, usually high up on piles, and so arranged that flat boxes, some of which are as large as a city lot, can be rolled at will in and out from under the floor. These great trays are used for drying the coffee beans after the flesh has been taken off of them. It is necessary that the coffee should not be rained upon while drying, and the shoving of it under the building protects it from the heavy dews of the night.

The getting the seeds out of the berry is interesting. This is done by a wheel or roller which moves over the berries so adjusted that it will mash the berries but not crush the seeds. As soon as the seeds have been freed from the pulp they are dried. They are still covered with two thin shells which must be removed before they are ready for shipment. This is done in hulling mills, and the beans are then polished by running over them and through them great wheels faced with tin. The wheels are so adjusted that they do not hurt the coffee beans, but by rubbing them over and over burnish them so that they shine as if varnished. In some mills coloring matter is added to give the coffee a blue tint.

Much of the hulling of the coffee is done in great mortars and letting great pestles drop on the coffee, thus breaking the shells. These wooden mortars are of about the height of your waist. I see them everywhere, and have done not a little coffee hulling myself by experimenting with them.

### AMONG THE COFFEE SORTERS.

After the coffee has been dried and cleaned, it must be graded. In some of the factories this is done by machinery, the coffee being run over wire screens with meshes of different sizes. The little round beans which form the very best of the product, and which look just like Mocha coffee, drop into one bag. The largest of the flat-sided beans go into another, and other grades into other bags.

Machines, however, do not take out the bad grains. This must be done by the coffee sorters. In every large Porto Rican factory you find woman picking over the coffee grains and separating the good from the bad. In the smaller factories the picking is done sitting on the floor before a low box covered with cloth. In the larger ones there are long tables cut up into little boxes by many partitions, and before each box a Porto Rican girl sits with a pile of green coffee beans before her. She picks these over and over, handling coffee from sunrise until sunset.

During my stay in Porto Rico I visited factories where hundreds of these girls were sorting coffee. I made some photographs of them at work, much to the amusement of all. They are black-eyed, brown-skinned maidens with eyes as laughing as the Italian coffee pickers of Brazil. Not a few show signs of negro blood, and some are quite black. They sing as they work and are evidently not dissatisfied with their condition. Their wages are on the average less than 25 cents a day.

### AT THE COFFEE DORTS.

The transportation of the coffee to the seaports is one of the most important factors in the industry. Much of the coffee land is far in the interior, with mountain ranges between it and the places of shipment. Some of it is along the military road. This is shipped upon bullock carts—great two-wheeled affairs drawn by four or five yokes of oxen and carrying enormous loads.

The coffee in the other mountain regions is taken to the coast upon ponies, about 200 pounds being packed on the back of each animal. Often you will see a long file of these little ponies thus loaded crawling up and down the mountain road. Sometimes an owner sits on the top of his pony and flogs him along the way.

The packs are often roughly put on so that they rub the skin from the backs of the ponies and when the loads are removed great raw sore patches are to be seen. One of our army officers, who is in charge at the coffee port of Yauco, endeavored to prevent this cruelty. He took the packs off the beasts and fined each driver of a sore horse $5, putting his horse in the pound until cured. This created a great sensation among the farmers, and after a few days the coffee ceased to come in. The business of Yauco fell off and the merchants complained that the officer was hurting the town. Upon investigation it was discovered that the planters were shipping their coffee to the port of Arecibo on the north coast. The officer at Yauco wrote to Arecibo and tried to stop this. He also made a complaint to General Henry, who was then in charge, but his complaint was not noticed and he was forced to allow the cruelty to go on.

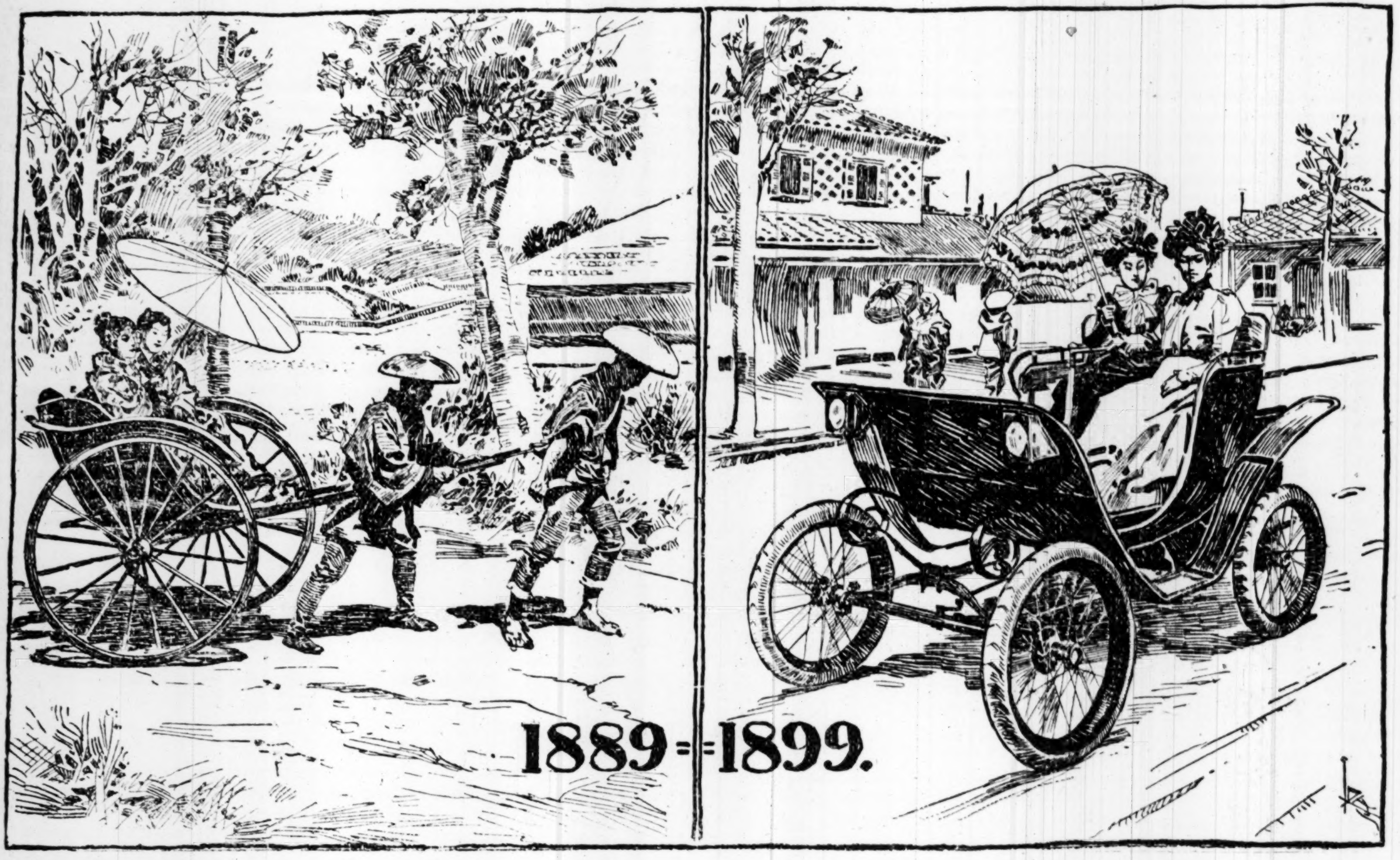
At present coffee is brought in this way to all the ports. It is there consigned to the large coffee dealers, who ship it to the markets of Europe.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

# Some Interesting Reading.

## The Awakening of Japan.

Japan has just found herself. Three decades ago the land of the chrysanthemum was, or was universally considered, a land of barbarians. Today Japan prepares to step across the threshold of the twentieth century as one of the great powers of the world, a nation of accomplished and progressive people, the Greeks of the modern world and the potential dominators of the destinies of the orient.



For the last ten years the world has been looking at Japan through the wrong end of the telescope. This balmy eastern isle has been looked upon chiefly as a happy gamboling ground for the comic opera writer and the poetic traveler of the Sir Edwin Arnold type. In the popular mind its people have been considered as made up of dear little geisha girls, who are perpetually dancing and drinking tea and living in delightful little playhouses made of tinted cardboard, while the men made brass dragons and many tinted fans. The superficial traveler from the west has too long been invading the land of cherry blossoms and handing the graceful costume of the country upon his shoulders as if the kimono were a bath towel and he a clotheshorse. For too long he has poked about a town or two and taken the steamer for home and imagined he has found out all about Japan, the lovely, the picturesque, the ideal.

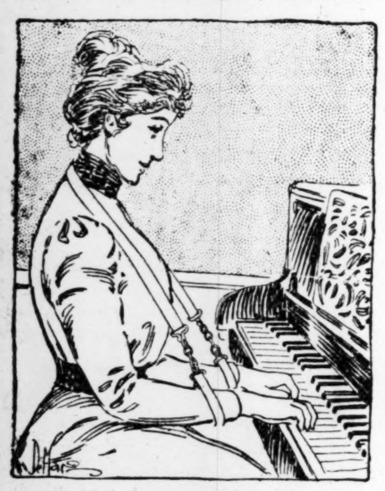
But the time for all that sort of thing has now passed away. Japan shook the shackles of mediaevalism from her graceful shoulders when her vigorous and youthful navy all but blew the antique Chinese fleet off the face of the sea. She has now clinched her claim to be classed as one of the first nations of the world by the consummation of that treaty with the United States which has just recently come into effect. This new treaty between Japan and America is one of very far-reaching importance, as it recognizes the subjects of the mikado as entitled to adopt the business practices and principles of the United States as a commercial equal in every respect.

In bringing about this new series of treaties with the United States and the other great commercial countries of the world Japan naturally feels most friendly to the Anglo-Saxon, because it has been this race on both sides of the Atlantic, with Canada included, that has always taken a sympathetic and generally quite unselfish interest in Japan's progress and her desire to adopt modern methods of trade and commerce. The messages of several of our presidents have already touched on this matter, and now that America is a vital factor in the history making that is to take place in the far east during the next few years it is a matter of much importance that the present friendly relations between Washington and Tokyo should continue to exist. This last mentioned city has a strange sound still to American ears when used in a commercial and political connection, but it is ordained that during the next few years there will be a change in this and Tokyo will become one of the great political and educational centers of the world.

## The Army of Inventors.

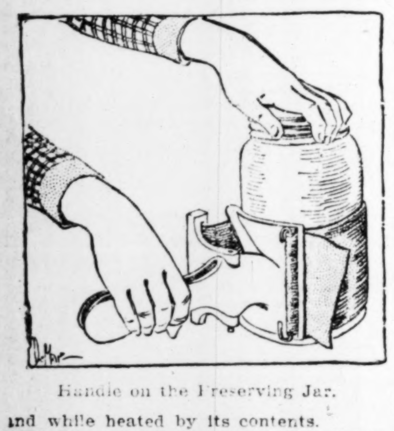
### Support for Piano Player's Hands.

To prevent piano students from dropping their wrists too low, a common fault with beginners, Hugo Kaerschner, a musician of Washington, D. C., has invented a support which, it is claimed, not only corrects this fault, but offers a very grateful relief for the student. His device, shown in the accompanying cut, has cuffs to be attached to the wrists, with an adjustable strap to pass over the shoulders and be tightened until it lifts the wrists to the proper height. While sustaining the arm and wrist in the correct position for fingering the keys of the piano, this contrivance is yielding to a sufficient extent to permit the hand to conveniently reach all the octaves of the keyboard.


Harness for the Piano Student.

### Holder for Preserving Jars.

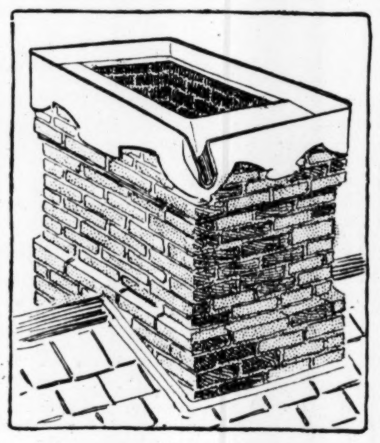
With the presence of the canning and preserving season additional interest is given to the invention of Karl H. Ekstrand, of Galesburg, Ill., who has made an arrangement by which jars, or other receptacles used for preserving may be readily held and lifted while being filled and while heated by its contents.


Handle on the Preserving Jar.

The invention finds its embodiment in a device comprising a band, which is adapted to surround the receptacle, a metal handle to which the band is attached, and means for contracting the band around the receptacle and for releasing it, the band being adjustable in length, to the end that one and the same device may be used for holding and handling receptacles of different diameters. One end of the band is fastened to the handle permanently while the other part is passed double through a slot on the other side of the handle, and a pin is inserted through the loop thus made. This arrangement holds the band firmly at any point, and by this means it is possible to get a tight grip on the jar. This device is also available for opening a jar, which has become wedged, for it is possible to grasp hold of the bottle as it cannot be done in any other way, and therefore unscrewing the cap.

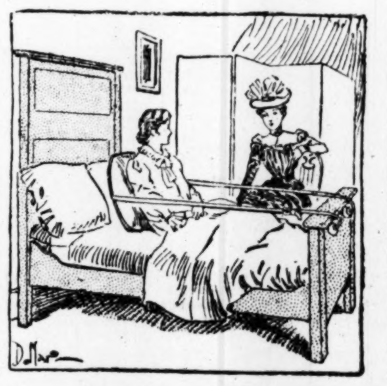
### Metal Chimney Top.

A recent improvement in chimney construction consists of a metal cap, constructed to shed water deposited thereon, whether rain, melted snow or ice, and prevent the same from lodging or running down the sides or walls of a chimney. The design of this cap is fully shown in the annexed illustration. A chimney otherwise up to the mark is often rendered temporarily useless because the interior has become soaked by long rain, but any possibility of this condition is obviated by the cap. This chimney top has recently formed the subject of a patent granted to Wendel Faulstich, of Belleville, Ill.


Metal Chimney Cap.

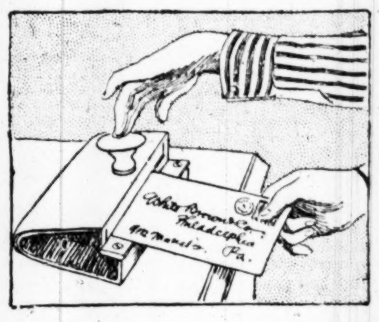
### A Sick Room Convenience.

Invalids will appreciate a new support designed for their comfort, which will enable them to sit up in bed with much more ease than the support afforded by the usual pile of pillows. It is the invention of Gilbert I. Wolden, of New Market, Va. A cushion is provided with a rigid back for attachment, by a long strap, to the end of an L-shaped rod, the long end having a hook to engage the foot of the bed and support the cusion at the desired angle.


Comfort for the Bedridden.

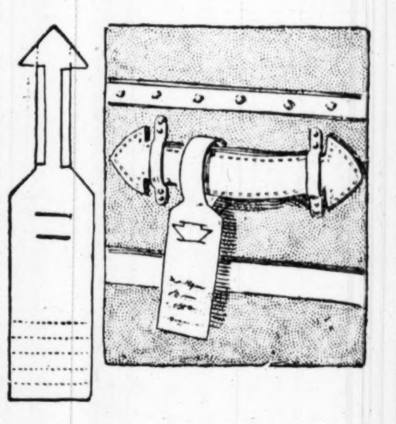
### Knife Edge Envelope Opener.

A handy and rapid device recently patented for opening envelopes has a flat rest on which the envelope is placed, with a horizontal blade suspended on a spring arm above, to be depressed by a knob and cut a thin strip from the envelope, the whole device being formed of a single sheet of metal. This is the patent of George McKeever, of Allegheny, Pa.


White Brown & Co.
Philadelphia
912 Market St. Pa.
Envelope Opener.

### Durable Shipping Tag.

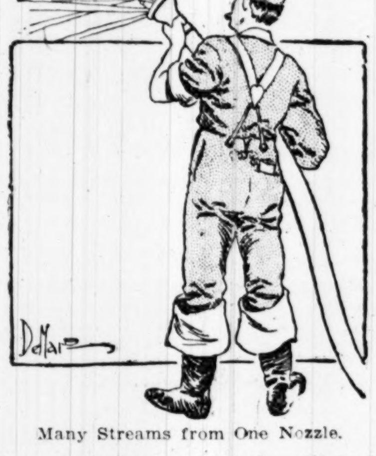
The shipping tag is an essential to all tourists; but the occasional traveler has so little use for them that he often finds himself unprovided at the last moment. A tag, the life of which may be prolonged almost indefinitely, is shown in the accompanying cuts, the invention of James Baring Gould, of Wellington, New Zealand. In this tag there is also combined the means of affixing it.


Convenient Tourist's Tag.

In manufacturing the label strong paper, prepared linen or other similar pliable material which may be written upon, is used. One end is cut to form a neck with an enlarged tip. To attach the label, this said neck is folded around some portion of the article, such as a handle, and the wings forming the enlargement of the tips are folded back upon the neck. When so folded, the tip is passed through a suitable hole formed in the label near the root of the neck. The wings are then spread out to effectually prevent the withdrawal of the neck, and the point of the tip is tucked into another hole to insure further security and give a neat finish and appearance. When a label is to remain permanently upon an article the wings may be fastened down by any suitable adhesive substance.

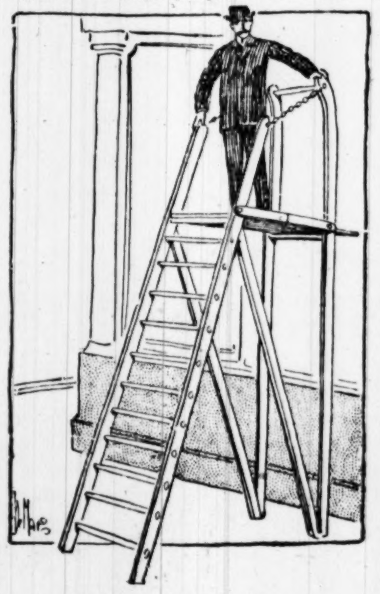
### Adjustable Fire Nozzle.

To aid firemen in putting out small blazes around them while directing a stream of water into a fire, an improved hose nozzle has a series of small ports arranged around the central opening, to direct auxiliary streams, with a revolving sleeve to shut the openings. A hoseman working with a nozzle of this kind has the stream entirely under his control. The whole body of water may be projected in one stream or it may be broken up into a main stream, and several smaller ones, as stated above, or for the purpose of keeping back the smoke, the smaller streams may be reduced to a fine spray. It is the invention of Chester M. Gould, of Marlborough, Mass.


Many Streams from One Nozzle.

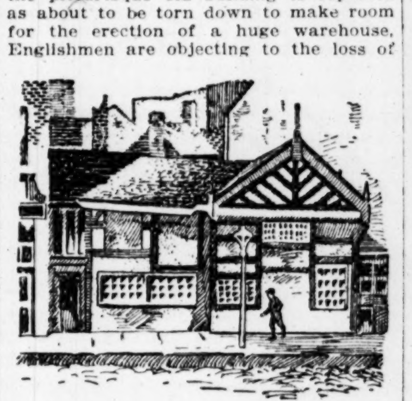
### Self-Supporting Ladder.

A ladder which has the means of supporting itself was recently patented in this country by Moritz Barth, of Berlin. Besides this feature the ladder is collapsible, so that it takes up but little room for storage purposes when not in use. The ladder is upheld in an almost perpendicular position by two auxiliary legs, the whole being braced by stays. when the ladder is extended for use a platform to support a person is provided guarded by a sort of balustrade, making an exceedingly handy contrivance for household use.

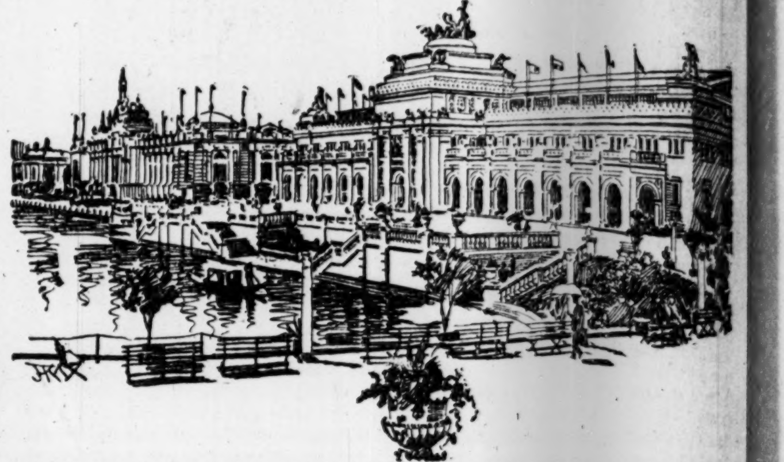

Ladder with Platform.

## An Ancient Inn.

The oldest inn in the world is the Seven Stars, which now stands crumbling away in the city of Manchester. Since the year 1356 weary travelers have put up at this old public house, and now that the picturtsque old building is reported as about to be torn down to make room for the erection of a huge warehouse, Englishmen are objecting to the loss of such a historic old landmark. Among the many notable men who have quaffed of the foaming beaker in its dingy little taproom are counted such personages as the Black Prince and Lord Fairfax.



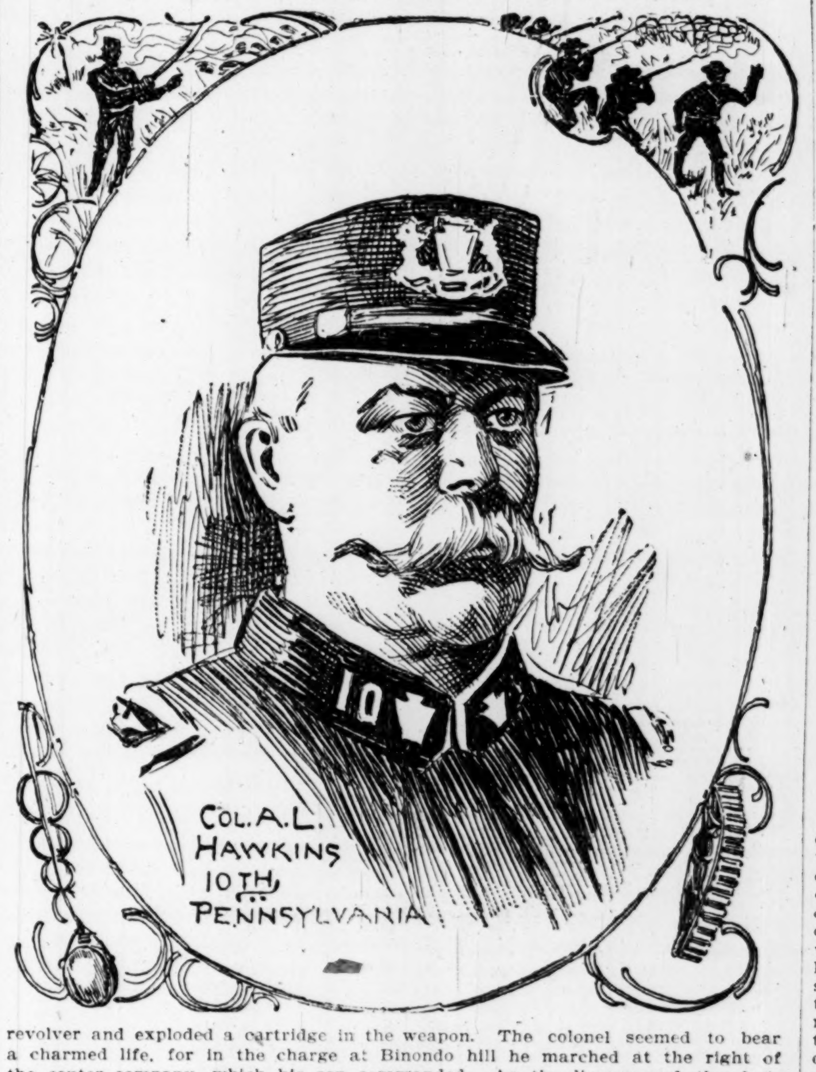
## The Omaha Exposition.



Some idea of the beauty and magnitude of the buildings of the Omaha exposition, which is at present attracting so many thousands of visitors to what is called the Greater America exposition, will be gained from the accompanying picture of the machinery hall. The exposition is now at full swing and will be kept open until November next, and if the final attendance is as great as that at the beginning of the fair this exposition will long be remembered as one of the great industrial events of the west.

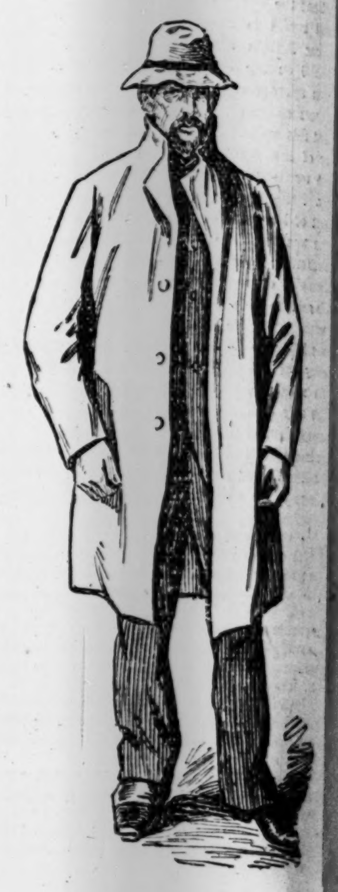
## Famous Keystone State Colonel.

Among those heroes for whom many a good American heart is beating the faster nowadays and to whom Uncle Sam is extending a cordial welcome home from the Philippines is the gallant Colonel A. L. Hawkins, the leader of the Tenth Pennsylvania boys, who distinguished themselves in the engagement at Malate and have since sustained a most enviable reputation for dash and courage under the command of Brigadier General Greene. During the campaign Colonel Hawkins was wounded in the arm on April 23d. At Caloocan he narrowly escaped a dangerous wound. A Mauser bullet struck the handle of his revolver and exploded a cartridge in the weapon. The colonel seemed to bear a charmed life, for in the charge at Binondo hill he marched at the right of the center company, which his son commanded. As the line neared the fortress at the top of the hill the fire became the hottest, and the colonel, captain and sixty odd men rushed the position ahead of the line. A captured charger of a Filipino officer was led up to Colonel Hawkins, but before he could mount to the saddle the animal was killed by a bullet from the insurgent lines.



## Dreyfus as He Landed.

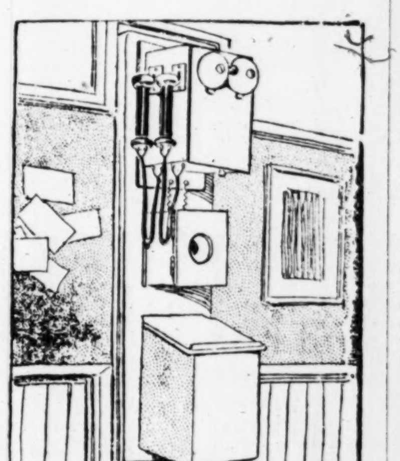
That Captain Dreyfus looked somewhat unkempt and changed in appearance when he landed at Port Halguen, as reported by the French newspapers, is substantiated by the accompanying picture, which was made by an American artist who was on the spot when the returning martyr of Devil's island stepped ashore. The change which his long period of solitary confinement and ill treatment has wrought in the once strong and athletic looking Alsatian captain will at once be seen from this picture. The French authorities realized this and did their utmost to effect a secret landing, but all their plans were unable to get the best of the vigilance of the energetic foreign correspondent.



Boston banks paid out $20,000,000 in dividends on July 1st. New York banks are said to have paid ten times that.

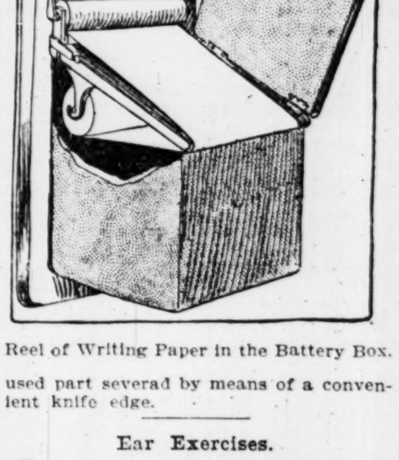
### Secrecy in Telephone Conversations.

As is well known in all systems of telephone connection where there are a number of instruments on one line, the various subscribers by taking down their receivers can overhear conversation carried on by other subscribers on the main line. A Texas patentee has devised a system of connections, employing a double set of receivers, whereby any subscriber can cut out a section of the main line at either side of his station, so that a conversation carried on between himself and another subscriber cannot be heard by others on the line. The wiring of the system is the same as usual, and the ordinary forms of transmitter and receiver are employed, the novel feature being the set of double receivers and their connection to the main circuit. This is such that by taking down and using one receiver one section of the main line circuit is cut out, and if that receiver is allowed to remain on its hook and the second receiver taken down instead the other section of the line is cut out. This arrangement prevents other subscribers having a through connection at the same time, and consequently, of overhearing the conversation, the novel feature of the invention.


Telephone for Secret Conversation.

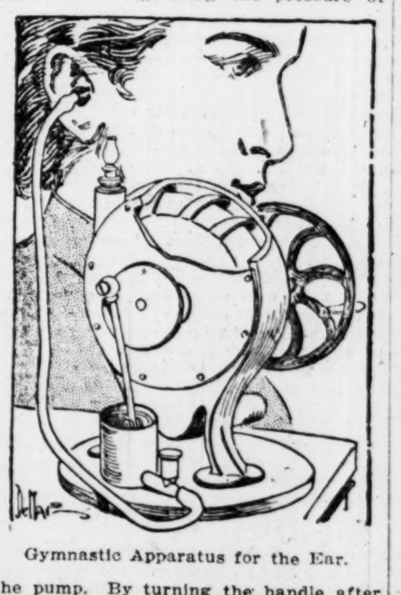
### Paper at the Telephone.

A desk or table convenient for jotting down memoranda is regarded as a telephone essential. In the wall telephone the battery box is made with an inclined top suitable for this purpose, and a recently patented device, the invention of Daniel H. Moore, of St. Louis, Mo., combines with the battery box desk a roll of paper, which is always convenient for the purpose of making notes. The top consists of two parts, hinged, and one folding over the other. The top one forms the ordinary desk top, but being lifted, reveals a sheet of paper. This sheet forms the end of a reel, which is held in the top of the battery box, and the necessary notes being made, the sheet is drawn along by means of two rollers and the used part severad by means of a convenient knife edge.


Reel of Writing Paper in the Battery Box.

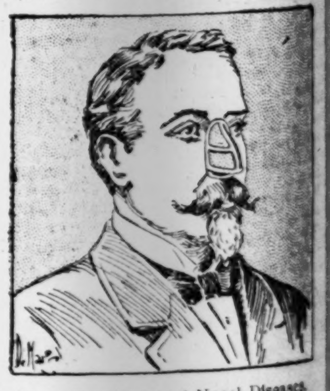
### Ear Exercises.

For exercising the tympanum of the ear an apparatus has been patented by William Wigmore, of Philadelphia. The device has a pump to force air into and exhaust it from the ear, with tubes fitted with tips to enter the ear, an adjustable relief valve regulating the pressure of the pump. By turning the handle after the earpiece has been adjusted the air in front of the tympanum is rapidly compressed and exhausted, thus giving the tympanum the necessary exercise and often restoring its dormant functions.


Gymnastic Apparatus for the Ear.

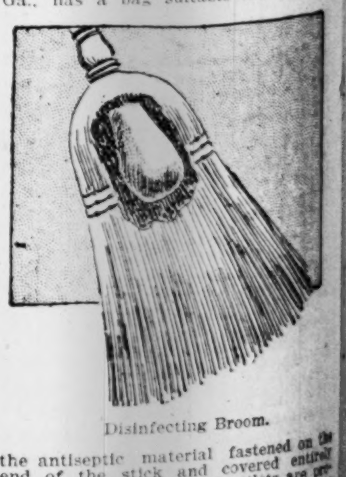
### Nose Screen for Catarrhal Victims.

Samuel McHatton, of Salem, Ill., proposes to cure colds in the head and certain diseases of the nasal passages by means of a nose screen, to be applied to that organ externally. The object of the invention is to provide a frame adapted to exert a constant and gentle pressure upon the gristle and bone of the nose, whereby when the membrane of the nostril becomes irritated from cold, catarrh or particles of foreign matter this enlargement is overcome and the healing facilitated by the gentle compression upon the opposite sides of the nose. A removable screen is applied to the lower portion of this frame to exclude cold air, particles of dust or foreign matter or to contain or carry a medicinal compound adapted to be used in healing the membranes of the nose.


New Treatment of Nasal Diseases.

### Disinfectants in the Broom.

An antiseptic broom recently brought out by Oscar S. Kalman, of Savannah, Ga., has a bag suitable for containing the antiseptic material fastened on the end of the stick and covered entirely by the corn. Numerous outlets are provided, and the act of sweeping causes the antiseptic material to be distributed in small but sufficient quantities for the thorough deodorization and disinfection of the carpet and the room.


Disinfecting Broom.